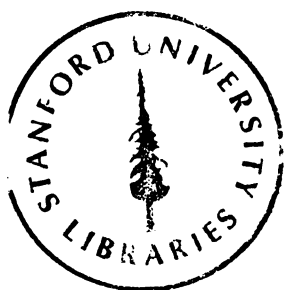

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COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORT

Zanzibar

1946

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LONDON: THE GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR, 1946.

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IN 1940. PUBLICATION OF THE SERIES OF Colonial Annual Reports was suspended. The Reports now being issued cover the events of the first year after the war, and in many cases reference is made to progress during the war years.

All issues in the new series will have a pictorial cover and most will contain four pages of illustrations and a map of the Dependency concerned.

Particulars of the series are given inside the back cover.

*The cover illustration shows part of the West Coast
of the Island of Pemba*

COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON ZANZIBAR

FOR THE YEAR
1946

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1946

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LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1948

PART I

(a) Review of Period 1939-1945

DURING the war years of 1939-45 the activities of Government were necessarily restricted by the shortage of staff resulting from the absence of officers on active service (more than one fifth of the total male European staff were released), the increase of work involved by wartime conditions, and the necessity for strict financial economy. Within these limitations, however, the Protectorate made such progress as was possible, and a brief review of the more important events of the period is contained in the following paragraphs.

WAR

Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities Defence Regulations were passed, enabling Government to impose the requisite security and economic controls, and the Protectorate adapted itself generally to the state of emergency.

The Police Force was declared a military force, and its strength augmented.

The Zanzibar Naval Volunteer Force was quickly brought into being, consisting of locally recruited personnel and officered in the main by Government officials serving in either a whole-time or part-time capacity. It operated from 1939 to 1943: His Highness's Ship "Al Hathera" doing duty as a minesweeper and His Highness's Motor Launch "Al Nasr" being utilised as an examination vessel by the Examination Service.

A Coast Watching Service was also inaugurated under the general supervision of the Provincial Administration.

An Air Raids Precaution organisation was maintained under the Provincial Commissioner and, subsequently, the Commissioner of Police, which continued till 1944, and the existing Fire Brigade was expanded.

In addition, Local Defence and ancillary Services were operated with the voluntary assistance of members of the official and non-official communities, European and non-European women being employed in them to the fullest extent possible.

The Public Works Department, on behalf of the Military, constructed various camps, watch-towers and gun emplacements, and, on behalf of the civil authorities, built A.R.P. shelters and water-tanks.

REVIEW OF THE PERIOD 1939-1945

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A considerable number of voluntary recruits from Zanzibar and Pemba was absorbed into the Forces, the majority being employed in medical, signals, transport, educational, and docks operating units. A complete Field Ambulance Unit, consisting of a Headquarters Company and two other Companies, was sent to the mainland, and personnel for a complete Mechanised Transport Unit were recruited locally.

The Economic Control Board was formed in 1941. It introduced an import and export licensing system, and brought into operation a form of distribution and price-control covering staple necessities which enabled the complete regulation of all essential supplies and other articles necessary for the maintenance of a reasonable standard of living.

In order to provide the public with authentic news, an Information Service was started early in the war by the Education Department. Every evening broadcasts were given by members of that Department with the aid of equipment installed in the central Government offices, and the rural areas were served by travelling vans fitted with loud-speakers. This Service was also extensively used for disseminating departmental instructions and explaining Government measures.

Much work was done in raising funds for various war charities, and the total amount of money, exclusive of gifts in kind, donated by the public amounted to some £12,000.

In addition to this amount the sum of £35,383 (£20,000 being contributed by the Zanzibar Government and £15,383 by the public) was raised by the Zanzibar Fighter Fund for the purchase of Fighter aircraft, and an interest free loan of £30,000 was made from the Protectorate funds to His Majesty's Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Sir John Hathorn Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who had been British Resident since October, 1937, left the Protectorate, on transfer to Aden, in December, 1940, and Sir Guy Pilling, K.C.M.G., arrived in Zanzibar, on transfer from St. Helena, in August, 1941. In the interval the Government was administered by the Chief Secretary, Mr. G. Beresford Stooke, C.M.G.

On the departure of Sir Guy Pilling, on retirement, in October, 1945, the Chief Secretary, Major E. A. T. Dutton, C.M.G., C.B.E., became Acting British Resident.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

It became evident in the early days of the war that efforts would have to be made to render the Protectorate less dependent on outside

sources for its foodstuffs. With this end in view the Plant-More-Food Campaign, initiated in 1938, was intensified, the Provincial Administration, the Agricultural Department and the Information Office all working in the closest co-operation.

To facilitate Government's task of increasing the cultivation of food crops, powers were taken in 1941 under the Defence Regulations whereby all adult males between the ages of 18 and 45 who were not engaged in full-time occupations could be compelled to keep under cultivation a specified area of land, and whereby land could be requisitioned for cultivation purposes. Furthermore, a registration of all adult males, dwelling in Zanzibar Town was undertaken in 1942 to ensure that those who were not normally resident within the township boundaries and were not engaged in beneficial employment should be available for cultivation in the outlying districts.

As a result of this food-production drive, considerable areas of hitherto unused land were brought under cultivation, and valleys previously abandoned to scrub and bush yielded rich harvests of rice.

It did not take the people long to realize that the Government policy of making cultivation compulsory, which they at first tended to regard as an encroachment on their personal liberties was, in fact, designed to promote their welfare. The people who were issued with cultivation orders became aware that compliance brought additional food to themselves as well as putting extra cash into their pockets ; and the owners of land requisitioned became alive to the advantages they derived from their ground being kept in a cultivated condition and from the receipt of a portion of the produce, which, by administrative arrangements, accrued to them.

The production of fruit was also encouraged, and large quantities of citrus were exported to the mainland for the Forces.

Facilities for the growing of vegetables were afforded by Government to the European and Asiatic communities, and a large area of Government land at Mayhubi on the outskirts of Zanzibar town, was cleared and made ready for cultivation by the Agricultural Department. It was maintained out of the revenue derived from the monthly subscriptions of plot-holders.

Thus, by her own efforts, Zanzibar ensured that her population did not lack basic foodstuffs apart from such commodities as sugar, which cannot be produced locally in large quantities.

LEGISLATION

The Decrees mentioned below represent the more important legislation enacted.

The Land Alienation Decree (No. 9 of 1939) imposed control over disposition of their agricultural lands by Arabs and Africans and protected their lands from attachment and sale in execution of a money decree obtained in any suit for the recovery of a debt as defined in the Decree.

The Income Tax Decree (No. 1 of 1940) implemented the decision to introduce income tax in Zanzibar.

The Ground Rent Restriction Decree (No. 14 of 1940) limited the ground rent chargeable for sites on which native type houses are erected in prescribed towns, made arrears of rent exceeding Shs. 30/-, or which are more than two years old, irrecoverable, and, where a landlord seeks to recover his rent by sale of the hut, prescribed the conditions of sale and afforded ample opportunity to the hut-owner, even after sale, to pay the rent before the Court confirms the sale.

The Prisons (Amendment) Decree (No. 5 of 1941) afforded a more generous remission of sentences in cases where prisoners are sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding one month, the maximum amount of remission earnable being raised from one-sixth to one-quarter of the total sentence.

The Zanzibar Excess Profits Tax (No. 12 of 1941), as its name implies, provided for a special tax on excess profits.

The Executive Council (Appointment of Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa bin Harub bin Thweini bin Said, C.M.G.) Decree (No. 18 of 1942) appointed Seyyid Abdulla, His Highness's son and Heir Apparent, to be a member of the Executive Council.

The Factories (Supervision and Safety) Decree (No. 8 of 1943) provided for the inspection of factories and machinery in order to ensure that operatives are adequately protected from accidents and disease likely to be encountered by reason of their occupation.

The Juvenile Offenders (Amendment) Decree (No. 16 of 1943) was enacted since, owing to the difficulty of making provision in Zanzibar for the trained probation officers and places of detention contemplated by the Juvenile Offenders Decree, 1935, (No. 22 of 1935), it had not been possible to bring that Decree into force. It was thought that certain provisions contained in the Decree could be usefully applied, and that such of those as might be found practicable under the then existing conditions should be introduced without further delay. These mainly concern the care and custody of children and young persons, particularly when they have no suitable parents or guardians, and their avoidance of undesirable associations, as far as possible, by providing special juvenile courts and special methods of treatment other than imprisonment.

The Rent Restriction Decree (No. 3 of 1944) made irrecoverable rents in excess of the standard rent (i.e. the rent payable on the 30th June, 1943) and restricted the right of a landlord to obtain a court order for ejectment of a tenant to special prescribed circumstances.

The Townships Decree (No. 6 of 1944) gave effect to Government's desire to expand existing legislation in such a way as to make possible the development of Township Authorities on more representative lines, with a view to the eventual introduction of a form of municipal government. It also opened the door to progressive increases in the powers of Town Councils as they became able to assume additional responsibilities.

The Town Planning (Amendment) Decree (No. 8 of 1944) was designed to bring the Town Planning Decree (Cap. 101) more into line with modern legislation and thus to enable town-planning to be effectively put into force in areas where it is particularly required.

The Juvenile Offenders (Amendment) Decree (No. 14 of 1944) introduced provisions for the constitution of special Juvenile Courts, following the recommendations made in that behalf by the committee set up by Government under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice.

The Midwives Decree (No. 12 of 1945) introduced a system of registration of midwives with recognised qualifications in order to produce a regular standard of training for midwives and ultimately to raise the level of midwifery throughout the Protectorate.

MEDICAL

From early in 1940 the Medical Department was always understaffed in medical officers, and frequently short of nursing sisters : indeed, at one time only two of the normal seven European officers were available for duty. In spite of these difficulties, however, hospital services were expanded. The training of locally recruited Nurses and Attendants was reorganized and their rates of pay improved, and the training of midwives was undertaken. Increases occurred in the number of in-patients at Government hospitals, of women who attended ante-natal clinics, and of babies born in hospital.

EDUCATION

An increasing desire for education was manifested throughout the Protectorate : schools which had been closed for want of support were reopened, and the number of pupils rose steadily, due partly to an increase in the attendance of girls.

A new Girls' School was opened in Ngambo and a Boys' School at Wete (Pemba), both of permanent materials ; village libraries were started at selected centres ; a Domestic Science centre was established ; carpentry instructors were appointed for the village schools ; the religious syllabus in the Government Primary Schools was revised by a select committee ; and a "Parents' Day" was introduced in some schools.

POLICE

The Police Force was declared a Military Force on the 3rd September, 1939, its strength being increased by 100 African Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables. It was solely responsible for the defence of the Protectorate until April, 1942, when a Company of the King's African Rifles arrived and assumed control of defence operations. To this Company one European Police Officer and 100 African Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were seconded for defence purposes.

The Military left the Protectorate on the 9th August, 1945, and the Police Force was reduced to normal peace time establishment in May, 1945.

Service conditions for the African ranks were improved in the way of pay, allowances and leave, and the Force's degree of literacy very considerably increased.

A new Police Station was opened in Ngambo in 1945, constructed on modern lines, with living quarters for an Inspector over the offices.

PRISONS

Important changes were made in respect of the employment of prisoners, most unproductive work being abolished and the prisoners being engaged on such labour as re-afforestation and the establishment of Prison Camps. A Prison camp was opened at Langoni in 1939 with eight prisoners, for the purpose of fuel cutting, and grew into a prosperous farm; and a further camp was opened at Kinu cha Moshi in 1941. An earning scheme was introduced at these camps in 1945, in order to foster a habit of industry and to approximate conditions to those of normal life.

Mat-making and building were introduced into the Central Prison in 1945, in addition to already existing industries.

The African Warder establishment was considerably increased to permit of a shorter working day, in the hope of attracting a better type of recruit to the Prison Service. The rates of pay were improved, and vacation leave, which formerly depended upon the agreement of the warder to re-engage for further service, was granted irrespective of any such conditions.

PUBLIC WORKS

Some of the more important buildings constructed, which are not mentioned elsewhere in this review of the war years, were a new Veterinary Office and Clinic at Marhubi and a new Maternity Ward at Chake Chake (Pemba).

Extensions to the water-supply distribution systems were made. In Zanzibar an additional reservoir of 125,000 gallons capacity was constructed to provide further storage for shipping, and in Pemba, at Wete and Chake Chake, new pumping plants were installed. Water-borne drainage was also introduced into many Government quarters and public buildings.

Extensions of the electricity distribution system in Zanzibar were effected, and the sale of electricity increased from 1,621,852 units in 1938 to 1,922,707 in 1945.

Following a decision to defer indefinitely the carrying out of a cadastral survey of Zanzibar and Pemba, the Survey Department was absorbed into the Public Works Department, with a reduced staff. Many surveys were carried out in connection with town-planning and development projects, and the Survey section produced a map of the Native Town of Ngambo in folder form, which was of the greatest assistance to the Town Planning Board in its formulation of the scheme of slum-clearance for that area (see under "Town Planning").

MUNICIPALITY

In 1944 Town Councils were established for the Stone Town of Zanzibar and the Native Town of Ngambo, as a first step in the evolution of representative Municipal Government. Members are both officials and non-officials, and all principal communities are represented.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

The Zanzibar Government steamers, "Al Said" and "Al Hathera", whose activities were confined in peace-time to trips between Zanzibar and Pemba, and Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam, played an important part in maintaining the coastal cargo and passenger service of East Africa in the absence of the vessels which normally operate it. Journeys were made as far south as Mozambique, in order to obtain foodstuffs, and as far north as Kismayu and Mogadisho, in order to transport personnel and equipment for the East African Campaign.

The Kisauni Aerodrome, which had hitherto been a landing ground for small planes, was extended to provide an all-weather landing strip 1,600 yards long and 200 yards wide.

TOWN PLANNING

Consequent on its reconstitution early in 1943 the Town Planning Board directed its close attention to all matters connected with the improvement of urban living conditions, and in particular to the

problem of eliminating the worst slum areas in Ngambo and reconstructing them along lines compatible with modern hygienic requirements. As a result of its investigations and deliberations a comprehensive scheme of replanning and reconstruction was submitted to the Secretary of State in February, 1945, which now forms part of the Protectorate's development programme for the decade 1946-1955.

In addition a grant of £23,000 was made by His Majesty's Government in 1944 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the construction in Ngambo of a Civic Centre, to consist of a post office, a women's welfare clinic, a coffee shop, a large central block containing reading rooms and a hall for lectures, cinema shows and other similar entertainments, and playing grounds for children.

The Town Planning Board also assisted the Pemba District Committee in the preparation of town-plans for the Pemba townships of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani.

TRADE

On the outbreak of war strict economic control was imposed on the trade of the Protectorate. This, combined with the general world wide commercial upheaval, resulted in a very considerable diminution in the quantities of imports which, from a pre-war annual average of 70,000 tons estimated weight, dropped to only half this amount in 1943. In consequence of the entry of Japan into the war and the subsequent over-running of countries in the Far East, very considerable changes occurred in the sources of supply of basic essentials, and the economy of the Protectorate suffered much disturbance.

In so far as exports were concerned Zanzibar was more fortunate, as her two primary crops—cloves and copra—were both in demand, the former as being one of the few spices of which the source was not cut off, and the latter as an essential vegetable oil. Although difficulties were naturally encountered from time to time, shipping was forthcoming in sufficient quantity to enable the crops to be disposed of with reasonable speed.

The export of cloves was well maintained, averaging 209,061 cwts., worth £711,279, for the seven years under review; even though the war completely eliminated the substantial trade with Java, where the bud is used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Exports of clove-stem and -bud oil, though fluctuating, increased.

Copra exports, averaging annually 11,174 tons, worth £150,020, showed a decrease in comparison with pre-war years.

From 1942 onwards arrangements were made whereby the Ministry of Food purchased all the Protectorate's copra surplus to local requirements at specified prices which ensured the producers both a sale and a fair return.

Exports of Mangrove Bark remained normal until 1945 when, encouraged by high prices, 2,645 tons were exported. The average annual figure was 1,708 tons, worth £12,782.

Chillies, coil tobacco citrus and other fruits, and a few hides and skins, all continued to form part of the Protectorate's export trade.

The coir-rope industry received a fillip as a result of the Military's requirements of camouglage nets, and the manufacture of soap increased very considerably owing to the requirements of Réunion.

Fiscal relief was afforded to the commercial community from 1941 to 1945 in the form of a reduction in trading licence fees.

FINANCE

The following table indicates the financial position of the Protectorate for the years 1938-1945.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
	£	£	£	£
1938 ...	464,333	462,793	1,540	—
1939 ...	497,941	451,101	46,840	—
1940 ...	465,260	522,970	—	57,710
1941 ...	564,943	480,273	84,670	—
1942 ...	548,436	483,315	65,121	—
1943 ...	533,771	496,912	36,859	—
1944 ...	637,066	560,009	77,057	—
1945 ...	614,692	631,105	—	16,413

The deficit in 1940 was mainly due to the donation of £20,000 to His Majesty's Government for the purchase of fighter aircraft and to a payment of £72,000 in purchase of the interest of creditors under the Debt Settlement scheme.

The buoyance of revenue from 1941 to 1944 was due to large exports of cloves, increased activities of the Government steamers, repayments by debtors under the Debt Settlement scheme, increased surcharges on tobacco and cigarettes, and income tax collections.

The deficit in 1945 was due principally to an upward revision in cost of living allowances.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

In 1943, Government submitted to the Secretary of State a Memorandum on Economic and Social Development, setting out the broad policy which it was proposed should be pursued in the post-war development of the Protectorate.

In the light of the Secretary of State's reply, detailed schemes for the expansion of the Medical, Educational and Agricultural services, the clearance of bad slums in the native areas of Zanzibar Town, and the improvement of the existing storm-water drainage and sewerage systems in Zanzibar, were forwarded to the Colonial Office in 1945 with a view to obtaining financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and the Secretary of State approved an allocation of £750,000 to the Protectorate—from funds made available by the Act.

VISIT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

On the 15th October, 1943, Colonel Oliver Stanley visited Zanzibar and met leading representatives of all communities.

BICENTENARY OF THE AL-BUSAID DYNASTY

The 200th anniversary of the foundation of the Al-Busaid Dynasty was celebrated on the 20th November, 1944.

The day was declared a Public Holiday and in the morning His Highness the Sultan held a State Reception at the Palace, at which His Excellency the British Resident, Sir Guy Pilling, K.C.M.G., read congratulatory telegrams from His Majesty the King and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

His Highness's son and Heir Apparent, Seyid Abdulla bin Khalifa bin Harub, C.M.G., paid an official visit to Pemba Island from the 19th to the 23rd November, 1944, attending on the former day a Baraza of welcome in the Wete Jubilee Commemoration Hall.

To commemorate the occasion a special issue of postage stamps of local design was made on the 20th November.

(b) Review of the more important events of 1946

The principal event of the year was the inauguration of the programme of social and economic development for the decade 1946-1955, approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The programme, which is subject to review at the end of three years, includes schemes for the development of the Agricultural, Educational and Health Services, and for the improvement of Zanzibar Town.

The cost (capital and recurrent) of the programme over the ten years is estimated to be £1,436,400. Free grants totalling approximately £660,000 have been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards defraying this expenditure, and, in order to raise additional revenue locally, the Customs tariff was amended by imposing a special "development" duty on rice and tobacco products : this duty is subject to annual review.

In order to supervise the execution of the ten year programme, with especial reference to its financial implications, a Central Development Authority was constituted, comprised of official and unofficial Members under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

The Agricultural programme has as its broad objective the development of additional cash and food crops, and the promotion of an improved system of husbandry which will include the keeping of stock. It also aims at increasing the number of exportable crops, in order to decrease the extent to which the Protectorate depends on the clove and the coconut, and at encouraging the cultivation of foodcrops with as high a nutritional value as possible. The programme is divided into four principal categories as follows : —

(a) Crop Development, including clove regeneration, copra production, an afforestation survey, anti-erosion measures and the utilisation of the Karst ("uwanda") areas.

(b) Crop Research, including Clove Research.

(c) Stock Development, including a survey of cattle diseases, disease control, and pasture improvement.

(d) Agricultural Education, including practical courses for prospective agriculturalists.

Limited progress was made in 1946, owing to shortage of staff and materials. Investigation, however, of the "sudden death" disease of clove-trees was started by the appointment of the leader of a research team.

The main purpose of the Education programme is the increase of facilities for primary secular education ; at present only some 15% of the children in Zanzibar are receiving any education, apart from religious instruction in Koran schools, and it is hoped that, at the end of the 10-year period, the percentage will be increased to 40%. The programme also includes the establishment of permanent centres for the training of men and women teachers, and measures for the improvement of the quality of secondary education.

During the year the additional staff required began to arrive, and a building was obtained on lease in which to house the Girls' Secondary School.

The Medical, or Health, programme includes the construction of a new hospital in Zanzibar Town ; a new isolation hospital ; a new Mental Home ; a new hospital in Wete (Pemba) ; twenty-one rural dispensaries ; three rural health units at Chwaka and Makunduchi (Zanzibar) and Mkoani (Pemba) containing a small maternity ward, ante-natal clinic and quarters for midwives ; the expansion of School medical and dental services ; a two year tuberculosis survey ; a two year anti-malaria survey ; and the training of local Hospital Attendants, Nurses and Health Visitors.

The preparation of plans for the new Zanzibar Hospital was put in hand.

The Town Improvement scheme aims at the elimination, by replanning and reconstruction, of the slum conditions at present existing in parts of the native town of Ngambo. It includes the demolition of numerous houses, which do not comply with modern health requirements, the construction of new ones of better design and more permanent materials, the making of new roads and the provision of open spaces to act as "lungs" and places where children can play. Good progress was made during the year, both with demolitions and the construction of the "reception" houses which will accommodate dispossessed householders, until such time as Government is able to provide them with new quarters.

The scheme also includes measures for the improvement of the sewerage, sewage disposal and surface-water drainage in both Stone Town and Ngambo. Mr. Hugh Dixon, a representative of Messrs Howard Humphreys and Sons, London, who had visited Zanzibar in 1945 and prepared a preliminary report, paid a second visit in 1946 with a view to making further enquiries and crystallising recommendations.

Apart from the commencement of the development programme, the more important events of the year are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

By the passing of the Councils (Amendment) Decree the number of unofficial Members of Legislative Council was increased from six to seven to enable the appointment of an African, Mr. Ameria Tajo. Hitherto African interests had been represented by the Provincial Commissioner.

As a first step in the development of a system of local government, a Village Council was established at Chwaka, with revenues derived from land rentals and a share of the export duty on mangrove poles.

A club for purdah ladies of various communities (the first of its kind in Zanzibar), with quarters in the reconstructed Keep of the Old Portuguese Fort and with facilities for games and children's amusements adjoining, was opened by Her Highness the Sultana.

A Labour Decree was enacted to give effect to the International Labour Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, and to the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939. By the codification of the law regulating the mutual obligations between masters and servants in the manner set out in the Decree, the immediate requirements of the Protectorate have been met, and provision has been made to cover future developments should local labour incline towards more permanent engagements than it does at present.

The Customs tariff was amended in order to bring it more into conformity with present day conditions, to remove war-time surcharges in accordance with the undertaking implied when they were originally imposed, and to obtain extra revenue to meet the cost of the Development Programme.

A Civil Reabsorption Officer was appointed to assist returned servicemen in finding civil employment. A scheme was started for the training of ex-servicemen as masons and carpenters, and a number embarked on a course of agricultural training at the experimental station at Kizimbani prior to taking up plots under a small holding project.

Mr. A. Creech-Jones, the then Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Zanzibar on the 12th-13th of August.

On the 26th of August, His Highness the Sultan celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday.

Sir Vincent Glanday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., was appointed British Resident in succession to Sir Guy Pilling, K.C.M.G., who had retired, and arrived in the Protectorate on the 26th of September.

The Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser, K.B.E., D.S.C., visited Zanzibar from the 12th to the 16th of September in H.M.S. *Glasgow*.

On the 9th of December, His Highness celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of his Accession Day.

PART II.

Chapter I: Population

THE last census was held in 1931, the census due to be taken in 1941 being postponed owing to the war.

The figures at present available are an approximation based on the 1931 census and the figures obtained from the war-time registration of adult males for the purposes of rationing and compulsory agriculture.

The racial composition is roughly as follows :

Europeans	250
Arabs	34,000
Indians	16,000
Africans	199,750
	<hr/>
	250,000
	<hr/>

The distribution between the two Island Districts is Zanzibar 150,000 : Pemba 100,000 : (50,000 of the people in Zanzibar Island are living within the Township of Zanzibar itself).

Registration of births and deaths of all races throughout the Protectorate is compulsory by law, and in 1945 steps were taken to check its efficiency in rural areas for the African population by compiling statistics in respect of the ten year period 1935/1944 and relating them to an estimate of the population which was carried out in Shehias in 1944. The figures arrived at show an average annual birth rate of 1.60% compared with an average annual death rate of 1.47% in the Zanzibar District, and a birth rate of 1.564% compared with a death rate of 1.032% in the Pemba District.

It is anticipated that a general Census will be carried out in 1948, which, together with the Sociological Survey also proposed for that year, should enable this part of the Protectorate's Annual Report to be compiled with greater exactitude in future.

Chapter II: Occupations, Wages, Labour Organization

The principal occupations, the daily wages applicable to them, the approximate numbers employed in them, and the hours of work performed, in respect of the Public Works Department, were as follows :

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>
Carpenters, Indian	Shs. 6/- to 7/50	—	—
African	„ 3/- to 5/-	2/50 to 3/-	—
Painters, African	—	1/- to 1/75	—
Pipe Layers Indian	„ 4/-	1/50	—
African	„ 4/-	1/50	—
Fitters, Indian	„ 4/-	1/50	—
African	„ 4/-	1/50	—
Masons, Indian	„ 5/- to 6/-	—	—
African	„ 3/- to 4/50	2/- to 2/50	—
Labour, African	—	—	75 cents and 85 cents

The average daily total muster roll of the Department throughout the year was 1,050. The average number of hours worked were 8 hours per day, or 46 hours per week, or 36 hours per week for those doing piece work.

The cost of living allowance within townships was 50% of the daily wage, subject to a maximum allowance of Shs. 1/40 per diem, provided that no employee should receive less than Shs. 1/30 per diem total cash emoluments.

The cost of living allowance outside townships was 40% of the daily wage, subject to a maximum allowance of 70 cents per diem provided that no employee should receive less than Shs. 1/10 per diem total cash emoluments.

The main work of the Protectorate as a whole is agriculture of one kind or another, and the following wages were payable in respect of the 800 odd Government employees:

Plantation weeding: Minimum daily wage of Shs. 1/10 per day (inclusive of the cost of living allowance) for a task of 588 square yards. In ring-weeding, a task comprises 40 trees and represents about 5 hours work per day.

Coconut picking: Shs. 6/- for climbing 100 trees (average of 50 trees worked per day).

Shs. 6/- per 1,000 for gathering nuts.
Shs. 1/75 per 1,000 for husking
Shs. 3/25 for breaking and drying.

Clove picking: 15 to 40 cents per pishi of 4 lbs. of freshly stemmed cloves. On some private estates an occasional free ration of rice, tea and bread is given.

Apart from the occupations already mentioned, the native population engage in fishing, pottery-making, lime-burning, stevedoring, domestic service, and portage.

There has been a substantial rise in the local cost of foodstuffs and other commodities since 1939, and a Fact-Finding Committee was appointed in 1946 to enquire into the position. The Committee's work had not, however, been completed by the end of the year.

Labour matters at present are the responsibility of the Provincial Commissioner, who is Chairman of the Labour Advisory Board which is comprised of official and unofficial members. The following have, however, been appointed Labour Officers and Inspectors :

Labour Officers :

All District Commissioners.

All Assistant District Commissioners.

The Welfare Officer.

Inspectors :

All Assistant District Commissioners.

The Welfare Officer.

All Mudirs.

There has been little development of Trade Unions, two only having been registered, the Porters' and Hamali Cart Drivers' and the Carpenters', each with less than fifty members. The Welfare Officer is the Registrar of Trade Unions.

The Zanzibar Employment Bureau, which existed in a skeleton form for some years before the war, was extended in order to make adequate provision for the resettlement of returned servicemen, and, more recently, of any person, male or female, seeking work. The Bureau, formerly run by the District Commissioner, is now the responsibility of the Welfare Officer. During 1946 the Bureau placed in employment 809 persons, of whom 705 were ex-servicemen.

The Protectorate has been very free from Labour disputes, but there was some discontent in June, 1946, among the crew of H.H.S. "al said" on account of rice not being available for their rations. It was explained that there was no rice in the Protectorate for anyone, but the crew were insistent that they should have rice and would accept no substitute. As a result forty-one out of a crew of forty-three were off work for eight days. At the end of that period the crew returned to work, having accepted a daily ration of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. flour instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. rice, with the addition of 1 oz. ghee and an increase in the fish and vegetable allowance from 28 cents to 40 cents per day.

By the Labour Decree, which was enacted in June, 1946, the types of contract of employment required to be in writing are specified, and the obligations, form and contents of such contracts are defined.

Presentation of every such contract for attestation to an Administrative Officer or Labour Officer is obligatory, and this Officer is under a duty to ensure that the contract is understood by the prospective employee and in other ways to safeguard his interests.

A person whose apparent age is less than fourteen years is not capable of entering into a contract, and a person whose apparent age exceeds fourteen years but is less than sixteen years is not capable of entering into a contract, except for employment in an occupation approved by an Administrative Officer or Labour Officer as not being injurious to the moral or physical development of non-adults.

The Decree also regulates contracts based on working days and not required to be in writing, the evidence of such a contract necessary to render it enforceable against the employee being a memorandum of the contract, called a Labour Card, containing prescribed particulars, which must be given to the employee.

For employees residing elsewhere than in their homes the employer is placed under an obligation to supply them with proper housing, sanitation, food, water, medicines, etc.

Provision for compensation for bodily injury is made under the following circumstances :

“Where bodily injury is caused to a servant by reason of—

(a) any defect or want of repair in the ways, works machinery or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer which was known to the employer or could have been discovered by the exercise of reasonable care and skill ;

(b) the failure of his employer to take reasonable precautions for the safety of his servant, or to comply with any obligation imposed upon him by this or any other Decree or any regulations lawfully made under this or any other Decree ;

(c) the negligence of his employer or the negligence of any person in the service of the employer and exercising any superintendence over the work of the servant and any plant or machinery or under whose orders or directions the servant was acting at the time of the injury, the servant, or, if the injury results in death, his legal representative shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation from the employer, the amount thereof to be assessed by a subordinate court.”

The amount of compensation recoverable may not exceed two years' wages.

Factory legislation is contained in the Factories (Supervision and Safety) Decree of 1943.

There is no legislative provision for sickness or old age.

Chapter III: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE

Year	Import Duty	Clove Duty	Licences	Colonial Develop- ment and Welfare Grants	Other Revenue	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	154,677	149,564	22,747	1,455	170,953	499,396
1940	133,982	136,025	28,506	311	166,747	465,571
1941	132,835	207,139	36,760	382	188,209	565,325
1942	137,934	140,278	49,884	667	220,340	549,103
1943	165,880	88,465	50,043	1,380	229,383	535,151
1944	206,529	85,841	80,912	2,166	263,785	639,233
1945	202,856	105,955	59,852	14,174	246,029	628,866
1946	not available					

EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE					
Year	Agriculture	Health	Education	Other Expenditure	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	26,277	39,079	28,231	358,629	452,216
1940	26,421	40,337	28,205	428,663	523,626
1941	24,626	41,411	29,854	384,679	480,570
1942	26,090	45,732	33,295	378,648	483,765
1943	29,072	50,586	35,302	384,125	499,085
1944	32,110	50,993	40,304	442,535	565,942
1945	35,601	51,997	46,999	513,389	647,986
1946	not available				

PUBLIC DEBT

NIL

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a comparative statement of the surplus of Assets over Liabilities for the year 1939-45:—

Year	£
1939	346,087
1940	297,779
1941	383,176
1942	450,456
1943	489,650
1944	565,108
1945	547,408

The following is an abridged statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ended 31st December, 1945 :

Liabilities		Assets	
	£		£
Special Funds ...	318,736	Special Funds Invested	304,303
Other Funds ...	53,979	Cash on Deposit ...	53,266
Loans and Grants ...	1,164	Advances ...	65,048
Deposits ...	24,237	Surplus Funds Invested	543,574
Suspense ...	10,751	Cash other than Cash	
General Revenue		on Deposit (Dr.) ...	9,916
Balance ...	547,408		
	<u>£956,275</u>		<u>£956,275</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELDS

The principal sources of taxation are Customs Import Duties (£202,856 in 1945), Clove Export Duty (£105,955 in 1945), and Income Tax (£26,149 in 1945). There is no Poll or Hut Tax or other important source of direct or indirect Taxation.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Prior to November, 1946, the Customs Tariff consisted of two Schedules, the first listing all goods on which duty was chargeable and the second those that were admitted free of duty. All items not specifically enumerated in either of these Schedules were chargeable at a general rate of 15% *ad valorem*, which was the rate on which the duties set out in the first Schedule were generally based. These duties were largely specific but in many cases were accompanied by an alternative *ad valorem* rate, charges being made according to which attracted the higher sum. Luxury articles such as wines, spirits and tobacco were subjected to higher rates, and certain essential articles to specially low ones.

Goods enumerated in the second, free, Schedule included Government imports, articles necessary for the encouragement of local industries (such as packing materials, clove drying mats, agricultural implements and chemicals for soap manufacture), scholastic requirements, drugs and other medical requisites and passengers' baggage as defined. Treaty obligations prevent the grant of Imperial Preference.

During the war it became necessary to impose a system of differential surcharges on the duties chargeable under the first Schedule, these varying from 10% to 300% of the duties payable.

In November, 1946, a completely new Tariff came into operation : it retained the basic rate of 15% *ad valorem* but considerably extended the principle of specific duties and at the same time abolished all war time surcharges. The "omnibus" item disappeared and in consequence all goods not specifically mentioned in the first Schedule became automatically exempt from payment of duty, these including an extended list of basic foodstuffs. The second Schedule was based on principles similar to those formerly obtaining.

At the same time, for the purpose of meeting the Protectorate's share of the cost of the projected ten-year Development Programme, special "Development duties" were imposed on rice and tobacco products : these duties are subject to annual review.

Duties are also charged on cloves, clove stems, mother of cloves and mangrove bark produced in the Protectorate.

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES

The Stamp Duty Decree No. 5 of 1940 imposed stamp duty on various instruments including :

Conveyance

- Shs. 2. Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance does not exceed Shs. 100.
- „ 4. For every Shs. 200 or part thereof where it exceeds Shs. 100 but does not exceed Shs. 2,000.
- „ 20. For every Shs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Shs. 2,000.

Lease

Twice the duty on a Mortgage or the same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage-Deed

Cents 50 for every Shs. 100 or part thereof.

Settlement

Half the duty on a Conveyance for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled.

Wakf-Deed of Dedication

The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property dedicated.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax was first introduced in 1940 (Decree No. 1 of 1940). The rate for individuals is Shs. 2/- for every pound of the first £250 of chargeable income plus one eighth of a cent for every pound of chargeable income in excess of £250 up to maximum rate of Shs. 5/- per pound. Where the total income exceeds £3,000 an additional tax (called "Surtax") is chargeable at the rate of Shs. 4/- with the addition of one twentieth of a cent for every pound of the total income in excess of £3,000 up to a maximum rate of Shs. 7/50 for every pound in excess of £3,000 of the total income.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate Duty is governed by the Estate Duty Decree (No. 6 of 1940). No duty is payable on Estates not exceeding £50 in value. Where the principal value of the Estate exceeds £50 the rate of duty rises from 2% where the value exceeds £50 but does not exceed £500 to 20% where the principal value of the Estate exceeds £275,000.

Chapter IV : Currency and Banking

The Currency of the Protectorate is comprised of the coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in Zanzibar by a Currency Officer. The shilling (silver) is subdivided into one hundred cents. It is legal tender for the payment of any amount ; the fifty cent piece (silver) is legal tender for an amount not exceeding twenty shillings ; and the ten cents, five cents and one cent pieces (bronze) are legal tender for an amount not exceeding one shilling. East African Currency Board notes are issued in denominations of Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10 and Shs. 5, and, are legal tender for the amount expressed on the note.

Seyyidieh pice are still used as Currency for small market transactions. One pice is regarded as equivalent to three cents and two pice as equivalent to five cents.

There are two joint stock Banks in Zanzibar :

The National Bank of India, Ltd., (Head Office, 26, Bishopgate, LONDON, E.C.2)

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., (Head Office, 10, Clements Lane, LONDON, E.C.4).

There is also the private Indian banking firm of Messrs. Jetha Lila.

As a war-time measure notes of the denomination of one shilling were issued to supplement the circulation of shilling coins. These were not popular with the public and were withdrawn from circulation as from the 1st April, 1946.

The amount of notes and coin in circulation at the 31st December, 1946, according to the Currency Officer's circulation registers was as follows :—

Notes	...	£442,140
Coin	...	£239,233

Further information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter is available in the Protectorate's Annual Blue Book and the Annual Report of the East African Currency Board.

Chapter V : Commerce

During 1946—the first full post war year—the trade of the Protectorate shewed a remarkable increase, the value of imports for the first eleven months being £1,658,000, as compared with £1,036,000 during the same period in 1945, and that of exports being £1,938,000 as compared with £1,304,000. Revenue from both import duties and the duties imposed on cloves shewed proportionate increases. There appears to be adequate money available in the Bazaar to meet these enhanced commitments.

The progressive relaxation of war time economic controls, both abroad and internally, helped largely in the attainment of this happy position, as importers became able to take advantage of production drives in the United Kingdom and other countries whilst exporters, freed in many directions from the restrictions of exchange control, were able to ship to the more advantageous markets.

Both Government and the merchants of the Protectorate are alive to existing possibilities and during the year considerable trading activity has taken place. A Trade Advisory Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Comptroller of Customs, with a majority of members nominated by the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, whose function is to investigate all methods of improving the trade of the Protectorate. An Information Bureau for the use of traders and tourists has been opened in the Custom House, and a monthly Trade and Information Report, containing information relating to import and export statistics, crops, animal husbandry, produce inspection, trade openings and similar matters, is freely distributed without charge.

Towards the end of the year a completely revised Customs Tariff was introduced, which repealed all war time surcharges and greatly increased the number of articles entitled to free entry. The basic rate of duty of 15% on landed cost was retained, but the principle of specific duties was more generally adopted.

Principal imports and exports, with their quantities and values, during the year were as follows :

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	1938		1946	
			Value £	Quantity	Value £	
<i>Imports</i>						
Millet	...	Cwt.	39,345	11,700	66,649	112,475
Pulses	...	„	38,887	16,392	75,492	131,311
Wheat Flour	...	„	54,950	29,974	114,573	146,766
Flour, other sorts...	...	„	4,164	1,712	99,647	75,029
Ghee	...	Lbs.	409,428	17,822	498,362	36,527
Tea	...	„	388,426	17,072	479,070	29,921
Cotton Piece Goods	Yds.		5,957,045	103,336	3,659,205	228,811
<i>Exports</i>						
Cloves	...	Cwt.	157,203	514,964	310,258	1,159,322
Copra	...	Ton	11,964	99,648	8,035	204,113
Clove and clove stem oil	...	Lbs.	235,518	24,366	410,677	83,784

Chapter VI: Production

Apart from its entrepot trade, a valuable survival of the days when Zanzibar was the emporium of East Africa, the Protectorate is mainly dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural and marine products.

The chief agricultural industry centres round the clove, *Eugenia Aromatica*, whose generic name derives from its beneficent analgesic properties, and whose specific name is attributable to its pleasantly aromatic perfume and flavour. Cloves are produced by individual Arab, Indian and African agriculturists on their own plantations, and the task of picking is carried out with hired African labour drawn from the indigenous population or from temporary visitors from the mainland. Export is normally in the form of dried buds, or oil distilled from the stems, oil only being distilled from buds in exceptional circumstances.

The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, copra forming one of the Protectorate's main exports. It is largely produced by the Omani Arabs who come down to Zanzibar on the North East Monsoon and, after trading for a few years, return to their homes.

Mangrove bark, used in the tanning industry, and derived from the tree of that name, which is a prolific inhabitant of certain tidal areas, is exported in appreciable quantities ; but, most of the mature bark having now been stripped, a decrease in this trade is inevitable.

Chillies, citrus and other fruits, and coil-tobacco also form part of the Protectorate's export trade.

Efforts are being made to extend the growing of cacao, a small number of trees of which have been growing in the Protectorate for the past fifty years. Several thousand seedlings have already been planted by the Agricultural Department and a few private agriculturists.

The clove-growing areas at present carry few live-stock, though there is no doubt that, with proper management, considerable numbers of small animals could be maintained. The semi-coral or "uwanda" areas along the Eastern seaboard of both islands, especially Pemba, already maintain a fair number of cattle, and there is every indication that some of the large grassy plains which are a feature of these localities could carry a much larger animal population.

At present cattle number approximately 30,000 in Pemba and 15,000 in Zanzibar. The former island is self-contained as regards its meat supply.

Hides and skins are items of export.

There are only three small forests, one in Zanzibar and two in Pemba, which yield a small amount of "Mvule" (*Chlorophora excelsa*), while "Jack" wood (*Artocarpus integra*) is a useful timber tree of the clove areas.

Fishing is, of course, a prominent activity, distribution to the inland areas being effected largely by bicycle. The fish is consumed locally and is not exported except, to a very limited extent, in the form of dried shark.

There are no mineral resources, though lime-burning for local requirements forms a useful industry.

Apart from clove-oil distilling, coconut-oil expression and the manufacture of soap, there is at present no industrialisation.

The manufacture of coir fibre and rope by hand is fairly extensive in the coastal areas, but most of the resulting products are at present sold locally.

The Clove Industry is organised by the Clove Growers Association, a body formed in 1930 to protect the interests of clove growers by preventing violent market fluctuations, and carrying surplus stocks until such time as they can be sold. The business of the Association, which has the financial backing of Government, is conducted by a

Secretary-Manager, who is not a Government Official but is answerable to a Board of Management composed of official and unofficial members, with an official chairman.

Rainfall during 1946 was between 15% and 20% below average in both islands. The usual rather dry period from January to mid-March became a complete drought, and the heavy April and May rains were abnormally light. This led to a fairly serious shortage of foodstuffs from August to October, which was adequately met by importations.

The clove seasonal year 1945-1946, is calculated from the beginning of July to the end of June and, both the early "Mwaka" and the late "Vuli" crops having to all intents and purposes failed, only 58,615 cwts. of cloves were received at the central clove market during that period, as compared with an average of 209,606 cwts. for the preceding seven seasons. Due, however, to considerable stocks in the hands of both merchants and the Clove Growers Association, 310,258 cwts. valued at £1,159,322 were exported during 1946. This figure, which has only once been exceeded during the past 20 years, is due to the pent-up demand of the war period. 410,677 lbs. of clove-bud and -stem oil were also exported during the year, which is well up to average but considerably below the record export of 525,313 lbs. in the previous year.

Copra exports, totalling 8,035 tons valued at £204,113 were again affected by the expression of coconut oil and the manufacture of soap, and, apart from considerable quantities sold locally, it is interesting to note that 1,345,675 lbs. of oil and 17,929 cwts. of soap were exported, compared with 1,176,256 lbs. and 20,230 cwts. in 1945. The soap trade has long been in existence, but it is only recently that exports have become at all substantial.

Mangrove Bark had a record year, and 11,698 tons valued at £138,211 were exported compared with the previous seven year average of 1,708 tons.

Other minor exports pursued a normal trend.

Chapter VII: Social Services

(A) EDUCATION

In the Protectorate there are 54 Primary Schools and 3 Secondary Schools, with a total enrolment of 6762 in 1946. In addition there are two Government Teacher Training Centres for Primary Teachers, one for Muslim men and the other for Muslim women.

The Primary Schools are divided mainly into Government Schools with an enrolment of 4454, and Grant-Aided Schools with an enrolment of 2053 : the Secondary Schools have 255 pupils. The Government Schools cater almost entirely for Arabs and Africans, and in them the medium of instruction is Kiswahili. The Grant-Aided Schools, on the other hand, are solely for Indians, whose mother tongue is Gujarati. The St. Joseph's Convent which caters mainly for Goans is the only school where the medium of instruction in all standards is English.

Government Primary Schools number 39 and are to be found in all towns and in most of the outlying districts, while the Grant-Aided Schools, 15 all told, are confined to the towns alone.

One of the marked features of the Government Primary Schools is that an overwhelming proportion of the pupils are boys. But in recent years the number of girls attending school has been increasing so steadily that it is difficult to find sufficient women teachers and buildings for them. It should be noted that, as this is a Muslim land it is not possible for girls and boys to be educated in the same school once the age of puberty approaches.

The Secondary Schools take pupils up to the Cambridge School Certificate Standard. The medium of instruction in them is English, and one of the happiest features about them is that they are inter-racial. It is believed that no other territory in East Africa has inter-racial schools.

No provision is made locally for post-secondary schools. But those who do well in their Secondary Schools can go overseas for further education. The Indian students usually go to India, but the Arabs and Africans go to Mekerere, where it is possible for them to receive Diplomas in activities such as Teaching, Medicine, Veterinary Science, and Agriculture. In addition, a few selected students are sent even further afield, usually to England.

Also, no provision is made locally for a technical school. That may come. But at present four students are sent each year to the Tanga Technical School to serve an apprenticeship in either Tailoring or Carpentry, while two more are sent to the Kenya Uganda Railways Workshops at Nairobi for an apprenticeship in mechanical repairs.

A Domestic Science School was opened in 1944 and provides courses for pupils from the Government Girls' Primary School, the Government Girls' Secondary School, and the women teachers in training. From time to time courses for adults are given, and already wives of teachers and Indian women have attended these courses.

Adult Evening Classes for men are held wherever there is a demand for them. By far the largest centre is Zanzibar Town, where there are classes from Standards I to VIII, and one special class for Civil

Service Candidates who seek to reach Standard XII. In all there are 7 Centres providing Adult Evening Classes, 4 being in Zanzibar and 3 in Pemba.

A Ten Year Development Programme was accepted by the Legislative Council in 1946, the chief aim of which is to raise the percentage of children attending school from 15% to 40%. To implement this Programme of Development, additional overseas staff have been recruited, and an additional expenditure of £500,000 has been approved. Of this additional sum, the British Government will provide £240,000 and the local Government £260,000.

There is no doubt that more and more parents desire their children to go to school, and the difficulty will be to keep pace with the demand.

(B) HEALTH

Owing to shortages of staff existing services were only maintained with extreme difficulty, and no new developments or important changes occurred.

The most prevalent disease was malaria, and 8,988 cases, of which 32 proved fatal, were treated.

Other insect-borne diseases include filariasis and dengue, 3 cases of the latter disease being treated in hospital. The incidence of filariasis is high though hospital returns show only those cases admitted for surgical treatment: 21 cases were recorded. The most common helminth is *A duodenale*, and 6,563 cases of infection with this parasite, with 20 deaths, were recorded. The parasite is a cause of disability amongst the undernourished.

Some cases of leprosy are found, and 17 cases were notified. Compulsory segregation is not insisted on, but those lepers who so desire are cared for in settlements at Makondeni in Pemba and Walezo in Zanzibar. The former is maintained by Government, and the latter by the Catholic Mission with Government assistance.

Venereal disease is common, 966 cases of gonorrhoea and 505 cases of syphilis being recorded.

48 cases of tuberculosis were notified, but it is clear that this does not give a correct picture of its incidence. The disease runs an acute course, and most cases are too advanced to be dealt with effectively when they present themselves for treatment.

All these diseases have as a background malnutrition, which affects a large proportion of the population. This is caused, not so much by lack of food, as by the omission from the diet of certain necessary foodstuffs. The problem is being approached by the provision of balanced diets in hospitals, boarding schools and similar institutions under Government control, and more and more attention will be given to this important factor in the general well-being of the community.

Treatment is available at the hospitals at Zanzibar, Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani, where there are 173, 60, 53 and 15 beds respectively. In addition there are 27 dispensaries, in charge of unqualified assistants, which are connected by an ambulance service with the main hospitals.

Preventive medicine, which is regarded as being of paramount importance, is still in an early stage, and, as a preliminary to the expansion of this aspect of the medical service, the training of sanitary inspectors recruited from the local population is now being undertaken.

Anti-mosquito measures include the construction and maintenance of drains in the areas surrounding the larger towns, but attention is now being directed to the use of chemical insecticides.

Special attention is given to the care of expectant mothers and of the young. 610 women attended ante-natal clinics and 378 were confined in Government hospitals. Child welfare clinics supervised the health of 601 children.

The school medical service in the rural areas was brought almost to a standstill, but it was maintained in the towns. The dental surgeon examined 3,476 children, and 1,776 received dental treatment.

(C) HOUSING

Housing Conditions

The usual type of native house is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual. In the main, such houses have from two to four rooms, and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for the purpose. Elaborate sanitary arrangements are rare: many dwellings possess small shelters nearby in which a cess-pit is dug; but in the towns the privy and cess-pit are frequently within the hut: only the poorest possess no sanitary arrangements at all.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive and can be built to a large extent from material available on the spot or nearby. One of its chief weaknesses is the tendency of the roof to collapse owing to the insufficient strength of the supporting posts.

In recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, white washing, and lime plastering and washing.

Practically all the country folk own their houses, which they erect themselves. In the Town of Zanzibar the African usually owns his

hut but not the site. The ground landlords are Arabs or Indians, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. In recent years the cost of materials has increased, and now, outside Zanzibar Town, a three-roomed hut of average quality would cost—including labour—upwards of £30. Within the Town it might cost as much as £60.

With 250 persons to the square mile, Zanzibar Protectorate is one of the most densely populated countries of Africa. Indeed, according to the tentative classification of Professor Dodd ("Dimensions of Society", New York, 1942), the whole population of the Protectorate is, on an average, on the border line between rural and urban density.

Thus it is of unusual interest that the average density of population *per dwelling* throughout the Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of three persons or less. In Zanzibar Town the average is higher than this: 4.66 in the Stone Town with its many large dwellings, 3.50 in the native Town. In the rest of Zanzibar Island and Pemba the average is less than three. Whilst these figures do not point to any serious degree of overcrowding, the fact that one third of the population of Zanzibar Island live in the town of Zanzibar has led to some of the worst features of native slums.

Town Improvement

Consequently when, in 1943, the Government took in hand the improvement of housing conditions, it was to Zanzibar Town in particular, and the three townships of Pemba in a lesser degree, that it first applied itself. In all four urban localities one distinction obtains, namely that between the stone built quarters inhabited mainly by Indians and Arabs, and the hutted quarters inhabited by Africans. In both there is serious congestion and lack of adequate sewerage, drainage and ventilation; while the former is susceptible only of gradual improvement, the latter calls for a careful balance of modern ideas with consideration for native tastes and means.

Under a new Town Planning Decree and comprehensive new building rules it became possible to ensure both the orderly development of new, and the progressive improvement of existing built-up, areas. Town plans were produced for selected localities in the Pemba Townships and Zanzibar Stone Town. Without financial assistance, however, it would not have been practicable for the Government to undertake the drastic steps needed to alleviate congestion in the hutted quarters of Zanzibar Town, known as Ngambo.

With the aid of a grant of £100,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act it has been possible to initiate a far-reaching scheme for the progressive reconstruction of this area, covering 1,000 acres

and containing a population of twenty five thousand Africans. Standard houses of different sizes at once simple, durable and constructed largely of local materials, have been designed, conforming both with popular ideas and health requirements. Reception areas of 200 such houses are nearing completion, ready to receive the occupants of houses in Ngambo selected for demolition. Area by area it is intended to erect the standard houses in the place of all but the better type of house. At the end of 1946, the first locality was being cleared and the building there of new houses was in progress.

In addition to this project, a scheme has been introduced whereby the individual desirous of building a new house can obtain, at a subsidised price of between ten and fifteen shillings each, pre-cast pillars of reinforced concrete. These will greatly add to the durability of his house and in particular its roof.

Detailed working plans are also in the course of preparation for the improvement of the storm water drainage and sewerage system in Zanzibar Town.

(D) SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Life

In Zanzibar Town the Victoria Gardens and Hall, which are Government property, provide the principal social centre available to all races, and are let out on hire for a variety of entertainments.

There are well-established voluntary social Clubs among the Indian and Arab communities, and an increasing interest in the development of Clubs is being shown among the African peoples. Some of these African Clubs are extensions of Sports Clubs, but Clubs for dancing in the European style are also proving very successful. A club for purdah ladies of various communities is in the process of formation, with quarters in the recently reconstructed Keep of the Old Portuguese Fort : part of the interior of the Fort will be laid out as rest gardens for ladies and as a place where they can play games, and part will contain children's amusements.

Boy Scouts' and Girl Guides' organisations are active : the former muster 4 Indian and 2 Arab and African troops, together with 3 Indian and 1 African packs of Wolf Cubs ; the latter muster 3 companies and 1 pack of Brownies, all Indians. Largely as a result of good publicity work by Scout Troops when camping, a lively interest in this movement is now being shown in rural areas, and the Boy Scouts' Association have made small allocations of funds for the promotion of Scouting in selected areas in Zanzibar and Pemba in 1947.

In the rural areas considerable interest is shown in the programmes provided by the Information Service of the Education Department. This service is provided by a full-time announcer, who keeps to a schedule of timed visits to certain recognised assembly centres, especially markets, and gives news broadcasts, reads lectures and explains the educational films which are shown.

The first experiment by Government in the promotion of a village Social centre at Kiembesamaki has not as yet met with a great deal of success, but there was a revival of interest towards the end of 1946 when it was found possible to increase the lectures and other educational facilities provided from the Town.

A Civic Centre is in the course of construction in the Native Town of Ngambo in Zanzibar, comprised of a coffee-shop, a women's welfare clinic, a post office and a large central building which will contain a library, a room in which meetings of the Ngambo Town Council will be held, and a hall where cinema shows, lectures and other similar entertainments can be given.

The Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

There is a fund administered by Government, from which selected poor persons are granted small monthly allowances, and Public relief is further afforded by the provision of funerals to destitute deceased and the repatriation of mainland natives to their homes.

The Roman Catholic Mission runs a Poor House at Walezo, a short distance out of Zanzibar Town, which receives considerable financial assistance from Government and has the fullest co-operation of the Medical Department: it receives all poor persons found to be in need of institutional care and willing to accept it. There is, however, some prejudice towards the Poor House, as in the United Kingdom: but those persons who are admitted definitely find contentment there as far as their infirmities allow. Details of admissions, discharges and deaths in respect of 1946 are given below:

	Male	Female	Total
Remaining on 31.12.45	... 101	49	150
Admitted during 1946...	... 187	73	260
Discharged during 1946	... 108	46	154
Died during 1946 ...	... 63	30	93
Remaining on 31.12.46	... 117	46	163

The Indian Communities have a number of voluntary relief Societies and institutions for the reception of widows and infirm poor, and the adequacy of the assistance given is indicated by the absence of Indian mendicants in the streets of Zanzibar.

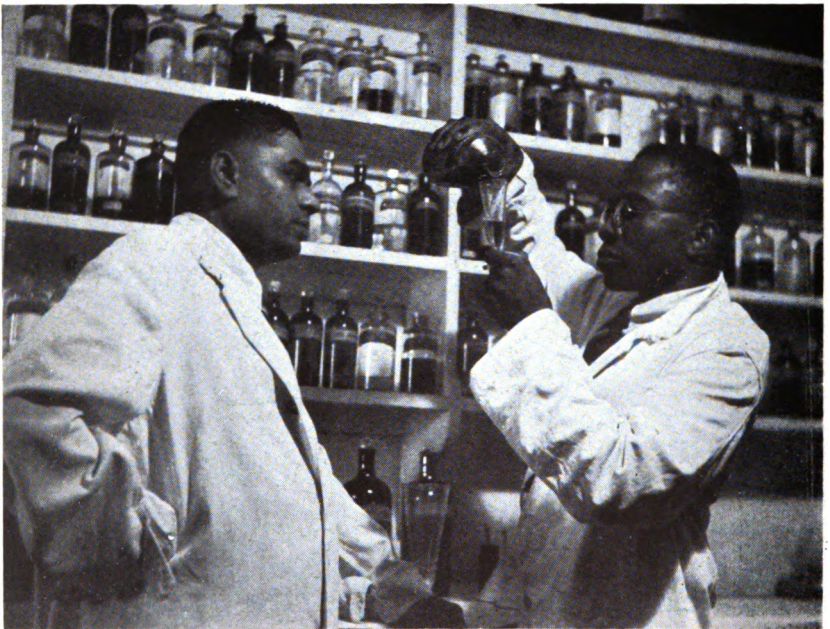
There has been little development of organised voluntary assistance of the poor among the Arab Community, the normal Mohammedan method of relief being the casual giving of alms.



MAINSTAY OF ZANZIBAR ECONOMY IS THE CLOVE INDUSTRY :
A PICKER AT WORK



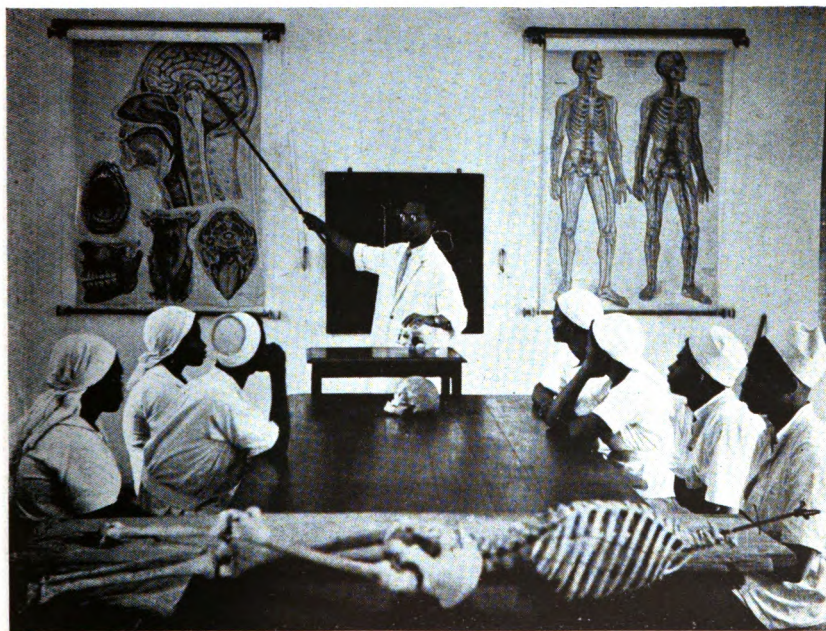
EXAMINING SAMPLES OF COFFEE GROWN AT THE
EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURAL STATION, ZANZIBAR



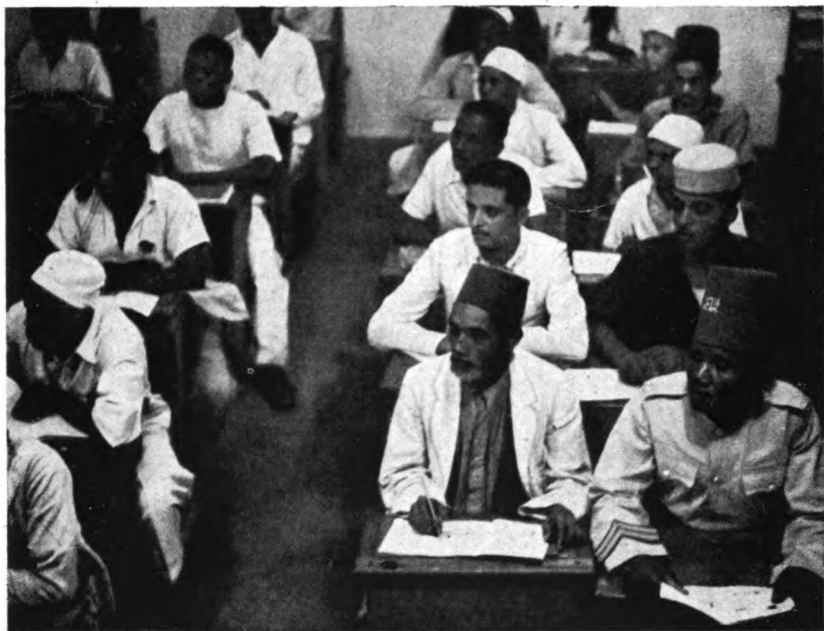
IN THE DISPENSARY AT ZANZIBAR HOSPITAL



A TYPICAL SCENE OFF THE ISLAND OF PEMBA



A LECTURE AT ZANZIBAR HOSPITAL TO GIRLS IN TRAINING AS NURSES,
MIDWIVES AND ATTENDANTS



AN ADULT NIGHT CLASS AT ZANZIBAR SECONDARY SCHOOL :
 PROMINENTLY IN THE PICTURE ARE A MARINE FIREMAN, A POLICEMAN,
 AN INDIAN SHOPKEEPER, AND A CHARCOAL SELLER



THE PLANT NURSERY AT THE GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR'S
 EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURAL STATION

Among Africans there are a number of bodies which endeavour to give assistance to their members, such help being usually restricted to burials. Efforts were made by Welfare Officers during 1946 to encourage and instruct such bodies in the adoption of a more constructive approach to problems of poverty; but, though it would be incorrect to say that no success was achieved, it is felt that as yet they have not made, and have been financially unable to make, any material contribution to the relief of destitution.

Distress is relieved very largely by assistance from relatives, and, where this has been unobtainable, by begging. A Committee was appointed by the British Resident in 1946 to enquire into the whole question of mendicancy as it exists in Zanzibar township, and to make recommendations regarding its elimination and the relief of destitution. The report of the Committee is not yet available.

In the Pemba Townships of Wete and Chake Chake voluntary funds were started during the year to relieve distress caused by poverty and the shortage of food occasioned by the adverse effects of the weather upon agricultural production during the previous twelve months. By the end of the year, however, exceptional hardship had passed, and the balance of the funds was allocated to the Pemba Poor Fund.

Juvenile Delinquency, Probation Services and Cognate Matters

During 1946, 26 male children and young persons were found guilty of the following offences in the Juvenile Court:

Larceny	...	...	19
Breaking and Entering	...	...	1
Wounding	...	...	3
Assault	...	...	1
Being in possession of a Drug	...	...	1
Reckless Riding	...	...	1

The Probation Officer made enquiries in all cases, and 8 were bound over on probation for periods ranging from 6 months to 2 years. A total of 11 children and young persons were supervised on probation during the year, the racial analysis being as follows:

Arab Hadhrami	...	1
Indian	...	2
Comorian	...	2
African	...	6

Of these one Arab and two African boys have completed their periods of supervision, and of the boys remaining under supervision at the end of the year only one was still giving cause for anxiety.

All discharged prisoners in Zanzibar requiring assistance have been found work by either the Superintendent of Prisons or the Welfare Officer. Each prisoner is seen some days prior to discharge by a Welfare Officer in order to ascertain his desire, capacity and general suitability for employment, and to provide him with an opportunity to speak of any personal problem on which he might welcome assistance.

Chapter VIII: Legislation (1946)

During the year 21 Decrees were passed. The following is a list of the more important of these measures and contains a summary of the objects and reasons therefor :

General Loan and Inscribed Stock Decree—No. 1

Trustee Investments in Zanzibar Government Securities Decree—No. 2

These Decrees have been enacted as part of the enabling legislation likely to be required under the Programme of Social and Economic Development in the Zanzibar Protectorate for the Ten-Year Period, 1946 to 1955 (Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946). Although it is not at present proposed actually to raise any loans, it is thought advisable to have such legislation available.

Zanzibar Grant-Aided Schools Provident Fund Decree—No. 3

This Decree provides a Provident Fund for employees of Grant-aided schools under which the employees contribute to the Fund 7½% of their salary each month, and Government adds a bonus of like amount. Interest at a rate to be fixed annually in advance is payable on these continued contributions.

Councils (Amendment) Decree—No. 4

This Decree has been enacted in order to enable an additional unofficial member to be appointed to represent African interests in the Legislative Council.

Wakf Validating Decree—No. 5

This Decree is not intended to codify or define the general law of Wakf, which is governed by Mahommedan Law as being the fundamental law of the Protectorate. It is merely declaratory and removes any disability, hardship or doubts created by recent decisions of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa in respect to certain matters relating to the law of Wakf applicable in Zanzibar.

Sections 3 and 4 of the Decree declare that, provided that there is an ultimate benefit for a religious, pious, or charitable purpose of a permanent character, a Wakf shall not be invalidated because that benefit is postponed until after previous benefits in favour of the dedicator's family and kindred.

Section 3 further declares that, where the person creating the Wakf is an Ibathi Mahommedan, it is not unlawful for such person to reserve to himself a life interest in the Wakf. This is well recognised by the Ibathi School, which has a considerable following in the Protectorate.

Primarily the Decree declares the law relating to Wakf created by Arabs and Africans professing the Mahammedan Faith, but section 5 provides that the Indian Mussulman Wakf Validating Act, 1913, which contains provisions closely resembling those of this Decree, shall apply to Wakfs created by persons professing the Mahommedan Faith, who are not Arabs or Africans.

Section 6 safeguards any local custom or custom prevalent amongst any Mahommedans of a particular class or sect.

The Decree is, as regards Wakfs created by Arabs and Africans, retrospective in its operation and deals with all Wakfs at whatever date they may have been created, but section 7 safeguards rights, interests and title to property, which have been acquired prior to the coming into force of the Decree by any person by virtue of any judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Juvenile Offenders (Amendment) Decrees—Nos. 6 and 14

No. 6 Section 15 of the Juvenile Offenders Decree, 1935 (No. 22 of 1935), as it stood before its replacement by this Decree, allowed children under the age of fourteen to be brought before the court under certain circumstances and to be committed to the care of their relatives or other suitable person or institution selected by the court until they attained the age of sixteen. The corresponding section in the Tanganyika law, however, deals with both children and young persons, i.e., any person under the age of sixteen, and allows them to be committed to an institution until attaining the age of eighteen years. It was represented to Government that, especially where institutional training is concerned, it was advisable to bring the Protectorate legislation into line with that of Tanganyika, in view of the recent enactment of the Approved Schools Decree (No. 21 of 1945) under which provision for such training in Schools in Tanganyika is made. The corresponding section in the Tanganyika Children and Young Persons Ordinance (No. 3 of 1937) is section 24, to the provisions of which section 15 of the Juvenile Offenders Decree will now conform.

No. 14. This Decree makes further amendments to the principal Decree in the light of experience gained from the working of the Juvenile Courts. Provision has been included to deal with the problem of the juvenile offender between the ages of 14 and 16 in respect of whom the Court feels that treatment in an approved school would be unsuitable and that it has no alternative but to impose a sentence of imprisonment. In such cases the consensus of informed opinion is that the sentence should be a lengthy one with opportunity for vocational training and the possibility of release on licence.

With this end in view sections 13 and 14 have been adapted from similar provisions in the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (23 Geo. 5.c.12), with the object of creating what is known in England as a "Young Prisoners Class" and, following that legislation, it was considered desirable to give the British Resident very wide powers (similar to those conferred upon the Secretary of State) in dealing with a juvenile offender who has been sentenced in respect of a grave offence. as it is anticipated that almost every case will have to be dealt with as an individual case until such time as a special scheme for juvenile offenders generally may be evolved.

Labour Decree—No. 11

This Decree has been enacted to give full effect to the International Labour Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, and to the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, to which His Highness' Government had earlier expressed its agreement.

Opportunity was also taken to examine existing labour legislation with a view to bringing it up to date, and, in this respect, the Decree repeals and replaces the Master and Native Servants Decree (Cap. 129).

In bringing the law up to date, regard has been given to the legislation in force in neighbouring Territories to ensure that there is no defect in the local laws, which might prove an obstacle in the way of labour which may find its way here from the mainland.

The Decree was considered in Bill form by the Labour Advisory Board which accepted it in principle. It was also examined by Major Orde Browne, C.M.G., the Labour Advisor to the Secretary of State, on the occasion of his visit to Zanzibar and he advised its enactment.

In adjusting the Decree to meet local conditions, those categories of labour associated with agricultural pursuits, which are paid on piece-work conditions according to the amount of work performed, are separated out from the normal definition of "servant" in section 2 of the Decree by the introduction of a special definition of "plantation

worker" ; and similarly by excluding contracts associated with work of that nature from the normal definition of "contract of employment" by the introduction of a special definition of "plantation contract". Clerks and motor drivers have been excluded from the provisions of the Decree.

Provision has also been made to control plantation labour and contracts by regulations which may be framed under section 68 (s) of the Decree, which regulations will, in their turn, be placed before Legislative Council as provided by sub-section (3) of section 62.

Throughout the Decree therefore wherever the term "servant" only is used, "plantation workers" are excluded and only such parts as

Part I.—Definitions and Scope.

Part VII.—Disputes between Parties.

Part VIII.—Offences and Penalties.

Part IX.—Powers and Duties of Inspectors, etc.

Part X.—General

apply to labour as a whole, including "plantation labour".

New features in the Decree are as follows :

It is non-racial in character and is not confined to "natives" as defined in the Master and Native Servants Decree now repealed.

Long term contracts and foreign contracts which fall within the Conventions referred to above, are dealt with in Part II of the Decree, whereas Part III makes provision for shorter termed agreements of up to thirty days duration by the taking out of labour cards.

The question of Workmen's Compensation has engaged the attention of Government and Part V of the Decree, with the consent of the Secretary of State, is as far as it was considered possible to go for the time being pending further consideration of this question which is one of particular difficulty in the circumstances locally prevailing.

Part VI which deals with the activities of Recruiting Agents has no immediate application in Zanzibar, but it has been introduced as a protective measure against future developments and for the sake of uniformity with similar legislation elsewhere.

The provisions in the Decree under Part VII for dealing with disputes follow in the main the provisions of the Master and Native Servants Decree ; under section 47, no fees of court are payable.

By the codification of the law regulating the mutual obligations between masters and servants in the manner set out in the Decree, the immediate requirements of the Protectorate are met, and provision has also been made to cover future developments should local labour incline towards more permanent engagements than is at present the custom.

Customs Tariff (Amendment) No. 2 Decree—No. 18

This Decree substitutes new Schedules to the Customs Tariff Decree (Cap. 93) for those that were existing.

The reasons for wishing to do this are, firstly, to bring the Customs Tariff more into conformity with present day conditions, secondly, to remove the war time surcharge in accordance with the undertaking implied when these were originally imposed and thirdly, to obtain extra revenue to meet the obligations of the Protectorate under the Post War Development Scheme.

The opportunity has been taken to remove anomalies that existed under the former Tariff and to word the new one in a manner designed to facilitate ease of interpretation.

In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies the extra rates of duty imposed to bring in Development Revenue have been shewn separately and provision has been made in the Decree to the effect that they shall cease to exist after the 31st December, 1947. If it is necessary thereafter to continue them this may be done by proclamation which shall first receive the approval of the Legislative Council.

Chapter IX: Law and Order

(A) JUSTICE

Justice is administered in the Protectorate by the undermentioned Courts :

(1) *The High Court*

This Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the High Court are at Zanzibar, but there is a District Registry at Chake Chake in Pemba.

(2) *First Class Subordinate Courts*

These Courts include Courts presided over by (a) Resident Magistrates, (b) District Commissioners and (c) such other persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident to hold First Class Subordinate Courts. In cases in which the value of the subject matter can be estimated at a money value the civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to Shs. 2,250. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 4,000, or of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes, and may combine two or more of such punishments.

(3) *Second Class Subordinate Courts*

These Courts are presided over by such persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident for the purpose. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 750. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences for a term not exceeding twelve months, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 750. If so empowered by the British Resident, these Courts may also impose sentences of corporal punishment not exceeding ten strokes. The Courts may combine any two or more of the sentences which they are empowered by law to pass.

(4) *Third Class Subordinate Courts*

Unless he is specially appointed by the British Resident to hold a First or Second Class Subordinate Court, every Assistant District Commissioner presides over a Third Class Subordinate Court. In addition, the British Resident may specially appoint any other person to hold a Third Class Subordinate Court. The civil jurisdiction of Third Class Subordinate Courts is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 750. In criminal matters such Courts may pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of fine not exceeding Shs. 200 and may combine both such sentences.

(5) *Juvenile Courts*

The personnel of these Courts is drawn from Panels consisting of twelve or more persons and formed by the British Resident for Zanzibar and Pemba respectively. The Chairman of each Juvenile Court is a Resident Magistrate, or in his absence an Administrative Officer, or in the absence of both such persons a person appointed by the Chief Justice. The quorum of a Juvenile Court is constituted by the Chairman sitting with two other members of the Panel, who shall include one man, and, so far as is practicable, one woman. These Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any case in which a person under the age of sixteen years is charged with an offence other than murder and manslaughter. In certain circumstances, they also have jurisdiction to deal with the cases of children and young persons who are under the age of sixteen years and are brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection. The members of each Panel meet at least twice a year to discuss matters connected with their work and, if necessary, to report to the High Court on any matter relating thereto.

(6) *Kathis' Courts*

Each of these Courts is presided over by a Kathi. They have no criminal jurisdiction and their civil jurisdiction is limited (a) to matters

relating to the personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance (where the claim in respect of such inheritance does not exceed Shs. 1,500) of Arabs and Mahomedan Africans, and (b) to suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 750.

(7) *Mudirial Courts*

Every Mudir is empowered to hold a Court within the local limits of his Mudiria. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases in which the subject matter of the suit does not exceed Shs. 200. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction Mudirial Courts may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two months and award fines or compensation not exceeding one hundred shillings.

An appeal lies as of right to the High Court from Courts subordinate thereto in any civil matter in which the amount or value involved in the suit exceeds Shs. 375. In all other civil matters, an appeal lies only by leave of the High Court. In addition, the High Court has power to call for and revise the proceedings of a lower court in a civil case in which no appeal lies. Any Court may, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, also state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, which latter Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

In criminal matters, any person convicted on a trial held by a Subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court, unless the sentence passed by the lower court is of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 100 only or of corporal punishment only. In addition, any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Subordinate Court as being erroneous in point of law or in excess of jurisdiction may apply to that Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Finally, the High Court has power to call for and to revise the criminal proceedings of any Subordinate Court.

Except in cases in which under certain laws the right of appeal is expressly prohibited, an appeal lies from the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (a) from decrees or any part of the decrees or from the orders of the High Court passed or made in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction; or (b) from any finding order or sentence (other than an order of acquittal or sentence fixed by law) recorded or passed by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. In criminal matters the right of appeal from the High Court is as of right when the ground of appeal involves a question of law alone. In other criminal cases the leave of the Court of Appeal has to be obtained, but, if the ground of appeal involves a question of fact alone or a mixed question of law and fact, the appeal will also be admitted upon a certificate from the trial judge that there is in his opinion a sufficient ground of appeal. No appeal lies from an order of acquittal by the High Court.

(B) POLICE

The Zanzibar Police Force has an establishment of 522, and is responsible for policing the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The Force consists of seven Europeans, and, recruited either locally or from the mainland, Asian and African Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, and African other ranks.

Excellent quarters are available for all men. The Police Barracks at Ziwani, where 396 men are housed, contain a Recreation Room, where wireless and billiards are provided, a canteen where all useful articles may be purchased, a covered parade ground which is invaluable during the rainy seasons, and extensive playing fields.

In 1946 many activities suspended during the war were resumed. The King's Birthday Parade was held for the first time since 1939; First-Aid competitions, which had taken place throughout the war, were continued; and all forms of recreation increased. There was considerable improvement in the standard of literacy, and a shortage of suitable local recruits was made good by the enlistment of a number of men from the mainland.

596 cases of housebreaking, 2,239 cases of stealing, and 594 cases of theft of agricultural produce were reported; in 1939 these figures were 373, 613 and 58 respectively. 75% of the cases of house-breaking and stealing reported concerned property valued under Shs. 40/-, and 579 cases of theft of agricultural produce concerned property valued under Shs. 30/-

Offences against the Native Liquor Decree, by which the sale and consumption of liquor is regulated, showed little change in comparison with previous years.

4 cases of Murder were reported, 15 of Attempted Murder and Manslaughter, and 2 of Rape.

The high incidence of offences relating to property was due largely to the rise in the cost of living, and, in order to meet the situation, uniform and plain-clothes patrols were increased in the areas most affected. The low incidence of crimes of a violent nature was gratifying.

(C) PRISONS

The following are the declared prisons under Section 4 of the Prisons Decree (Cap. 72):

Zanzibar Island

The Central Prison.

Langoni Prison Camp.

Kinu cha Moshi Prison Camp.

Pemba Island

Wete Prison.

The Central Prison is situated about one mile from Zanzibar Town. It has accommodation for approximately 280 prisoners. All prisoners sentenced by Courts in Zanzibar Island, and all those sentenced by Courts in Pemba Island to more than three months imprisonment, who are medically unfit or otherwise unsuited for life in the Prison Camps, are accommodated in this prison, which has separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :

Old Offenders, First Offenders, Asiatics, Europeans, Remands, Civil Debtors, Females and Juveniles. There is also an Infirmary.

The Prison Camps, which are entirely unfenced and controlled by unarmed warders, accommodate first offenders who are passed medically fit for agricultural labour at Langoni and long term prisoners of good behaviour at Kinu cha Moshi. The prisoners, numbering some 80 in all, are employed solely on agriculture, and produce a large part of their own provisions. They are paid for their work under an earning scheme.

The Wete Prison, Pemba, accommodates all prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three months and those who are considered by the medical authorities to be unfitted for transfer to the Central Prison.

During 1946 a prison farm was started at Weni, 2½ miles out of Wete, and the progress made there was encouraging.

Every endeavour is made to provide prisoners on their release with satisfactory employment through the agency of the Welfare Officer.

Religious Services are held regularly for all denominations.

2,009 persons were admitted to the prisons in the Protectorate, the daily average of prisoners being 279.96.

Prison Industries included tailoring, carpentry, mat-making, and tin-smithing. When available prison labour was supplied to the Public Health Department for anti-malarial work.

Chapter X: Public Utilities

The main public utility services are owned and operated by Government.

Zanzibar Town is supplied with Direct Current electricity from a Diesel-operated Generating Station, first established in 1909 and later expanded to meet increasing demand. Consideration is being given to a further expansion of the undertaking to meet new demands consequent upon the Town-Planning of the native Town of Ngambo

and the necessity of extending the supply to the more outlying districts of the Town. During 1946, the Electricity units (kwh) sold for all purposes increased to 2,006,357, compared with 1,621,852 in 1938 and 1,922,707 in 1945.

Proposals are under consideration for the supply of electricity to Pemba Townships.

Pipe-borne water supplies are provided to Zanzibar Town and the Townships of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani in Pemba.

Zanzibar is fortunate in having a source of supply which provides untreated water of excellent purity.

From Bububu and Chem-Chem springs, the water is piped by gravity to the Town where it is pumped into the high pressure system. The output from the springs is seasonal and dependent upon rainfall. Owing to a shortfall in rainfall during the past few years, and owing to increasing demand following upon improvements to housing and sanitary installations, it has become necessary during the dry season of the year to restrict consumption to approximately 2,000,000 gallons per day, the minimum spring output. This represents a consumption of about 35 gallons per head per day.

The increasing demand for water in the Pemba Townships is also taxing the present spring outputs, and extension of the Wete supply in particular is about to be carried out.

Revenue for water supplies is derived from rating for house installations, and metered supplies to factories, shipping, etc. Water is supplied free to public standpipes, and to certain religious, educational and charitable institutions.

Chapter XI: Communications

SHIPPING

Port Facilities, Zanzibar

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with electrically operated cranes, and spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports, with an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

Protection to lighters, water boats and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin which is sheltered by a breakwater.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Facilities for visitors are promoted by the Trade and Tourist Traffic Committee.

The Associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company provides ship to shore transport for visitors and passengers.

Shipping

The total number of ocean going vessels which called at the Port of Zanzibar during the year 1946 was 107, representing a total of net registered tonnage of 422,844; this was an increase of 22 ships and 98,270 net tons as compared with figures for 1945, and a decrease of 215 ships and 1,171,724 net tons as compared with 1938.

The total number of coasting vessels entered during 1946 was 228 with a net registered tonnage of 89,241; this represents an increase of 81 ships and 46,713 net tons over 1945 figures, and a decrease of 72 ships and 68,646 net tons over 1938 figures.

During 1946, the number of native vessels entered was 3,554 with an aggregate tonnage of 99,280, as compared with 2,761 vessels of 68,799 tons in 1945 and as compared with 2,656 vessels of 53,933 tons in 1938.

Steamship Services

Shipping Lines have not yet resumed their regular prewar schedules, but the following services were operating at the end of 1946.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company have a service about once a month between the United Kingdom and East and South Africa via the Cape.

The British India Steam Navigation Company provide a service about once a month between the United Kingdom and East Africa via Suez, and about three services each month between Bombay and Durban.

The American South African Line operate about three times a month between the United States and East African Ports via the Cape.

The Indian African Line (The Bank Line) maintain a monthly passenger and freight service between Calcutta and Durban calling at Colombo and Madras.

The Robin Line Steamers call, on inducement, on a New York and East African Service.

The Holland-Afrika Lijn maintain a service to and from Amsterdam via Suez and via Cape about once a month in each direction.

The Zanzibar Government Steamers maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Zanzibar and Pemba are well served by roads, the road system of both islands consisting of a main road running the length of the island with feeder roads to various points on the coast.

There are, all told in both islands, some 320 miles of road, 200 of which are provided with bituminous surfaces. The remainder have either earth or metal surfaces.

Owing to shortage of bituminous materials and staff and the increased use of iron-tyred animal-drawn traffic during the war years, road surfaces have deteriorated generally, especially in Pemba where reconstruction of the surface has for the greater part become necessary. A programme to overtake arrears of maintenance has been started.

No new roads were constructed during 1946, but certain improvements to existing secondary roads in Pemba were undertaken.

In the Zanzibar Town Area the bazaar streets are for the most part surfaced with precast concrete slabs providing a surface suitable for the iron wheeled handcarts used for transporting merchandise in the narrow thoroughfares. These surfaces are given a reverse camber to assist storm water drainage, and are well washed with every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of the Town there are 13 miles of water-proofed roads other than bazaar streets.

There are approximately 270 buses, 50 lorries and 300 taxis and private cars running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba.

The buses and lorries vary in size and type, usually from 30 cwt. to 3 tons capacity. The majority of the buses are provided with locally made timber bodies, and carry 17 to 21 passengers with provision for produce on the roof. This mode of travel is very popular and much used by the natives.

Bus Owners Associations are established in both Zanzibar and Pemba. They guard the interests of members and to some extent regulate the distribution of passenger traffic on a voluntary basis. Failure of this voluntary system was one of the factors which led to a bus strike in Zanzibar in 1946, consequent on which a committee was appointed to examine the whole question of road transport facilities. Consideration is now being given to the manner in which the Committee's recommendations can be implemented.

During the war years the number of animal-drawn iron-tyred vehicles increased to 1,700. They are used extensively for carrying produce from the farms to the Towns and Ports.

POSTS

Posts

Full postal facilities and the Post Office Savings Bank are available at the Central Post Office, Zanzibar, and at Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani Post Offices in Pemba. Restricted postal services are also available in the Districts of Zanzibar.

Since the establishment in 1945 of the Coastal Feeder Air Service connecting with regional and trunk air routes, regular air mail services to other parts of the world have been developed. In 1946, the frequency of air postal services increased to 20 per week, including 5 to the United Kingdom, Europe and the Americas, 2 to the Middle East, India and the Far East, and 2 to South Africa, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa. There has been a consequent large increase in receipt and dispatch of Air Mail. The transit time of air mail between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom varies from 3 days to 12 days.

As goods have become more readily available, there has been a marked increase in the number of parcels, especially trade parcels, received from abroad. The postal service also at present offers more expeditious delivery than freighting by ship.

A Victory issue of 10 cents and 30 cents ordinary stamps overprinted "Victory Issue 8th June, 1946" was introduced for sale at the end of 1946.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs and Telephones

Cable and Wireless communication with Europe, South and East Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

There is a Government wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The Stations deal annually with some 17,000 messages including press and meteorological messages, and maintain a 22 hour daily watch for shipping.

There are no inland telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

AIR

Zanzibar Aerodrome is situated some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Town. Considerable improvements have been carried out during the war years, and a grassed landing strip 1,600 yards by 150 yards, with a central runway 50 yards wide, is now available for all-weather traffic. Telephony and wireless telegraphy are available for control of aircraft. Customs, immigration, health and passenger reception facilities are provided.

The East African Airways Corporation maintain daily services with the mainland, and small planes are available for charter from Dars-es-Salaam.

The Pemba Landing Ground at Chake Chake, rendered unserviceable during the war, has not yet been reinstated.

BROADCASTING

There is no Broadcasting Station in the Protectorate. Receiving sets for the receipt of broadcasts from abroad are increasingly popular.

Each evening, news bulletins are rebroadcast from an amplifier set at the Beit-el-Ajaib in Zanzibar, in English and Arabic from the B.B.C. and in Gujarati from Delhi. A local news bulletin is also broadcast in Swahili, and talks are given on matters concerning the welfare of the Protectorate.

Two information vans with loud speakers tour Zanzibar and Pemba regularly each month.

There is a daily issue of the London Press Service through the Government Wireless Station. A News Bulletin is also issued daily in English and Swahili.

Chapter XII: Science and the Arts

The Zanzibar Arts and Crafts Society was founded in 1941, and holds periodical exhibitions of work by artists of all races in Zanzibar, including many from the mainland. A small annual provision is inserted in the Protectorate's Estimates for the purchase of exhibits to form the basis of a small picture gallery.

The Museum contains a good collection of exhibits of historical and artistic interest, and its Extension houses a Natural History section.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

THE Island of Zanzibar is situated in latitude 6° South and longitude 39° East, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the East African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The highest point in the Protectorate is 390 ft. (Masingini Ridge).

The seasons are well defined. From December to March, when the north-east monsoon blows, it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur the heavy rains. From June to October is the coolest and driest period (south-west monsoon). The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar and Pemba is approximately 58 inches and 73 inches respectively, the precipitation in the Western areas of both islands being heavier than in the Eastern.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4°F. and the mean minimum 76.6°F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3°F. and 76.1°F. respectively.

The climate of Zanzibar is, of course, tropical, but the heat is tempered throughout the year by constant sea-breezes which blow with great regularity except during the change of the monsoons.

Chapter II: History

Zanzibar owes its history mainly to its convenience as a jumping-off place for the East Coast of Africa, to its proximity to Asia, and to the Trade Winds or Monsoons, which enabled its close connection from the earliest times with India, the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Although the East Coast of Africa and Zanzibar were practically unknown to the nations of Europe before the close of the 15th century, it is surmised that before the beginning of the Christian era a steady and systematic trade existed along this littoral, at least as far south as Zanzibar, in which participated such ancient races as the Sumerians, Assyrians, Himyarites, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Hindus, Greeks and Southern Arabians.

The first mention of Zanzibar in any historical document is contained in a book, written in Greek, known as the "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea" (or in other words "A Directory of the Indian Ocean"), the Erythraean Sea comprising the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The name of the author is unknown, but it is generally assumed that he was an Egyptian Greek, who may have resided at Berenice, a sea-port on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. It is believed to have been written in about 60 A.D. The general scope of the Periplus comprises a list of the ports (with their respective imports and exports) touched at in the journey from the port of Myos-hormus on the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, to India and to Zanzibar. This island is referred to as the "Island of Menouthias about 300 stadia from the mainland low and wooded, in which there are rivers, many kinds of birds, and the mountain tortoise. There are no wild beasts except the crocodiles: but there they do not attack men. In this place there are sewed boats, and canoes hollowed from single logs, which they use for fishing and catching tortoise. In this island they also catch them in a peculiar way, in wicker baskets, which they fasten across the channel opening between the breakers."

Information regarding East Africa, and consequently Zanzibar, in the first six centuries of the Christian era is of the scantiest, though it is known that during this period Chinese and Malay traders made their appearance in these parts, and that the East Coast was overrun by the Bantu peoples of the mainland from whom, with the Shirazis and Arabs, the indigenous native tribes of Zanzibar are supposed to be descended. These centuries also witness latterly the disintegration of the Southern Arabian states, whose connection with the East African Coast had been a very close one both commercially and politically. A new era dawned, however, with the birth of the Prophet Mohamed in 571 A.D., and the stimulus to the Arabian peoples of the Islamic Revelation had far-reaching and permanent effects on East Africa. As a result of internecine struggles among the several factions of the Moslem world following the death of Mohamed in 632 A.D., immigration took place on a large scale, the East African Coast becoming a favourite region for the settlement of Arabs and Persians driven by political and religious stress from their homes in Western Asia and elsewhere. It is these immigrations, therefore, coupled with the lure of trade, which led to the establishment on the East African littoral, and in Zanzibar and Pemba, of rival Arab and Persian sultanates and chiefships in mediaeval times.

The conversion of the coast peoples to Islam probably dates from the beginning of the 10th century, towards the end of which century Persians from Shiraz founded the Zenj Empire on the Coast. Some of the most important of the states of this Empire were Kilwa, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mombasa, and it is probable that they were more or less independent, although doubtless there existed among them a form of alliance.

The chief authority for the period between 632 A.D. and the coming of the Portuguese in 1497 is "The Arab Chronicles of Kilwa". This document came into the possession of the Portuguese when they took Kilwa from the Shirazis in 1505 A.D. ; there appear to have been two copies, and the copy to which reference is generally made is that which came into the possession of Sir John Kirk (appointed British Consul-General and Agent at Zanzibar in 1873) and which he presented to the British Museum.

With the advent of the Portuguese in 1497, the year in which Vasco da Gama circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope, the Zenj Empire was doomed ; a new era began for East Africa and Zanzibar, and the veil which had concealed the mysteries of the Southern Ocean from Europe was permanently drawn aside. Dominion in East Africa was never the ultimate object of the Portuguese, their main purpose being to establish a route to the Indies ; and, however, interesting they may be to the historian, their footholds on the Eastern seaboard were only incidental to this purpose. Zanzibar itself became subject to Portugal in 1503, and was thereafter settled by the Portuguese who lived on friendly terms with the local Zanzibaris and did not disturb the local system of government under "Kings" or "Sultans" of African origin born in the island with possibly some strain of Persian or other Asiatic blood in their veins derived from ancient Colonists.

In 1528, with the aid of armies from Zanzibar, Mombasa was subdued and made tributary, this victory consolidating Portuguese rule of the whole of the coast. From this time onwards Zanzibar remained in alliance with Portugal and ceased to be tributary.

The first recorded visit to Zanzibar of an English ship was that of the "Edward Bonaventure" in 1591, when the visitors seem to have got on very well with the "Moors", and were impressed by the commodious harbour, the good water supply and the plentiful stocks of fruit and provisions.

Early in the 17th century Portuguese dominion was seriously threatened. The island of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf was wrested from them by the Persians, assisted by English ships, in 1622, and an insurrection took place among the Moslem states on the coast, including Pemba, in 1627. In 1650 they were driven out of Muscat, the capital of Oman, by the Omani Arabs under the Imam Sultan bin Seif ; and in 1652 the Omani Arabs attacked Zanzibar and killed a large number of Portuguese. Thus was renewed that close association of Oman and Zanzibar which was to culminate later in that island becoming the Royal Capital of the Oman Empire. In 1660 the Arabs, again under Imam Sultan, captured Mombasa, and, after it had once more come under Portuguese sway, it was re-captured in 1698. The Omanis then proceeded to consolidate their power on the coast, and, with the capture of Pemba and Kilwa, the coast became directly under the dominion of Oman.

The dominion of Portugal in the northern portions of the East Coast, therefore, lasted some 200 years, for by 1698 the Portuguese had lost every dependency North of Mo-zambique.

Relics of the Portuguese occupation of Zanzibar survive to this day in the shape of certain words in the Kiswahili language, the Old Fort in Zanzibar Town, military guns, wild pigs and the practice of bull-fighting in Pemba.

In the 18th century civil wars in Oman weakened the hold of the Omanis on the African coast, with the result that in many cases the Arab Governors, who had been entrusted with the administration of these outlying possessions, revolted against their master, the Imam of Muscat, and set themselves up as petty princes and sultans of the settlements to which they had been appointed. This was especially the case with Mombasa, where a Governor of the turbulent Mazrui tribe had been appointed: it declared itself independent of Oman, and many other coastal towns followed suit. Zanzibar, however, remained loyal to the Imam, and in about 1753 was attacked by the Mombasa Arabs, using as a base Pemba, which was completely under the control of the Mazrui chief of Mombasa and remained so until that clan was totally defeated in 1822 by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. The attack failed owing to the dissensions between the commanders of the forces, and the invaders returned to Mombasa.

The great figure in the history of Oman during the 18th century was Ahmed bin Said, the founder of the Al-Busaid Dynasty which has reigned in Zanzibar ever since. He became Imam of Muscat in 1741, and reigned for thirty four years until his death in 1775. He delivered his country from Persian invaders, drew up new rules for the financial, judicial and fiscal departments of his State, and entirely reorganised the administrative system. He was the father of Seyyid Sultan, who, as Imam, despatched an expedition to East Africa in 1784 which resulted in the reassertion of Oman influence in that region and in Zanzibar's formal acceptance of the supremacy of the Sultan of Muscat. His grandson, Seyyid Said bin Sultan, was the first outstanding figure in the history of Zanzibar; and Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (KHALIFA II), the present Sultan, is his great-great-great-grandson.

SEYYID SAID BIN SULTAN was born in 1791, and became Imam of Muscat in 1804, on the death of his father. After subduing his Mazrui enemies on the East African Coast, he transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. With him came hundreds of Oman Arabs, and with this incursion begins what may be called the modern phase of East Africa's and Zanzibar's history. Unexampled prosperity followed in his wake; trade flourished exceedingly; the Arabs pushed deep into the unknown regions of the mainland, and the fame and influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar spread from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. An old Arab saying of the time ran, "When one plays on the flute in

Zanzibar, all Africa as far as the lakes dances". It was he who laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by making the island his permanent residence and by encouraging the cultivation of the clove, which is the backbone of the Protectorate's economy. The clove tree may, in fact, be regarded as his memorial. Under his direction Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. He signed commercial treaties with America, Great Britain and France, for which countries consulates were opened in 1837, 1841 and 1844 respectively ; and, although from the earliest times Zanzibar had been the principal market for the great African slave trade, he entered into agreements with the English for its restriction in his dominions when, early in the 19th century, public opinion in England began to demand the suppression of the trade.

Seyyid Said was sixty five years old when he died in 1856, his death occurring on board his frigate "Victoria" while he was returning to Zanzibar from one of his periodical visits to Oman. His dominions at the time included the whole of Oman, with certain islands in the Persian Gulf, and the coast of Africa from Guardafui to Cape Delgado, with the exception of Lamu, a distance of 960 miles ; in addition his sway was acknowledged in the interior as far as the Great Lakes and even further westward, the trade routes inland from the coast being entirely under the control of the Oman Arabs who had followed him to Zanzibar and the periodical caravans which passed along them helping to strengthen and maintain the influence and domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar in those remote regions. Tradition says that 112 children were born to him ; certainly at the time of his death 34 of them were living. On his death a dispute arose as to the succession between his sons, Seyyid Thwaini of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar ; and, as the result of an award made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, the African possessions of the Imam were made independent under Majid. From that date onward Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate, the administrative unification of the two principalities having lasted since 1784, when, as previously mentioned, Zanzibar formally accepted the supremacy of the ruler of Muscat.

SEYYID MAJID BIN SAID reigned from 1856 to 1870. During this time African exploration was at its height ; David Livingstone was in Zanzibar in 1866, and the house used by him is still extant. Like his father, he was a firm friend of the British, and in 1862 the independence of Zanzibar was recognised by England and other powers. 1869 was a memorable year in that it saw the opening of the Suez Canal which, of course, brought Zanzibar into close touch with Europe. His reign was a comparatively uneventful one, and he died in 1870 at the early age of thirty-six. He left one daughter, who, by her marriage with Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohamed (Sultan 1896-1902), became the mother of Seyyida Matuka, the deceased wife of Seyyid Khalifa II, the reigning Sultan.

SEYYID BARGASH BIN SAID, his brother, succeeded him. He possessed many of the striking qualities of his father, the old Seyyid Said, and was the first of his race to be commonly called the Sultan of Zanzibar. He was a lavish spender of money and a great builder of palaces, and was responsible for the introduction into Zanzibar of a pure water supply. Important events took place early in his reign. In 1872 the island of Zanzibar was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed two thirds of the clove and coconut trees. In 1873 he agreed by treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the export of slaves from East Africa and to close all public slave markets in his dominions : thereafter the great slave market in Zanzibar Town was abolished, and on its site was later erected the existing Anglican Cathedral. In 1875 he paid a state visit to England at the invitation of the British Government, visiting the King of Portugal en route at Lisbon, where the British Fleet had been assembled to salute his arrival. In 1879 a further link was forged between Zanzibar and the outside world by the laying of a cable by the Eastern Telegraph Company, to facilitate which Seyyid Bargash ceded to the Company the small island of Bawe. The latter part of his reign was a period of anxiety for him on account of the inroads made upon his mainland dominions by Germany and her agents, especially Dr. Carl Peters. Up till 1884 the domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the mainland regions, certainly as far westwards as the Great Lakes, was an accepted fact. In that year, however, the attitude of Germany in regard to Africa in general, and to East Africa in particular, was such as to cause the British Foreign Secretary to make enquiries regarding Germany's intentions with the gratifying result that Prince Bismark assured the British Ambassador in Berlin that "Germany was not endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over Zanzibar". But the actions of Germany's agents were scarcely in conformity with this assurance, for Dr. Carl Peters had proceeded to East Africa and, on behalf of the Society of German Colonisation, had secretly entered into a number of "treaties" with natives in territory which was undoubtedly and indisputably under the dominance of the Sultan of Zanzibar. On his return to Germany he founded an association called the German East Africa Company, whose business it was to exploit and administer the territory which he had become possessed of by means of his "treaties", and, in 1885, the German Government gave the Company a charter. The whole transaction had been kept a profound secret until the Company had been duly constituted. Directly he became acquainted with the usurpation of his right over the territories involved, Seyyid Bargash protested vehemently, as did Sir John Kirk, the British Representative at Zanzibar. But, in spite of these remonstrances, on April 28th, 1885, the annexation of some 60,000 square miles of the Sultan's territories by the German Government was announced. Seyyid Bargash, however, refused to acknowledge Germany's right to the territory annexed, and despatched troops to the mainland. Eventually, on August 7th, a formidable German squadron appeared off Zanzibar and delivered an ultimatum, which Seyyid Bargash perforce

had to accept. With this initial success German annexation proceeded apace. In 1886 Great Britain, France and Germany mutually agreed as to the extent of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. They were to comprise a strip of coast ten miles in depth from the Rovuma River to the Tana River, a distance of about 600 miles ; the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu ; and in addition the coast towns, not already included in the coast strip, of Kismayu, Brava, Merka and Mogadishu, with territory of a ten-mile radius round each, and of Warsheikh with a five-mile radius round it. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African continent to the British East Africa Association (later known as the Imperial East African Company). He died at Zanzibar in March 1888 at the age of fifty-five, after a reign of eighteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifa.

SEYYID KHALIFA BIN SAID (KHALIFA I) only reigned for two years. During that time fresh concessions were obtained by Germany, a lease of the entire ten-mile coast strip from the Rovuma to the Umba River being granted in 1888 to the Germany Company, which gave the Germans free access to the coast and placed in their control all the great caravan routes to the interior. A further step forward was taken in the abolition of slavery by an agreement with the British Government that all persons entering the Sultan's dominions after November 1st, 1889, and all children born after the 1st January, 1890, should be free. The latter part of this agreement, however, was not embodied in any proclamation. He died in 1890 at the age of thirty six, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali, who was the last of the sons of the old Seyyid Said to sit upon the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID reigned from 1890-1893. In 1890 the supremacy of British interests in Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and on the 4th November they were proclaimed a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the territory between the Rivers Umba and Rovuma, including the Island of Mafia, was ceded to Germany on payment of 4,000,000 marks (£200,000) : such was the genesis of "German" East Africa. This sum was lodged with the British Government on behalf of the Sultan, and the interest on it is paid annually into the Zanzibar Treasury. Also in the same year the buying and selling of slaves was declared illegal by a Decree of the Sultan. In 1891 a constitutional government was established with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1892 the Benadir coast was leased to Italy (to which Power it was ceded for £144,000 in 1905). Seyyid Ali died in 1893, and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamed, the son of Seyyid Said's eldest son, Seyyid Thuwaini, who had contested with his brother Majid the right to the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID HAMED BIN THUWAINI ruled from 1893 to 1896. On the death of Seyyid Ali, Seyyid Khaled, a young and ambitious son of Seyyid Bargash, had attempted to seize the Palace but had at once been expelled owing to the prompt action of the British Consul-General and the First Minister. In 1895 the Imperial British East Africa Company amended its charter in respect of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland which had been handed over to its administration in 1887, and received in compensation £250,000, paid, except for £50,000, out of Zanzibar funds. Their administration was taken over by the British Government, and they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later, Kenya Colony and Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. The Kenya Government pay annually to this day a sum of £11,000 as rent in respect of the ten-mile strip of coast under its control, and £6,000 as interest at three per cent on the £200,000 paid to the Company. To mark the Sultan's territorial rights over that portion of the mainland the Sultan's flag still flies over the Old Portuguese Fort at Mombasa.

On the death of Seyyid Hamed in 1896, the same Seyyid Khaled, in spite of the protests of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative, broke into the palace accompanied by hundreds of armed Arabs and proclaimed himself Sultan. He only reigned, however, a few hours. A British squadron assembled in Zanzibar harbour and anchored off the palace within point-blank range. A two-hour ultimatum was sent to him at seven o'clock on the morning of the 27th August, and was ignored: it is said that his soothsayers predicted that the English guns would be innocuous and only spout water. At nine o'clock, therefore, a bombardment began, at the end of which some half an hour later the palace had been reduced to a shambles, over 500 natives had been killed, and the Sultan's ship of war, "The Glasgow", sunk. Seyyid Khaled himself, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate and, embarking on a German Gunboat, was taken to Dar-es-Salaam, where, until his capture in "German " East Africa by the British forces in 1917, he lived as a pensioner of the German Government. He was subsequently exiled to St. Helena and the Seychelles, and eventually died in Mombasa in 1927.

SEYYID HAMOUD BIN MOHAMED, a grandson of old Seyyid Said, was proclaimed Sultan in 1896 on the deposition and flight of Seyyid Khaled. He was a very intelligent ruler and intensely English in his sympathies, advocating in every way by his example the adoption of English ideas. The year after his succession the final step in the suppression of the slave trade was taken by the abolition, by decree, of the legal status of slavery, and arrangements were made at the same time for the liberation of all slaves who cared to apply for manumission. Seyyid Hamoud died at the age of fifty-one in 1902, and was succeeded by his son.

SEYYID ALI BIN HAMOUD, who was educated at Harrow, represented his father at the coronation of King Edward VII, and it was while he was absent on this mission that Seyyid Hamoud died. Seyyid Ali was still a minor, and the affairs of state were transacted by the British First Minister, who was appointed Regent, until 1905, when he attained his majority. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the administrative establishment. In 1909 the emancipation of the slaves was completed by a decree directing compensation for the deprivation of their master's protection to be given to slaves unable to support themselves, no claims being considered later than the end of 1911. In that year Seyyid Ali left Zanzibar to attend the coronation of King George V. At Naples, however, he left the steamer and proceeded to Paris, where shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abdicate. He died there in 1918.

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., (KHALIFA II), the reigning Sultan, who had married Seyyid Ali's sister, Seyyida Matuka, in 1900, acceded to the throne in 1911. He was born at Muscat in Oman on the 26th August, 1879, and his father, Seyyid Harub bin Thuwaini bin Said el-Busaidi, died in his early childhood. He came to Zanzibar in 1893, at the summons of his uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini, who acceded to the throne in that year, and he was therefore a witness of the 1896 bombardment. He accompanied his brother-in-law, Seyyid Ali, to the coronation of King George V, and, as a result of Seyyid Ali's abdication, was obliged to assume the position of the chief representative of the Sultanate during the celebrations. Shortly after his return to Zanzibar in 1911 the abdication of Seyyid Ali was definitely announced, and, after the vacant throne had been offered to Seyyid Khaled bin Mohamed, the brother of the Sultan Seyyid Hamoud, and declined on account of impaired health and advancing years, Seyyid Khalifa was approached by the British Government, and duly ascended the throne on the 9th December. On the 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in 1914 by a new Zanzibar Order-in-Council, under which the offices of His Majesty's Consul-General and of His Highness's First Minister were merged in that of the newly created post of British Resident, who was appointed subject to the control of the Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate as High Commissioner. In the same year a Protectorate Council was constituted as an advisory body, with His Highness as President and the British Resident as Vice President. In 1925 the office of High Commissioner was abolished, and the British Resident was made directly responsible to the Colonial Office. Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted in 1926 in place of the old advisory Protectorate Council. Executive Council is presided over by the Sultan and is comprised wholly of Government officials, with His Highness' son and Heir Apparent, Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, C.M.G., also a member.

Legislative Council is presided over by the British Resident, members consisting of various senior officials and unofficial representatives of the European, Arab, Indian and African communities.

His Highness celebrated the twenty fifth anniversary of his accession in December, 1936, and the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Al-Busaid dynasty was commemorated in November, 1944.

Chapter III : Administration

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council 1924 and 1925.

Important questions of policy are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan presides in person. The Executive Council consists of His Highness the Sultan (President), His Excellency the British Resident (Vice President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Provincial Commissioner, the Financial Secretary as ex-officio members ; the Senior Medical Officer, and the Directors of Agriculture and Education are also members, together with Seyyid Abdulla, His Highness' son and Heir Apparent.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Provincial Commissioner, and the Financial Secretary (styled ex-officio members), together with the Senior Medical Officer, and the Directors of Agriculture, Education and Public Works (styled official members). The Un-official members are one European, three Arabs, two Indians, and one African.

For general administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into the two Island Districts of Zanzibar and Pemba, each in charge of a District Commissioner under the general control of the Provincial Commissioner. The Districts are sub-divided into Mudirias, each in charge of an Arab Mudir, and these Mudirias are again sub-divided into Shehias (village areas), each in charge of an African Sheha. The various officers in the administrative chain of contact between the people and Central Government derive their authority from the Provincial Administration and Authority Decree (Chapter 29 of the Revised Laws of Zanzibar 1934).

The Town of Zanzibar presents an administrative problem of its own, containing as it does one fifth of the population of the whole District of Zanzibar Island. It falls readily into two parts, the Stone Town Area to the west and the Native Town of Ngambo to the east. A Town Council has been appointed for each of these two parts of the Town with authority under the Townships Decree 1944.

The Ngambo area is sub-divided into areas, each under an African Area Headman under the control of the District Commissioner through the Town Mudir, and it is in this manner that contact with the town people is established.

In rural areas, each Mudir is President of a Mudirial Court for his Mudiria, established by Proclamation as a District Court, with simplified procedure readily understandable by the people whom these courts are designed to serve and with a reduced schedule of fees commensurate with their means. These Mudirial Courts are dealt with in greater detail under Chapter 9 of Part II of this Report : mention of them, however, is made here in view of the fact that they facilitate administration generally by providing the people with a ready means of settling comparatively minor matters of dispute.

The administrative problem is a complex one by reason of the many different communities from which the population is drawn : for it is comprised of an Arab aristocracy, an Asiatic bourgeoisie and an African proletariat. The Arabs are largely landowners ; the Indians have in their hands the bulk of the commerce ; and the Africans constitute the main source of labour. The Africans, who form the majority, are divided into two groups, the indigenous people and those who are of mainland origin.

It is the administrative policy to develop amongst the people of these islands a system of Local Government through the medium of Local Councils to be set up in areas in which homogeneous groups of people are found with common ties of affinity or with other interests which provide an incentive for them to co-operate in the general betterment of living conditions within their localities.

Chapter IV : Weights and Measures

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :

WEIGHTS		Lb.
Frasila :	For produce generally	35
Gisla :	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks	180
Tola :	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas =	1

MEASURES

Pishi or Keila : Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight
of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice

Kibaba : Equal to 26 ozs. avoirdupois weight
of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice ;
subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

Chapter V: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following Newspapers are published weekly in Zanzibar :

<i>Al Falaq</i>	Printed in English and Arabic
<i>Samachar</i>	„ „ English and Gujarati
<i>Zanzibar Voice</i>	„ „ English and Gujarati
<i>Mwongozi</i>	„ „ English and Swahili
<i>Zanzibari</i>	„ „ English and Swahili

The *Zanzibar Voice* also appears daily, in Gujarati, in the form of a single sheet.

Chapter VI: Bibliography

BOOKS OF GENERAL SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL INTEREST

Tippoo Tib (London, 1907)

By Dr. H. Brode.

Zanzibar ; City Island and Coast. 2 vols. (1872)

By R. F. Burton.

Slave-Catching in the Indian Ocean (London, 1873)

By Captain R. N. Colomb.

Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar (London, 1913)

By Captain J. E. Craster.

A Pageant of the Spice Islands (London, 1936)

By R. H. Crofton.

The Peoples of Zanzibar (London, 1920)

By The Ven. G. Dale.

A Memoir of Bishop Steere (London, 1898)

By R. M. Heanley.

Zanzibar : Its History and its People (London, 1931)

By W. H. Ingrams

- A School History of Zanzibar (London, 1928)
By W. H. Ingrams and L. W. Hollingsworth.
- A City of the Dawn (London, 1915)
By R. Keable.
- Zanzibar in Contemporary Times (London, 1905)
By R. N. Lyne
- The History of the U.M.C.A. (London, 1897)
By A. E. M. Anderson Morehead.
- Banani (London, 1898)
By H. S. Newman.
- Zanzibar, The Island Metropolis of East Africa (London, 1920)
By Major F. B. Pearce.
- Memoir of Sir John Kirk (Royal Society, 1922)
By D. Prain
- Spices (London, 1912)
By H. N. Ridley
- Said bin Sultan (London, 1929)
By R. Said-Ruete.
- Memoirs of an Arabian Princess (London, 1888)
By Princess Salme (Frau Emily Ruete)

APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

- The Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government (weekly)
- Agricultural Report (annual)
- Blue Book (annual)
- Audit Report (annual)
- Education Report (annual)
- Medical Report (annual)
- Provincial Administration Report (annual)
- Trade Report (annual)
- Zanzibar Museum (Beit-el-Amani) Report (annual)
- Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers, 1926.
- Customs Handbook.
- Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session)
- Guide to Swahili Examination, 1927.
- Handbook to Zanzibar Museum Reference Library, 1937.
- Law Reports, Zanzibar, 1868 to 1918, Vol. I.
- „ „ „ 1923 to 1927, Vol. III.
- „ „ „ 1927 to 1934, Vol. IV.
- Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition, 1934 Vol. I.
- „ „ „ „ „ Vol. II.
- „ „ „ „ „ Vol. III.
- „ „ „ „ „ Vol. IV.
- Supplements to the Laws of Zanzibar.
- Nutritional Review of the Natives of Zanzibar.
- Papers laid before the Legislative Council (for each year)
- Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the Rationalization of the Clove Industry, 1929.

- Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928.
- Report on the Census Enumeration of the Whole Population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931.
- Report on the Native Census, 1924.
- Report on the Non-Native Census, 1921.
- Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927.
- Report on the Preliminary Survey of the Marine Fisheries of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1929.
- Report on the Water Supply and the Possibilities of Cement Making in Zanzibar, 1921.
- Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in Relation to its Economic Resources. By Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic Condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar. By C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.
- Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, By G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.
- Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes 1933. By C. A. Bartlett and J. S. Last.
- Report by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Johnson on a visit to the U.S.A. to study the Organization, Aims and Methods of Rural Schools for Negroes, 1934.
- Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar.
- Additional Recommendation Referred to in Paragraph 42 of above Report.
- Report of Zanzibar Government Delegates to the Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 27th May to 6th June, 1935, and Memorandum thereon by a Committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture, Medical Services and Education, with a Note by the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education.
- Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education on Grants-in-aid and on the Reorganisation of Indian Education, November, 1935.

Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

By R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S.

Report of the Commission of Enquiry concerning the Riot in Zanzibar
on the 7th of February, 1936.

Report on the Zanzibar Clove Industry,

By B. H. Binder, F.C.A.

Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1895—1935.

The Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar. By J. H. Vaughan, M.C.

APPENDIX II

MAPS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>
Zanzibar City Survey (General)	1038	1/4800
Zanzibar City : Ngambo Area	W.K. 34/39	1/2500
Zanzibar City : Stone Town Area	—	1/250
Zanzibar City, showing passable roads by car and Police posts	784	1/8400
Zanzibar City, showing Native Loca- tions, Stone Town and Ward Divisions	1038	1/4800
Key Plan of Wete, Pemba	1004	1/5000
Key Plan of Chake Chake, Pemba	987	„
Key Plan of Mkoani, Pemba	260	„
Zanzibar Island, showing Administra- tive areas, Roads and Districts	2065	½" to mile
Zanzibar Island, showing topographical features	2080	„
Zanzibar Island, showing contours and plantations	1111	„
Pemba Island, showing Administrative areas, Roads and Districts	2066	„
Pemba Island (folding type) of Wete and Chake Chake	—	1" to mile

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Zanzibar

1947



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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS
which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after
suspension in 1940) is being continued with those
relating to 1947.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates
for which 1947 Reports are being published will, with
some additions, be the same as for the previous year
(see list on cover page 3).

ANNUAL REPORT ON

ZANZIBAR

FOR THE YEAR

1947

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1948

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Cover illustration shows Beit-el-Amani, the Museum,
which is the 1914-18 War Memorial

PART I

Review of 1947

DURING 1947 the Development Programme for the decade 1946-55 got well under way and considerable progress was made with the construction of the Civic Centre, new Mental Hospital and Rural Middle School, and with the Town Improvement Scheme.

On 11th February the British Resident laid the foundation stone of the main building of the Civic Centre, and it was practically completed by the end of the year. It consists of a hall where entertainments such as dances, cinematograph shows and lectures can be given, reading rooms for men and women, a committee room in which meetings of the Ngambo Council and other bodies will be held, and a flat for the local Welfare Officer who is Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Centre. In addition to the main building a coffee-house, women's clinic and new post office were completed.

The new Mental Hospital was in an advanced state of construction by the end of the year, and, when completed, will supply a long-felt need since the present hospital is part of the Central Prison block.

Construction of the new Rural Middle School was started on a plot at Beit-el-Ras, some five miles from Zanzibar town. The site was once occupied by the palace of a former sultan, and some fine old arches which were still standing have been incorporated in the new building. In Pemba work was started on the construction of two teachers' houses at Wete, and on the levelling and clearing of a site for the Girls' Primary School and Boys' Primary School at Chake-Chake.

As part of the Town Improvement Scheme, 15 reception houses for the accommodation of temporarily dispossessed householders were completed during the year at Holmwood, Miembeni and Miafuni, making a total of 152 since the scheme started. In the first area of Mwembetanga selected for replanning and reconstruction, 55 houses have been demolished since the beginning of the scheme and 33 houses have been completed on the cleared land and allocated to displaced householders. In the second area of Mwembetanga and in Kwa Bibi Joha 63 houses have now been demolished.

The Agricultural Department acquired land for two new experimental sub-stations, one in Zanzibar and one in Pemba. By the end of the year much of the constructional work had been completed and cropping commenced. Sites for eight demonstration plots were also selected.

Propaganda about the planting of cacao, chillies and derris was carried on, and expert advice and skilled assistance was given to copra-producers as part of Government's endeavours to improve the quality of the local copra. An innovation during the year was the giving of practical and theoretical instruction in crop and animal husbandry to boys at the Rural Middle School. Arrangements were also completed for the agricultural course which is to be given to selected young men who intend to be farmers.

As a matter of historical interest, "Sonbag," the house occupied by the missionary-explorer David Livingstone while he was in Zanzibar, was converted by Government into living quarters, offices and laboratories for the Research Team which is investigating the "Sudden Death" disease of clove trees.

A new branch of the Government service, called His Highness's Zanzibar Service, came into being on 1st January, with the object of enabling His Highness's subjects to shoulder increased responsibilities in the task of administration.

The Immigration Decree (No. 28) repealed the former immigration law and introduced new principles of control. It applies without discrimination to all races and nationalities, other than Africans belonging to East African tribes. These Africans are exempt from the application of the Decree and, consequently, can enter the Protectorate without restriction. The main reason for the introduction of the Decree was to relate the flow of immigration to the absorptive capacity of the Protectorate and to regulate it in the interests of the local population.

The District Administration and Rural Local Government Decree (No. 14) made provision for the introduction of a system of Local Government in the rural areas of the Protectorate. Local Councils may be set up for prescribed areas, and their constitution will provide for the representation of the various peoples living within an area and of the tribal elders. They will have power to make bye-laws for the safety and well-being of the inhabitants, to raise revenue and to incur expenditure, but the exercise of these powers is made subject to the approval of His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

By the passing of the Councils (Amendment) Decree (No. 15) the number of unofficial members of Legislative Council was increased from seven to eight to enable the appointment of a second African, Mr. Ali Sharif Musa, who represents Pemba.

The Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society was formed under the patronage of Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultana with the objects of encouraging voluntary social welfare workers to engage in the relief of distress amongst persons living in the Protectorate; of raising funds from which to grant relief to persons in need; and, generally, of eliminating begging in the streets. The inaugural meeting was held on 17th October, at which an executive committee, representative of all communities, was elected, with the welfare officers as honorary secretaries.

The General Officer Commanding, East Africa Command, Major-General W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., visited Zanzibar on 20th January.

The Air Commander-in-Chief, R.A.F. Mediterranean Middle East, Air Marshal Sir Charles Medhurst, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., visited Zanzibar on 23rd June.

The East African Salaries Commission, comprised of Sir Maurice Holmes, G.B.E., K.C.B., Mr. T. Fitzgerald, C.M.G., O.B.E., and Mr. L. G. Corney, C.M.G., were in Zanzibar during July.

India's Independence Day was celebrated on 15th August. The ceremony of hoisting the India and Pakistan flags was held on the Recreation Park and was attended by the British Resident, Sir Vincent Glenday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who made a brief speech of good wishes for the future of India.

Professor C. H. Philips was in Zanzibar on 20th and 21st August in connection with the compilation of his report on Mass Education in East Africa.

On 26th August His Highness the Sultan celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday.

Mr. H. C. Weston of the Ministry of Education and Mr. A. J. Ellis of the Ministry of Labour visited Zanzibar from 6th to 9th September, for the purpose of their report on Technical Education and Vocational Training in East Africa.

The Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser, K.C.B., D.S.C., visited Zanzibar in H.M.S. *Norfolk* from 18th to 24th September.

The Air Officer Commanding, East Africa, Air Commodore N. A. P. Pritchett, visited Zanzibar on 26th September, with a squadron of fighter aircraft which gave a display.

Lord Hailey, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., visited Zanzibar from 4th to 10th October as part of a tour of British Dependencies in East, Central and West Africa, during which he was studying the development of political and administrative institutions.

The British Resident attended the Conference of African Governors held in London from 8th to 21st November.

On 9th December His Highness celebrated the thirty-sixth anniversary of his Accession Day.

PART II

Chapter I : Population

THE last census was held in 1931, the census due to be taken in 1941 being postponed owing to the war.

The figures at present available are an approximation based on the 1931 census and the figures obtained from the war-time registration of adult males for the purposes of rationing and compulsory agriculture.

The racial composition is roughly as follows :

Europeans	250
Arabs	34,000
Indians	16,000
Africans	199,750
	<hr/>
	250,000

The distribution between the two Island Districts is Zanzibar, 150,000, Pemba, 100,000 (50,000 of the people in Zanzibar Island are living within the township of Zanzibar itself).

Registration of births and deaths of all races throughout the Protectorate is compulsory by law, and in 1945 steps were taken to check its efficiency in rural areas for the African population by compiling statistics in respect of the ten-year period 1935-44 and relating them to an estimate of the population which was carried out in Shehias in 1944. The figures arrived at show an average annual birth rate of 1.60 per cent compared with an average annual death rate of 1.47 per cent in the Zanzibar District, and a birth rate of 1.564 per cent compared with a death rate of 1.032 per cent in the Pemba District.

A general census is to be carried out in 1948, which, together with the Sociological Survey also proposed for that year, should enable this part of the Protectorate's Annual Report to be compiled with greater exactitude in future.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages, Labour Organisation

The principal occupations and daily wages of Public Works Department employees were as follows :

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Skilled Shs.</i>	<i>Semi-skilled Shs.</i>	<i>Unskilled Shs.</i>
Carpenter			
Asian . . .	6/-	3/- to 4/-	—
African . . .	3/50	1/- to 1/75	—
Painters			
Asian . . .	—	1/50	—
African . . .	—	1/50	—
Masons			
Asian . . .	6/-	—	—
African . . .	3/50 to 4/50	—	—
Pipe Layers			
African . . .	4/- to 6/-	—	—
Fitters			
Asian . . .	5/- to 7/-	2/- to 3/-	—
Labour			
African . . .	75 cts. to 85 cts. per day		

The average daily muster roll strength in the Department was 987. The average number of hours worked were eight per day, or 46 per week, or 36 per week for those doing piece-work.

The cost of living allowance within townships was 50 per cent of the daily wage, subject to a maximum allowance of Shs. 1/40 per day, provided that no employee received less than Shs. 1/30 per day as total cash wage.

The cost of living allowance outside townships at the beginning of the year was 40 per cent of the daily wage, subject to a maximum allowance of 70 cents per day, provided that no employee received less than Shs. 1/10 per day as total cash wage. In April, however, the terms applicable within townships became applicable outside townships.

The average number and wages of workers employed by the Development Department and by the Department's Contractor were as follows :

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

	<i>Wages per Day Shs.</i>	<i>Number per Day</i>
Masons	3/75 to 7/50	47
Carpenters	3/75 to 7/50	5
Labourers	1/30 (including cost of living allowance)	160

CONTRACTOR

	<i>Wages per Day</i>	<i>Number per Day</i>
	<i>Shs.</i>	
Masons	5/- to 10/-	33
Carpenters	5/- to 10/-	12
Labourers	1/30 to 2/-	67

Average hours of work were eight per day.

The main work of the Protectorate as a whole is agriculture of one kind or another ; but, although at the present time a large proportion of the rural population of the Protectorate is engaged in food production, paid labour is almost entirely dependent on the Protectorate's two major industries, cloves and coconuts, and the processing and handling of their products.

The following wage rates applied to about 800 agricultural labourers employed by Government :

Plantation Weeding. Minimum daily wage of Shs. 1/30 per day (inclusive of the cost of living allowance) for a task of 735 square yards. In ring-weeding a task comprises 40 trees and represents about four hours work per day.

Coconut Picking. Shs. 6/- for climbing 100 trees (average of 40 trees worked per day).

Shs. 6/- per 1,000 for gathering nuts.

Shs. 2/- per 1,000 for husking.

Shs. 3/75 per 1,000 for breaking and drying.

Clove Picking. 15 cents to 25 cents per pishi of 4 lb. of freshly stemmed cloves. On some private estates an occasional free ration of rice, tea and bread is given.

Apart from the occupations already mentioned, the people engage in fishing, pottery-making, lime-burning, soap-making, stevedoring, domestic service and portorage.

Figures are not available to show any change in the cost of living during 1947, but it was found that in August 1946 there had been an increase in prices of 81 per cent over the 1939 prices, taking an average over all communities.

Labour matters are the responsibility of the Provincial Commissioner, who was Chairman of the Labour Advisory Board, which is comprised of official and unofficial members. The duties of Labour Officers and Inspectors are performed by the following officers :

Labour Officers :

All District Commissioners.

All Assistant District Commissioners.

The Welfare Officer.

Inspectors :

All Assistant District Commissioners.

The Welfare Officer.

All Mudirs.

There was little development of trade unions, two only registering during the year, making a total of four registered trade unions. The two

new unions are the European Servants' Union, which has 250 members, and the Shop Assistants' Association, which has 60 members. The other two unions are the Porters' and Hamali Cart Drivers' and the Carpenters'. The Welfare Officer is the Registrar of Trade Unions.

The Zanzibar Employment Bureau, which is in the charge of the Welfare Officer, placed in employment 403 persons of whom 181 were ex-servicemen. There are also employment bureaux in the three Pemba townships of Chake-Chake, Wete and Mkoani, which are in the charge of Administrative Officers.

The Protectorate was very free from labour disputes throughout the year, although in March there was some discontent involving about 300 daily paid labourers at the Agricultural Department's Experimental Station at Kizimbani. There was complete stoppage of work for one day and partial stoppage of work for two further days. The grievances of the labourers were promptly investigated by a Labour Officer, and it was found that their complaint was the differentiation between the wages of urban and rural daily paid labour. The wage of the rural labourer was therefore raised to that of the urban labourer, as mentioned above, and there was no further discontent.

By the Labour Decree, which was enacted in June 1946, the types of contract of employment required to be in writing are specified, and the obligations, form and contents of such contracts are defined.

Presentation of every such contract for attestation to an Administrative Officer or Labour Officer is obligatory, and it is the duty of this Officer to ensure that the contract is understood by the prospective employee and in other ways to safeguard his interests.

A person whose apparent age is less than 14 years is not capable of entering into a contract, and a person whose apparent age exceeds 14 years but is less than 16 years is not capable of entering into a contract, except for employment in an occupation approved by an Administrative Officer or Labour Officer as not being injurious to the moral or physical development of non-adults.

The decree also regulates contracts based on working days and not required to be in writing, the evidence of such a contract necessary to render it enforceable against the employee being a memorandum of the contract, called a Labour Card, containing prescribed particulars, which must be given to the employee.

Employees are placed under an obligation to supply employees residing elsewhere than in their homes with proper housing, sanitation, food, water, medicines, etc.

Provision for compensation for bodily injury is made under the following circumstances :

Where bodily injury is caused to a servant by reason of

- (a) any defect or want of repair in the ways, works, machinery or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer which was known to the employer or could have been discovered by the exercise of reasonable care and skill ;
- (b) the failure of his employer to take reasonable precautions for the safety of his servant, or to comply with any obligation

imposed upon him by this or any other Decree or any regulations lawfully made under this or any other Decree ;

- (c) the negligence of his employer or the negligence of any person in the service of the employer and exercising any superintendence over the work of the servant and any plant or machinery or under whose orders or directions the servant was acting at the time of the injury ;

the servant or, if the injury results in death, his legal representative shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation from the employer, the amount thereof to be assessed by a subordinate court.

The amount of compensation recoverable may not exceed two years' wages.

Factory legislation is contained in the Factories (Supervision and Safety) Decree of 1943.

There is no legislative provision for sickness or old age.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE

Year	Import Duty	Clove Duty	Licences	Colonial Development and Welfare	Other Revenue	Total
				Grants		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939 . .	154,677	149,564	22,747	1,455	170,953	499,396
1940 . .	133,982	136,025	28,506	311	166,747	465,571
1941 . .	132,835	207,139	36,760	382	188,209	565,325
1942 . .	137,934	140,278	49,884	667	220,340	549,103
1943 . .	165,880	88,465	50,043	1,380	229,383	535,151
1944 . .	206,529	85,841	80,912	2,166	263,785	639,233
1945 . .	202,856	105,955	59,852	14,174	246,029	628,866
1946 . .	276,818	195,053	51,398	25,627	246,167	795,063
1947 . .	276,738	97,538	53,936	56,426	261,695	746,333

EXPENDITURE

Year	Agriculture	Health	Education	Other	Total
				Expenditure	
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	26,277	39,079	28,231	358,629	452,216
1940	26,421	40,337	28,205	428,663	523,626
1941	24,626	41,411	29,854	384,679	480,570
1942	26,090	45,732	33,295	378,648	483,765
1943	29,072	50,586	35,302	384,125	499,085
1944	32,110	50,993	40,304	442,535	565,942
1945	35,601	51,997	46,999	513,389	647,986
1946	39,176	56,992	56,773	596,592	749,533
1947	63,136	81,047	82,808	650,729	877,720

PUBLIC DEBT

Nil.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a comparative statement of the surplus of Assets over Liabilities for the years 1939-47 :

Year	£
1939 . . .	346,087
1940 . . .	297,779
1941 . . .	383,176
1942 . . .	450,456
1943 . . .	489,650
1944 . . .	565,108
1945 . . .	547,408
1946 . . .	623,709
1947 . . .	462,004

The following is an abridged statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ended 31st December, 1946 :

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	£		£
Special Funds . . .	448,603	Special Funds	
Other Funds and Accounts . . .	32,134	Invested . . .	387,369
Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds . . .	15,750	Cash on Deposit . . .	31,151
Deposits . . .	36,960	Advances . . .	52,065
Suspense . . .	16,190	Surplus Funds	
General Revenue		Invested . . .	485,070
Balance . . .	462,004	Suspense . . .	89
		Cash other than Cash on Deposit . . .	55,897
	<u>£1,011,641</u>		<u>£1,011,641</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELDS

The principal sources of taxation are customs import duties (£276,818 in 1946), clove duty (£195,053 in 1946) and income tax (£20,994 in 1946). There is no poll or hut tax or other important source of direct or indirect taxation.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

In November 1946 a completely new tariff came into operation : it retained the basic rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem* but considerably extended the principle of specific duties and at the same time abolished all war-time surcharges. The "omnibus" item disappeared and in consequence all goods not specifically mentioned in the first Schedule became automatically exempt from payment of duty, including an extended list of basic foodstuffs. The second Schedule was based on principles similar to those formerly applicable.

At the same time, for the purpose of meeting the Protectorate's share of the cost of the projected Ten-Year Development Programme, special "Development Duties" were imposed on rice and tobacco products : these duties are subject to annual review.

Duties are also charged on cloves, clove stems, mother of cloves and mangrove bark produced in the Protectorate.

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES

The Stamp Duty Decree (No. 5 of 1940) imposed stamp duty on various instruments including :

Conveyance

- Shs. 2 where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance does not exceed Shs. 100/-.
- Shs. 4 for every Shs. 200/- or part thereof where it exceeds Shs. 100/- but does not exceed Shs. 2,000/-.
- Shs. 20 for every Shs. 1,000/- or part thereof in excess of Shs. 2,000/-.

Lease

Twice the duty on a mortgage or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage-Deed

Cents 50 for every Shs. 100/- or part thereof.

Settlement

Half the duty on a conveyance for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled.

Wakf-Deed of Dedication

The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property dedicated.

INCOME TAX

Income tax was first introduced in 1940 (Decree No. 1 of 1940). The rate for individuals is Shs. 2/- for every pound of the first £250 of chargeable income plus one eighth of a cent for every pound of chargeable income in excess of £250 up to a maximum rate of Shs. 5/- per pound. Where the total income exceeds £3,000 an additional tax (called "sur-tax") is chargeable at the rate of Shs. 4/- with the addition of one-twentieth of a cent for every pound of the total income in excess of £3,000 up to a maximum rate of Shs. 7/50 for every pound in excess of £3,000 of the total income.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty is governed by the Estate Duty Decree (No. 6 of 1940). No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £50 in value. The rate of duty rises from 2 per cent where the principal value exceeds £50 but does not exceed £500, to 20 per cent, where the principal value of the estate exceeds £275,000.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

The currency of the Protectorate is comprised of the coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in Zanzibar by a Currency Officer. The shilling (silver) is subdivided into 100 cents. It is legal tender for the payment of any amount ; the 50-cent piece (silver) is legal tender for an amount not exceeding 20 shillings ; and the 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent pieces (bronze) are legal

tender for an amount not exceeding 1 shilling. East African Currency Board notes are issued in denominations of Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10 and Shs. 5, and are legal tender for the amount expressed on the note.

Seyyidieh pice are still used as currency for small market transactions. One pice is regarded as equivalent to 3 cents and 2 pice as equivalent to 5 cents.

There are two joint stock banks in Zanzibar :

The National Bank of India Ltd. (Head Office, 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2).

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (Head Office, 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C. 4).

There is also the private Indian banking firm of Messrs. Jetha Lila.

The amount of notes and coin in circulation, at 31st December, 1947, according to the Currency Officer's circulation registers, was as follows :

Notes	£363,700
Coin	£186,047

Further information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter is available in the Protectorate's Annual Blue Book and the Annual Report of the East African Currency Board.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

During 1947 the total value of imports was £2,012,431, an increase of £34,435 over the 1946 figure of £1,977,996. The total value of exports, however, was £1,476,042, a drop of £687,844 below the 1946 figure of £2,163,886. The increase in import value was not, unfortunately, reflected in revenue receipts, as it arose, in the main, from enhanced world value of smaller quantities of goods subject to specific rates of duty and, in some cases, of goods that were exempted under the new tariff enacted in November 1946. Duties were also affected by the necessity, made known during the latter part of the year, for the restriction of imports to essentials, which resulted in a reduction of receipts in respect of the higher-rated luxury articles. The drop in exports was due to a decrease in the overseas demand for Zanzibar produce.

The disturbance of trade created by the dollar crisis caused considerable confusion in the Bazaar : the tightening up of imports control led to an appreciable over-stocking of goods for which import licences were freely available, and this, together with a decrease in purchasing power of the African resultant on a small clove crop, led to an embarrassing tying-up of capital, especially in the case of petty traders. Trade was, however, by no means stagnant and in certain directions showed considerable activity.

The Trade Advisory Committee referred to in last year's Report was active throughout 1947, both in the dissemination of commercial information and in matters directed towards the encouragement of tourist traffic in the Protectorate. Many trade enquiries were received from abroad, which were answered in detail and made fully known to all local firms that were likely to be interested.

Principal imports and exports, with their quantities and values, during the year were as follows :

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	1946 Value	Quantity	1947 Value
			£		£
IMPORTS					
Millet . . .	Cwt.	66,649	112,475	30,380	41,662
Pulses . . .	Cwt.	75,492	131,311	84,466	104,413
Wheat flour . .	Cwt.	114,573	146,766	108,248	153,021
Flour, other sorts .	Cwt.	99,647	75,029	37,038	32,784
Ghee . . .	Lb.	498,362	36,527	531,742	54,553
Tea . . .	Lb.	479,070	29,921	338,216	23,417
Cotton piece goods .	Yd.	3,659,205	228,811	3,761,459	296,872
EXPORTS					
Cloves . . .	Cwt.	310,258	1,159,322	150,688	555,106
Copra . . .	Ton	8,035	204,113	7,823	234,675
Clove and clove stem oil . . .	Lb.	410,677	83,784	385,905	72,361

Chapter 6 : Production

Apart from its entrepôt trade, a valuable survival of the days when Zanzibar was the emporium of East Africa, the Protectorate is mainly dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural and marine products.

The chief agricultural industry centres round the clove, *Eugenia Aromatica*, the generic name of which derives from its beneficent analgesic properties, and whose specific name is attributable to its pleasantly aromatic perfume and flavour. Cloves are produced by individual Arab, Indian and African agriculturists on their own plantations, and the task of picking is carried out with hired African labour drawn from the indigenous population or from temporary visitors from the mainland. Export is normally in the form of dried buds, or oil distilled from the stems, oil being distilled from buds only in exceptional circumstances.

The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, copra forming one of the Protectorate's main exports. It is largely produced by the Omani Arabs who come down to Zanzibar on the North-East Monsoon and, after trading for a few years, return to their homes.

Mangrove bark, used in the tanning industry, and derived from the tree of that name, which is a prolific inhabitant of certain tidal areas, is exported in appreciable quantities ; but, most of the mature bark having now been stripped, a decrease in this trade must be anticipated pending regeneration.

Chillies, citrus and other fruits, and coil-tobacco also form part of the Protectorate's export trade.

Efforts are being made to extend the growing of cacao, which have been cultivated on a small scale in the Protectorate for the past fifty years. Several thousand seedlings have already been planted by the Agricultural Department and a few private agriculturists.

The clove-growing areas at present carry little livestock though there is no doubt that, with proper management, considerable numbers of small

animals could be maintained. The semi-coral or "uwanda" areas along the eastern seaboard of both islands, especially Pemba, already maintain a fair number of cattle, and there is every indication that some of the large grassy plains which are a feature of these localities could carry a much larger animal population. A recent census gives the number of cattle in Pemba at approximately 21,000. The figure of 15,000 for Zanzibar remains unchanged pending a recount. The former island is self-contained as regards its meat supply. Hides and skin are items of export. Steps to improve their quality have recently been taken.

There are only three small forests, one in Zanzibar and two in Pemba, which yield a small amount of "Mvule" (*Chlorophora excelsa*), while "Jack" wood (*Artocarpus integra*) is a useful timber tree of the clove areas.

Fishing is, of course, a prominent activity, distribution to the inland areas being effected largely by bicycle. The fish is consumed locally and is not exported except, to a very limited extent, in the form of dried shark.

There are no known mineral resources, though lime-burning for local requirements forms a useful industry.

Apart from clove-oil distilling, coconut-oil expression and the manufacture of soap, there are at present no industries.

The manufacture of coir fibre and rope by hand is fairly extensive in the coastal areas; but most of the resulting products are at present sold locally.

The clove industry is organised by the Clove Growers' Association, a body formed in 1930 to protect the interests of clove growers by preventing violent market fluctuations, and carrying surplus stocks until such time as they can be sold. The business of the Association, which has the financial backing of Government, is conducted by a secretary-manager, who is not a Government official but is answerable to a Board of Management composed of official and unofficial members, with an official chairman.

The total rainfall during 1947 was considerably higher than that for 1946, which was an abnormally dry year, and was in most places well above the average for the seven-year period 1940-46. Distribution, however, was not so satisfactory; the long rains, which were responsible for most of the precipitation, were followed by several unusually long dry spells, and in some areas the short rains failed almost completely.

Generally speaking, however, local food crops did well, especially during the middle part of the year.

During the 1946-47 clove seasonal year, 342,065 cwt. of cloves were received at the Central Clove Market as compared with only 58,615 cwt. for the 1945-46 season and an average of 211,161 cwt. for the preceding seven seasons. There was, however, a decline of over 50 per cent in the quantity and value of cloves exported as compared with 1946, the figures being as follows:

1946		1947	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
cwt.	£	cwt.	£
310,258	1,159,322	150,688	555,106

This decline can be attributed to the introduction of an import quota system in India, unsettled conditions in the Dutch East Indies, and general

over-stocking as the result of heavy exports in 1946. In addition the American market was affected by the quantity of low-grade clove available from Madagascar.

Exports of clove bud and stem oil amounted to 385,905 lb. valued at £72,361 as compared with 410,677 lb. valued at £83,784 in 1946.

Copra exports during the year totalled 7,823 tons valued at £234,675 against 8,035 tons valued at £204,113 in 1946. The increase in value, despite the decrease in the quantity exported, is explained by the fact that the Ministry of Food, which has contracted to buy the exportable surplus of copra from Zanzibar until the end of 1950, increased the price in October 1946.

The quantity of coconut oil expressed locally for export doubled in 1947, which accounts for the decline in the quantity of the copra exported, there being no exports during the last quarter of the year. The following figures show the quantity and value of the by-products of the coconut, excluding copra, exported during 1947 and 1946.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1947		1946	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Coconut oil	Lb.	2,394,675	53,667	1,354,675	26,222
Oil cake	Cwt.	37,893	39,174	22,777	13,501
Soap, common and toilet	Cwt.	9,887	27,687	17,951	41,399

The decrease in exports of soap was entirely due to a serious shortage of caustic soda.

Only 4,823 tons of mangrove bark valued at £50,662 were exported during 1947 as against 11,698 tons valued at £138,211 in 1946.

The total value of domestic exports of agricultural, forest and marine origin in 1947 was £1,077,493 as compared with £1,699,183 in 1946. The decrease in value is primarily due to the fall-off in exports of cloves and mangrove bark.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

In the Protectorate there are 55 Government and grant-aided primary schools, two Government secondary schools (one for boys and one for girls), and a Rural Middle School, with a total enrolment of 8,557 in 1947. In addition there are two Government Teacher-Training Centres for primary teachers, one for men and one for women.

The primary schools are divided mainly into Government schools, with an enrolment of 4,953, and grant-aided schools, with an enrolment of 3,283. The secondary schools have 321 pupils. The Government schools cater almost entirely for Arabs and Africans, and in them the medium of instruction is Kiswahili. The grant-aided schools, on the other hand, are mainly for Indians, whose mother tongue is Gujarati. The St. Joseph's Convent, which caters mainly for Goans, is the only school where the medium of instruction in all standards is English.

Government primary schools number 42 and are to be found in all towns and in most of the outlying districts, while the grant-aided schools, 13 all told, are confined to the towns alone.

One of the marked features of the Government primary schools is that an overwhelming proportion of the pupils are boys. But in recent years the number of girls attending school has been increasing so steadily that it is difficult to find sufficient women-teachers and buildings for them. It should be noted that, as Zanzibar is a Muslim land, co-education is ordinarily impossible.

The secondary schools take pupils up to the Cambridge School Certificate standard. The medium of instruction in them is English, and one of the happiest features about them is that they are inter-racial.

No provision is made locally for post-secondary schools. But those who do well in their secondary schools can go overseas for further education. The Indian students usually go to India, but the Arabs and Africans go to Makerere where it is possible for them to receive diplomas in activities such as teaching, medicine, veterinary science and agriculture.

In addition, a few selected students receive overseas bursaries under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act or from the Nuffield Foundation or the British Council or from Zanzibar Government funds.

The training of men and women primary teachers is conducted locally, and a number of apprentices are trained by the Agricultural, Medical and Public Works Departments. A few candidates for other forms of technical training are sent to schools on the mainland.

A Domestic Science School was opened in 1944 and provides courses for pupils from the Town Government Girls' Primary School, the Government Girls' Secondary School, and the women-teachers in training. Classes for women are also held at the Domestic Science School.

Adult Evening Classes for men are held wherever there is a demand for them. By far the largest centre is Zanzibar town, where there are classes from Standards I to VIII, and one special class for Civil Service candidates who seek to reach Standard XII. In all there are 7 centres providing Adult Evening Classes, 4 being in Zanzibar and 3 in Pemba.

HEALTH

The staff situation improved during 1947.

Malaria continued to be the most prevalent disease and 10,197 cases, of which 29 proved fatal, were seen. Filariasis and dengue are included among other insect-borne diseases. The incidence of the former disease is high, and 5,054 cases with 6 deaths were recorded.

Eighteen new cases of leprosy were reported and 15 patients died in leper settlements. Although compulsory segregation is not insisted upon, patients who desire institutional treatment are cared for in Zanzibar and Pemba at Walezo and Makondeni settlements respectively. The former is under the management of the Catholic Mission, which receives financial assistance from Government; the latter is under the control of the Health Department.

Venereal disease is common. Six hundred and sixty-three cases of syphilis and 1,056 cases of gonorrhoea were recorded. Tuberculosis is

also widespread and 360 cases were under treatment during the year. The disease is acute and most cases are too advanced for effective treatment when they come to hospital.

All these diseases have as a background malnutrition, which affects a large proportion of the population. This is caused, not so much by lack of food, as by the omission from the diet of certain necessary foodstuffs. The problem is being approached by the provision of balanced diets in hospitals, boarding schools and similar institutions under Government control, and more and more attention will be given to this important factor in the general well-being of the community.

Hospitals are provided at Zanzibar, Wete, Chake-Chake and Mkoani, where there are 173, 60, 53 and 15 beds respectively. There are also 27 dispensaries in charge of unqualified assistants.

Preventive medicine, which is considered to be of paramount importance, is still in an early stage. The appointment of an extra European Sanitary Inspector has enabled a class to be formed for the organised training of locally recommended Sanitary Inspectors.

Anti-mosquito measures include the construction and maintenance of drains in the areas surrounding the larger towns. In 1947 considerable use was made of chemical insecticides. Experiments with paludrine were most encouraging.

Special attention is given to the care of expectant mothers and to the young. Six hundred and seventy women attended ante-natal clinics and 417 were confined in Government hospitals. Child welfare clinics supervised the health of 556 children.

The school medical service was restored in 1947 and 2,987 school children were examined. The dental surgeon examined 4,213 children, 1,803 of whom received dental treatment.

HOUSING

Housing Conditions

The usual type of native house is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual. In the main, such houses have from two to four rooms, and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for the purpose. Elaborate sanitary arrangements are rare: many dwellings possess small shelters nearby in which a cesspit is dug; but in the towns the privy and cess-pit are frequently within the hut: only the poorest possess no sanitary arrangements at all. This type of building is comparatively inexpensive and can be built to a large extent from material available on the spot or nearby. One of its chief weaknesses is the tendency of the roof to collapse owing to the insufficient strength of the supporting posts. In recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, white washing, and lime plastering and washing.

Practically all the country folk own their houses, which they erect themselves. In the town of Zanzibar the African usually owns his hut but not the site. The ground landlords are Arabs or Indians, and maximum

ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. In recent years the cost of materials has increased, and now, outside Zanzibar Town, a three-roomed hut of average quality would cost—including labour—upwards of £30. Within the Town it might cost as much as £60.

With 250 persons to the square mile, Zanzibar Protectorate is one of the most densely populated countries of Africa. Indeed, according to the tentative classification of Professor Dodd (*Dimensions of Society*, New York, 1942), the whole population of the Protectorate is, on an average, on the border line between rural and urban density.

Thus it is of unusual interest that the average density of population *per dwelling* throughout the Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of three persons or less. In Zanzibar Town the average is higher than this: 4.66 in the Stone Town with its many large dwellings, 3.50 in the Native Town of Ngambo. In the rest of Zanzibar Island and Pemba the average is less than three. Whilst these figures do not point to any serious degree of overcrowding, the fact that one-third of the population of Zanzibar Island live in the town of Zanzibar has led to some of the worst features of native slums.

Town Improvement

Consequently, when, in 1943, the Government took in hand the improvement of housing conditions, it was to Zanzibar Town in particular, and the three townships of Pemba in a lesser degree, that it first applied itself. In all four urban localities one distinction obtains, namely that between the stone-built quarters inhabited mainly by Indians and Arabs, and the hutted quarters inhabited by Africans. In both there is serious congestion and lack of adequate sewerage, drainage and ventilation; while the former quarters are susceptible only of gradual improvement, the latter call for a careful balance of modern ideas with consideration for native tastes and means.

Housing Improvement

Under a new Town Planning Decree and comprehensive new building rules it became possible to ensure both the orderly development of new, and the progressive improvement of existing built-up, areas. Town plans were produced for selected localities in the Pemba townships and Zanzibar Stone Town. Without financial assistance, however, it would not have been practicable for the Government to undertake the drastic steps needed to alleviate congestion in Ngambo.

With the aid of a grant of £100,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act it has been possible to initiate a far-reaching scheme for the progressive reconstruction of this area, covering 1,000 acres and containing a population of 25,000 Africans. Standard houses of different sizes, at once simple, durable and constructed largely of local materials, have been designed, conforming both with popular ideas and health requirements. Reception areas with 152 houses and two shops are now completed and accommodate persons whose houses in Ngambo have been selected for demolition. Area by area it is intended to erect standard houses in place of all but the better native-type houses. At the end of 1947 the first locality in Ngambo had been cleared and 33 houses built and occupied.

In addition to this project, a scheme has been introduced whereby the individual desirous of building a new house can obtain, at a subsidised price of between Shs. 10 and Shs. 15 each, pre-cast pillars of reinforced concrete. These will greatly add to the durability of his house and in particular its roof.

Detailed working plans are also in the course of preparation for the improvement of the storm-water drainage and sewerage system in Zanzibar Town.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Life

In Zanzibar Town, the outstanding event in the promotion of community life was the organisation of the Ladies Club in the Old Portuguese Fort, with an actual membership of 280. The Club affords opportunities to purdah ladies of all communities, especially Arab and Indian, to play games, such as badminton and netball, to enjoy fresh air in the garden, and to read and play indoor games in the lounge. Periodical film shows are given by the Information Office.

A Civic Centre in the Native Town of Ngambo in Zanzibar was almost completed by the end of the year in readiness for opening early in 1948. The Centre is comprised of a coffee-shop, a women's clinic, a post office and a large central building containing a library, men's and women's reading rooms, a committee room in which meetings of the Ngambo Council and other bodies may be held, and a hall where dancing, cinema shows, lectures and other similar entertainments can be given.

Voluntary social, recreational and charitable institutions in Ngambo appeared to be increasing; 23 are known to Welfare Officers, but it is probable that this number is less than the total.

Continued use was made of the Victoria Gardens and Hall, which are Government property, by all races in Zanzibar for a variety of entertainments; and four lectures on matters of general interest were delivered under Museum auspices at the Government Secondary School.

Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Wolf Cubs and Brownies activities were fully maintained.

In rural areas interest was sustained in the programmes provided by the Information Service of the Provincial Administration. This service had a full-time announcer, who kept a schedule of timed visits to certain recognised assembly centres, especially markets, and gave news broadcasts, read lectures and explained the educational films which were shown.

In furtherance of the plans of the Social Welfare Co-ordinating Committee, composed of the Provincial Commissioner (Chairman), the Senior Medical Officer, the Director of Education, and the Director of Agriculture, with Welfare Officers as Secretaries, a preliminary survey was made by a team of departmental officers, co-ordinated by an Administrative Officer, in the Makunduchi area, which had been selected for initial experiments in mass education. Much valuable information concerning the agricultural practice, the handicrafts pursued, the extent of literacy, and the incidence of disease was thus obtained, and plans were formulated for a mass education campaign in 1948.

The village Social Centre at Kiembe Samaki, started by Government as an experiment in the promotion of rural communal activity, flourished during the year. The centre is managed by a small club, which provides small sums for refreshments, etc., in connection with meetings and celebrations which are open to all villagers, whether members of the club or not. Apart from the entertainment arranged by the villagers among themselves, there was a monthly lecture by a visiting lecturer from Zanzibar Town.

At Chwaka, a monthly sewing party for women was started, at which the attendance was well maintained. Interest was shown by European and Arab ladies in this experiment, and their help was invaluable.

During 1947 scouting in Pemba and in rural areas of Zanzibar was initiated, and considerable keenness was shown. In Pemba there are now three Scout Troops and one Wolf Cub Pack. In the rural areas of Zanzibar there are one Scout Troop and two Wolf Cub Packs.

The Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

Increased use was made by the public of the service offered by welfare staff in the assistance of individuals in the solution of their personal problems, the majority of which arose from poverty. In many of these cases detailed case-work was undertaken by welfare staff. Extension of case-work and co-ordination of problems also resulted from the supervision of School Attendance Officers by the Woman Welfare Officer.

The number of new cases in January was 24 and it rose in December to 88. The total cases dealt with were 512. In certain cases in which financial help was needed the Welfare Officers were able to obtain assistance from the Swahili Poor Fund administered by Government from which selected poor and aged persons are granted monthly allowances. Assistance was also given to needy applicants from a very substantial and generous anonymous donation, and, towards the end of the year, from the newly formed Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society. The inaugural general meeting of this Society, at which an Executive Committee was elected with the Welfare Officers as Honorary Secretaries, was held on 17th October since which date the Committee were active in carrying out the Society's objects which are as follows :

- (i) To encourage voluntary social welfare workers to engage in the relief of distress amongst persons living in the Protectorate of Zanzibar.
- (ii) To raise funds from which to grant relief and to devise ways and means of assisting persons in need.
- (iii) To investigate the circumstances of persons in need of assistance.
- (iv) To grant relief to the extent to which the funds of the Society may permit to deserving cases found to be in need of assistance.
- (v) Generally to endeavour to eliminate begging in the streets of Zanzibar Town and elsewhere in the Protectorate.

Co-operation in regard to individual cases was established by the Society with other voluntary societies organised on a community basis.

The Roman Catholic Mission's Poor House at Walezo, which receives considerable financial assistance from Government and has the fullest

co-operation of the Medical Department, receives poor aged and infirm persons in need of institutional care. Details of admissions, discharges and deaths in respect of 1947 are as follows :

	Males	Females	Total
Remaining on 31st December, 1946	117	46	163
Admitted during 1947	227	76	303
Discharged during 1947	172	41	213
Died during 1947	58	31	89
Remaining on 31st December, 1947	114	50	164

Welfare of the Blind

Following upon the visit of the Committee of investigation into Blind Welfare in British Africa in November 1946 a count of the blind was made in January 1947, and the details then obtained have formed the nucleus of a register of the blind maintained by the Welfare Officers.

A summary by age groups for the whole Protectorate is as follows :

Age 1-15	16
Age 15-35	55
Over 35	420
	<hr/>
	491

The count was conducted by the Provincial Administration with the co-operation of voluntary agencies ; but, although the fullest use was made of the Information Service, there is some doubt whether all blind persons were recorded, and detailed plans for the welfare of the blind were therefore deferred until after the census in 1948.

Welfare Officers assisted those blind and near-blind persons who applied to them, and also obtained the co-operation of the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society, which is giving special attention to the problems of the blind. Meanwhile, provision is made at Walezo Poor House for the aged blind needing care, and at the time of the count there were 19 blind persons in this institution.

Juvenile Delinquency, Probation Services and Cognate Matters

During 1947 28 male children and young persons were found guilty of the following offences in the Juvenile Court :

Larceny	11
House-breaking	3
Wounding	2
Assault	3
Throwing missiles	4
Idle and disorderly	2
Being in possession of drugs	1
Riding recklessly	1
Failure to report accident	1

and were dealt with in the following ways :

Convicted and warned	9
Restitution	1

Fined	8
Birched	1
Bound over with surety	2
Bound over on probation	5
Committed to Approved School	2

The Probation Officer made pre-trial enquiries in all these cases and in seven others in which there were acquittals on the following charges :

Stealing	5
Being in possession of drugs	1
Being in possession of native liquor	1

The racial analysis of those found guilty was :

<i>Race</i>	<i>Found Guilty</i>
African	18
Arabs	3
Indian	6
Comorian	1

and of those placed on probation :

African	4
Arab	1

During 1947 the total number of probationers supervised was 14 (including cases remaining over from previous years). Eight cases were completed during the year, 2 by cancellation on removal to the mainland, 5 completed satisfactorily, and 1 reported missing during his period of supervision.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid

Shortly prior to discharge, the majority of prisoners were seen in the Central Prison or prison camps by a member of the Welfare Staff, who was thus able to obtain an indication of the number of prisoners who would be needing assistance to obtain work and details of their capabilities and training. It also afforded an opportunity to prisoners to discuss any personal problems they might have. During the year there were 383 such interviews.

As from July 1947 provision was made for assistance, from Government funds, of discharged prisoners by way of gifts of tools or materials for handicrafts, and by way of temporary assistance in cash or kind during rehabilitation.

Skilled employment was found for 4, and unskilled for 90 ex-prisoners. Four were assisted with tools and 5 with materials to start in occupations on their own account. Fifteen were given temporary financial assistance, and 5 received assistance in regard to personal problems.

Of the prisoners interviewed in the prison camps a high proportion had their homes in rural areas and their problems were few ; in a number of cases prisoners informed Welfare Officers that they had acquired useful knowledge in the camp and expected to be better cultivators as a result. It was also possible to persuade a number of townsmen from the prison camps to settle in the country ; better prospects of a steady livelihood exist there than in the town, where most of the work for which they might be suited is casual. Shamba-owners generally were most co-operative in giving prisoners a new start.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

During the year 31 Decrees were enacted, and the following are the more important subjects dealt with :

Copra Industry

Decree No. 12 enables a levy to be imposed on the export of copra, coconut oil and locally manufactured soap, so as to create a fund for the general betterment of the copra industry. The levy was made possible by the increased price which the United Kingdom Ministry of Food agreed to pay for these products.

Immigration

Decree No. 28 repeals the former immigration laws and introduces new principles of control. Similar measures have been, or are about to be, enacted in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. The Decree applies without discrimination to all races and nationalities, other than Africans belonging to East African tribes. These Africans are exempt from the application of the Decree and, consequently, can enter the Protectorate without restriction. Certain classes of person, *e.g.*, destitutes, mental defectives, prostitutes, etc., are declared to be prohibited immigrants. Other persons (except serving members of H.M. Forces and diplomatic or consular representatives) must obtain permission from the immigration authorities before they can enter the Protectorate. The Decree specifies in detail the qualifications required of those who intend to reside in the Protectorate, qualifications designed to ensure that they are adequately equipped for the occupation in which they intend to engage and are not likely to become a burden on public funds ; and the immigration authorities must be satisfied in every case that it will not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants of the Protectorate to permit the entry of a person intending to engage on his own account in agriculture, animal husbandry, mining, trade, business or manufacture, or to practise any prescribed profession or to engage in paid employment. Less stringent provision is made for permitting the entry of those who only wish to make a temporary stay in the Protectorate : and freedom of entry into any of the four East African territories is accorded to a person who has established permanent residence in any one of them.

The main reason for the introduction of this measure is to relate the flow of immigration to the absorptive capacity of the Protectorate and to regulate it in the interests of the local population. The former law did not provide a sufficient measure of control.

Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax

Decrees Nos. 3 and 4 make extensive amendments to the principal enactments, mainly of a technical nature. The rates of tax are not altered, but some concessions are made in respect of allowable deductions.

Legislative Council

Decree No. 15 increases the unofficial membership of the Council by one, so that there are now eight unofficial members, two of whom are appointed to represent African interests.

Local Government

Decree No. 14 makes provision for introducing a system of local government in the rural areas of the Protectorate. Local councils may be set up for prescribed areas, and their constitution will provide for the representation of the various peoples living within an area and of the tribal elders. They will have power to make bye-laws for the safety and well-being of the inhabitants, to raise revenue and to incur expenditure, but the exercise of these powers is made subject to the approval of His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

Mental Patients

Decree No. 9 replaces the Lunacy Decree which, in some respects, was inconsistent with modern ideas on this subject. The Decree deals comprehensively with such matters as the adjudication of persons of unsound mind, the control of mental hospitals and patients, and the powers of the courts over persons and estates.

Probation of Offenders

Decree No. 28 makes provision for placing offenders on probation on the lines of the law now in force in England. Formerly there was provision for binding over an offender to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, but no provision for placing him under the supervision of a probation officer who (in the words of the new Decree) would "advise, assist and befriend" him.

Rent Restriction

Decree No. 13 amends the law relating to rent restriction in the light of experience gained in its operation, and, while it does not introduce any new principles of importance, the Decree should enable advantage to be taken more easily of the benefits which the law was designed to confer.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

Justice is administered in the Protectorate by the undermentioned Courts :

THE HIGH COURT

This Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the High Court are at Zanzibar, but there is a District Registry at Chake-Chake in Pemba.

FIRST-CLASS SUBORDINATE COURTS

These Courts include Courts presided over by (a) Resident Magistrates, (b) District Commissioners and (c) such other persons as may be specially

appointed by the British Resident to hold First-Class Subordinate Courts. In cases in which the value of the subject-matter can be estimated at a money value the civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to Shs. 3,000. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 4,000, or of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes, and may combine two or more of such punishments.

SECOND-CLASS SUBORDINATE COURTS

These Courts are presided over by such persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident for the purpose. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject-matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 1,500. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to impose fines not exceeding Shs. 750. If so empowered by the British Resident, these Courts may also impose sentences of corporal punishment not exceeding ten strokes. The Courts may combine any two or more of the sentences which they are empowered by law to pass.

THIRD-CLASS SUBORDINATE COURTS

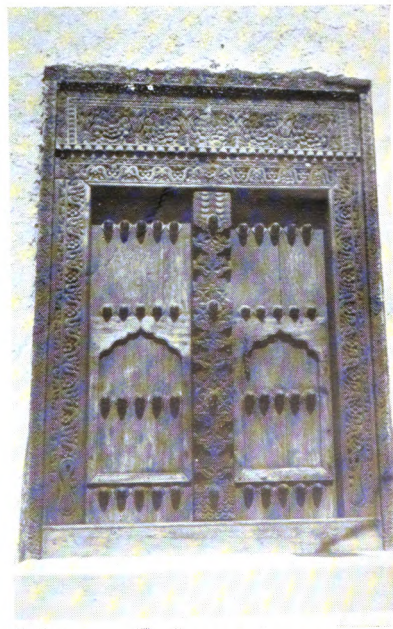
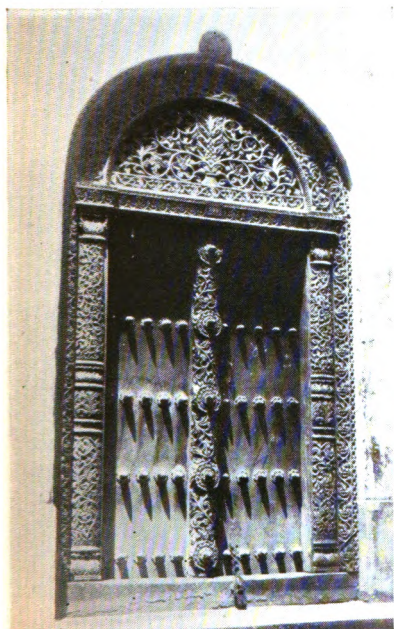
Unless he is specially appointed by the British Resident to hold a First- or Second-Class Subordinate Court, every Assistant District Commissioner presides over a Third-Class Subordinate Court. In addition, the British Resident may specially appoint any other person to hold a Third-Class Subordinate Court. The civil jurisdiction of Third-Class Subordinate Courts is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 800. In criminal matters such Courts may pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of fine not exceeding Shs. 200 and may combine both such sentences.

JUVENILE COURTS

The personnel of these Courts is drawn from Panels consisting of twelve or more persons and formed by the British Resident for Zanzibar and Pemba respectively. The Chairman of each Juvenile Court is a Resident Magistrate, or in his absence an Administrative Officer, or in the absence of both such persons a person appointed by the Chief Justice. The quorum of a Juvenile Court is constituted by the Chairman sitting with two other members of the Panel, who shall include one man, and, so far as is practicable, one woman. These Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any case in which a person under the age of 16 years is charged with an offence other than murder and manslaughter. In certain circumstances they also have jurisdiction to deal with the cases of children and young persons who are under the age of 16 years and brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection. The members of each Panel meet at least twice in each year to discuss matters connected with their work and, if necessary, to report to the High Court on any matter relating thereto.



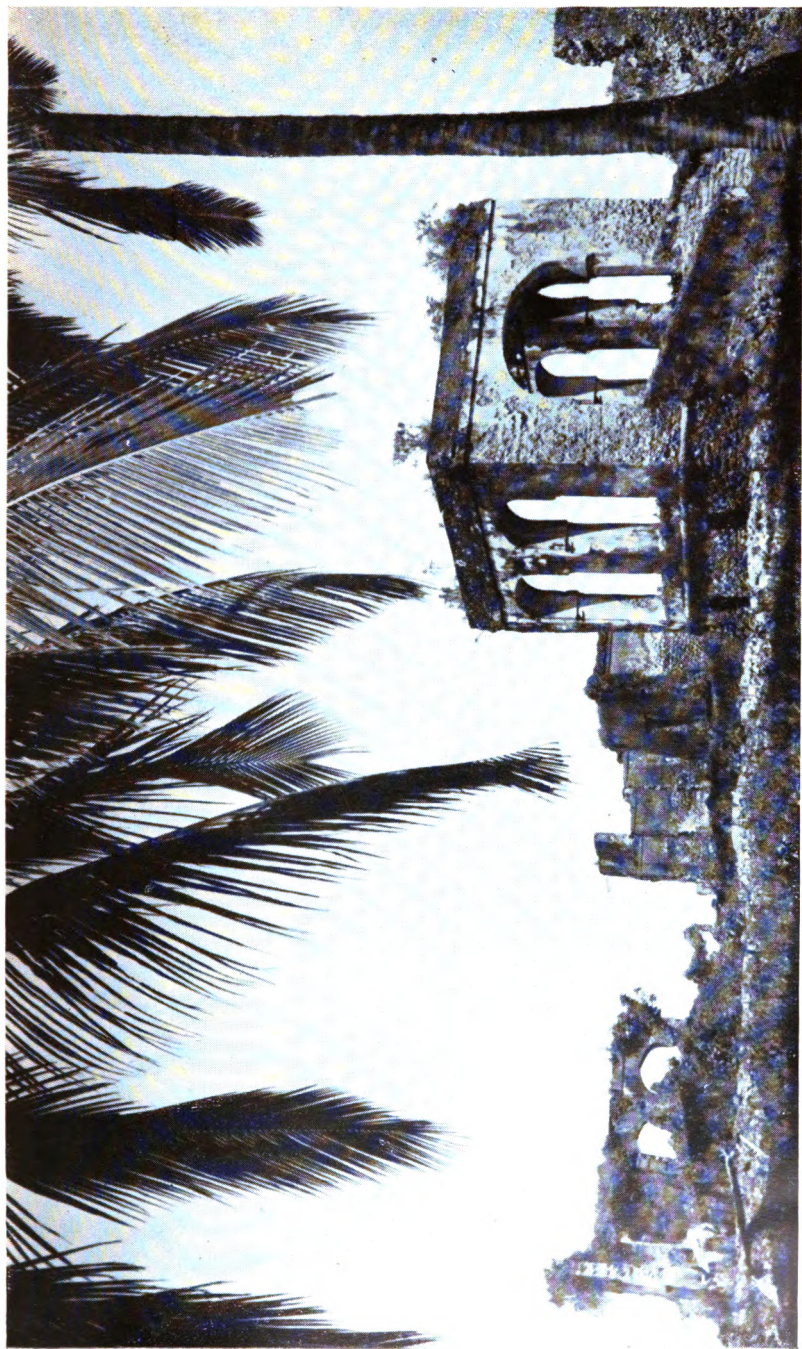
HIS HIGHNESS SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARAB, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.,
SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR



TWO EXAMPLES OF ZANZIBAR'S FAMOUS CARVED BRASS-BOSSED DOORS

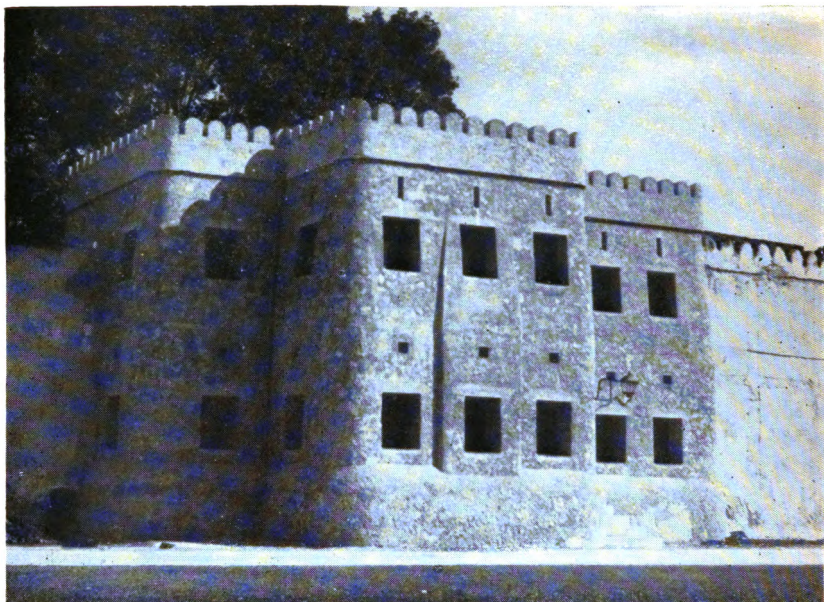


THE SULTAN'S STATE BARGE WITH THE PALACE IN THE BACKGROUND



REMAINS OF THE UNFINISHED PALACE AT BEIT-EL-RAS

The large arches seen on the right are being preserved in the new Rural Middle School which is in course of construction on the site



RECONSTRUCTED KEEP OF THE OLD PORTUGUESE FORT
Now used as a club for purdah ladies



THE HIGH COURT
 Digitized by Google

KATHIS' COURTS

Each of these Courts is presided over by a Kathi. They have no criminal jurisdiction and their civil jurisdiction is limited (a) to matters relating to the personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance (where the claim in respect of such inheritance does not exceed Shs. 1,500) of Arabs and Mahommedan Africans, and (b) to suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject-matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 800.

MUDIRIAL COURTS

Every Mudir is empowered to hold a Court within the local limits of his Mudiria. Their civil jurisdiction is limited (a) to suits relating to land which is alleged by any parties to be native land (as defined in the Mudirial Courts Proclamation, 1947), in which the subject-matter does not exceed Shs. 800 in value, and (b) to other suits and proceedings in which the subject-matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 200. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction Mudirial Courts may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two months and award fines or compensation not exceeding Shs. 100.

APPEALS TO AND FROM THE HIGH COURT

An appeal lies as of right to the High Court from Courts subordinate thereto in any civil matter in which the amount or value involved in the suit exceeds Shs. 200. In all other civil matters an appeal lies only by leave of the High Court. In addition, the High Court has power to call for and revise the proceedings of a lower Court in a civil case in which no appeal lies. Any Court may, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, also state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, which latter Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

In criminal matters any person convicted on a trial held by a Subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court, unless the sentence passed by the lower Court is of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 100 only, or of corporal punishment only. In addition, any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Subordinate Court as being erroneous in point of law or in excess of jurisdiction may apply to that Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Finally, the High Court has power to call for and to revise the criminal proceedings of any Subordinate Court.

Except in cases in which under certain laws the right of appeal is expressly prohibited, an appeal lies from the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (a) from decrees or any part of the decrees or from the orders of the High Court passed or made in exercise of its original civil jurisdiction; or (b) from any finding, order or sentence (other than an order of acquittal or sentence fixed by law) recorded or passed by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. In criminal matters the right of appeal from the High Court is as of right when the ground of appeal involves a question of law alone. In other criminal cases the leave of the Court of Appeal has to be obtained, but, if the ground of appeal involves a question of fact alone or a mixed question of law and fact, the appeal will also be admitted upon a certificate

from the trial judge that there is in his opinion sufficient ground of appeal. No appeal lies from an order of acquittal by the High Court.

POLICE

Composition of the Force

For practical purposes the present Police Force dates from 1906, when, following a strike by members of the previous organisation, a new Force, largely composed of mainlanders, was recruited and placed under proper supervision and control. The present Force became an armed force on the withdrawal of the King's African Rifles in 1923, and is trained largely on military lines; but recently more emphasis has been placed on the necessity for training along normal civil police lines.

The authorised establishment consists of a Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 3 Assistant Superintendents, one of whom is Bandmaster, 19 Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, and 485 rank and file, together with a clerical and menial staff. Of these 1 Assistant Superintendent, 3 Inspectors and 76 rank and file are stationed in Pemba, and the whole of the remainder, excluding 2 Inspectors and 53 rank and file who are posted to out-stations in Zanzibar Island, are stationed in the town of Zanzibar. The strength of the Force given above includes the Criminal Investigation Branch, in charge of which is a Superintendent who is assisted by 4 Inspectors, 3 Detective N.C.Os, 3 Asiatic Detectives and 14 African Detectives.

There is at present a large number of mainlanders in the Force, only 35 per cent of the rank and file being locally born. During recent years, however, the territories of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have been abandoned as recruiting grounds, and recruiting on the mainland has been limited to Tanganyika. There has been small response by the local young men to calls for recruits (only 32 of the rank and file are Arabs); but it is intended to reduce the number of mainlanders in the Force as far as possible with a view to having at least 50 per cent of the rank and file locally recruited.

Up to 1947 all commissioned officers were Europeans. In pursuance, however, of the policy of identifying His Highness's subjects more closely with the responsibility of government in all its aspects, an Arab Inspector was appointed to commissioned rank during the year.

The greatest handicap to good work and progress generally is the high percentage of illiteracy in the rank and file, but this percentage is being reduced from year to year. Night classes were started in 1947 at the Training School, which are proving popular, and it is hoped that, with the co-operation of the Education Department, and by bringing the Police Force into the general scheme for adult education in the Protectorate, illiteracy will be unknown in the Force in a few years' time.

Excellent quarters are available for all men. The Police Barracks at Ziواني, where 396 men are housed, contain a recreation room, where wireless and billiards are provided, a canteen where all useful articles may be purchased, a covered parade ground which is invaluable during the rainy seasons, and extensive playing fields.

Activities of the Force

The main activities of the Force were naturally connected with the preservation of the peace and the prevention and detection of crime. In addition, it participated in public functions by providing guards of honour or a band or personnel for the maintenance of law and order and the control of traffic.

In the field of sport, police teams competed in all league games—cricket, hockey and football—and displayed a high standard of skill and sportsmanship.

Crime

In common with most other countries, crime increased in Zanzibar on account of the abnormal conditions imposed by a long war, and the resources of the police were taxed to the utmost to keep it under control.

The crime figures for 1939 and 1947 are given hereunder for comparison:

	1939	1947
Murder	3	7
Attempted murder	1	1
Manslaughter	4	5
Rape	2	8
Burglary and house-breaking	366	499
Stealing agricultural produce	58	413
Stealing other than agricultural produce	555	1,491
Wounding and similar acts	108	181
Native liquor	530	443
Dangerous drugs	31	68
Traffic offences	534	1,132

It will be seen that there was a considerable rise in the number of cases of theft, which was due to increased prices and to the scarcity of many articles.

In the early part of the year a slight disturbance was caused as a result of ill feeling between the crews of different tribes on visiting dhows, but prompt action by the police prevented any bloodshed.

PRISONS

The following are the declared prisons under Section 4 of the Prisons Decree :

Zanzibar Island

Central Prison.

Langoni Prison Camp.

Kinu Cha Moshi Prison Camp.

Pemba Island

Wete Prison.

Weni Prison Camp.

There is accommodation available in these prisons for a total of 410 prisoners.

All prisons are under the control of the Commissioner of Police and Prisons, who is assisted in their administration by 2 Superintendents (one

in each island), 2 Chief Warders, 6 Sergeant Warders, 6 Corporal Warders, 46 Graded Warders, 2 Artisan Instructors and 3 Clerks.

The Central Prison receives all classes of offenders and is a distribution centre for the prison camps in Zanzibar Island. There are separate wards and yards for Europeans, remand prisoners, male civil prisoners, females, juveniles, Asiatics (including Arabs), African first offenders and African male recidivists. On reception prisoners are segregated strictly in accordance with the category under which they fall. All prison industries and vocational training facilities are concentrated in the Central Prison, and carpentry and tailoring workshops turn out most of the furniture and fittings required for police and prison buildings and also all police and prison uniforms and articles of clothing required by other Government Departments. Selected long-term and young prisoners are trained in these workshops, thereby enabling them to become useful members of the community on their release. Other long-term prisoners are taught mat- and carpet-making, brick-making and building, rope-making and tin-smithing. Women prisoners are taught hat- and basket-making. Educational classes of three-quarters of an hour duration are held five days each week and are compulsory for prisoners serving sentences of six months and over. Much interest is shown by the prisoners in these classes, and all benefit considerably from them. A library is available and well utilised, and literate prisoners can be found on Sundays and public holidays surrounded by groups listening to readings from the books provided. An infirmary, containing 17 beds for the accommodation of sick and infirm prisoners and attended daily by a qualified dispenser and weekly by a Medical Officer, stands in its own yard.

Wete Prison, Pemba, receives all short-term prisoners convicted in Pemba Island and those long-term prisoners whom the medical authorities advise should not be transferred to Zanzibar, and provides accommodation for 37 prisoners of the categories of male convicts, female convicts, remand prisoners and civil prisoners. Since the longest sentence served in this prison is three months, vocational and educational facilities are not provided. Medical attention is obtained in the nearby Government Hospital.

At all three prison camps prisoners are accommodated in mud-and-wattle buildings of native type, and are engaged solely on agriculture. They are taught an improved system of agriculture which will be of real practical value to them on completion of their sentences. Subjects such as soil erosion, rotation of crops, value of cover crops, etc., are explained to them, and great interest is shown by the prisoners in their work. A considerable quantity of rice, muhogo, beans, sweet potatoes and other crops is produced in these camps. Reading material in the form of news-sheets and Information Office pamphlets are provided for the mental relaxation of the prisoners. The camps are visited daily by a qualified dispenser and weekly by a Medical Officer.

Ministers of religion of all denominations have access to all penal institutions, and occasional services, which are well attended, are held in the Central Prison.

A fortnightly inspection by the Superintendent and a monthly inspection

by the Commissioner of Prisons for the purpose of hearing complaints and prisoners' requests, as well as frequent visits by members of the Prisons Visiting Committee, ensure that prisoners have ample opportunity of making their wishes or complaints known. A register of all matters brought up by prisoners at these inspections is maintained, recording the action taken in each case.

A vote was sanctioned during 1947 for the implementation of a Prisoners' Earning Scheme. Under this scheme prisoners, by industry and capability, may earn small sums of money which are paid to them on release. It is explained to them that this money is not a gratuity or given as charity but is earned by their own industry. Prisoners are divided into the following categories for the purpose of this scheme :

- " A " Class Efficient and industrious workers who require no supervision—Shs. 1 per month.
- " B " Class Industrious but not so capable prisoners who require no supervision—65 cents per month.
- " C " Class Good workers but who require full time supervision—25 cents per month.
- " D " Class Lazy and incapable prisoners—nothing.

When the scheme is understood by prisoners most of them make every effort to become capable and trusted and thereby placed in " A " Class.

Prisoners due for release are visited a month prior to discharge by an officer of the Welfare Department and are provided with a letter to the Welfare Officer on the day of release. Every effort is made to place them in suitable employment, and selected discharged prisoners are provided with tools purchased from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Fund.

The diet provided under Rule 27 (1) of the Prisons (Amendment) Rules 1941 is both appetising and generous.

All prisoners are weighed on admission and thereafter at monthly intervals, and any serious decrease in the weight of a prisoner is reported to the Medical Officers.

A remission system, whereby all prisoners serving sentences of more than one month may earn a quarter remission provided the remission does not reduce the sentence to be served to one of less than 30 days, is operated under Section 62 of the Prisons Decree (Cap. 72 R.L.Z., 1934) as amended by the Prisons (Amendment) Decree No. 5 of 1941, and all prisoners are informed of it on admission.

During the year 1,865 persons were admitted to prisons in the Protectorate, the daily average number of prisoners being 251·14. The daily average sick was 17·51, and 208 prisoners were treated in hospital. There were 5 deaths and 1 execution.

Prison labour performed 65,871 man-days on work of public utility.

Due to shortage of subordinate staff for supervisory duties, hours of duty up to 12 daily were performed cheerfully and willingly by all warder staff throughout the year ; but, with the increase in staff which has now been sanctioned, it should be possible in the near future to reduce the working day of warders to a maximum of eight hours.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

The main public utility services are owned and operated by Government.

ELECTRICITY

Zanzibar Town is supplied with direct current electricity from a diesel-operated generating station, first established in 1909 and later expanded to meet increasing demand. Consideration is being given to a further expansion of the undertaking to meet new demands consequent upon the replanning of the native town of Ngambo and the necessity of extending the supply to the more outlying districts of the Town. During 1947 the electricity units (kw.) sold for all purposes increased to 2,125,755 compared with 1,621,852 in 1938 and 2,006,357 in 1946.

Proposals are under consideration for the supply of electricity to Pemba townships.

WATER

Pipe-borne water supplies are provided to Zanzibar Town and the townships of Wete, Chake-Chake and Mkoani in Pemba.

Zanzibar is fortunate in having a source of supply which provides untreated water of excellent purity. From Bububu and Chem-Chem springs the water is piped by gravity to the town where it is pumped into the high-pressure system. The output from the springs is seasonal and dependent upon rainfall. Owing to a short fall in rainfall during the past few years, and owing to increasing demand following upon improvements to housing and sanitary installations, it has become necessary during the dry season of the year to restrict consumption to approximately 1,770,000 gallons per day, the minimum spring output.

The increasing demand for water in the Pemba townships is also taxing the present spring outputs, and extension of the Wete supply in particular is about to be carried out.

Revenue for water services is derived from rating for house installations, and metered supplies to factories, shipping, etc. Water is supplied free to public standpipes, and to certain religious, educational and charitable institutions.

BROADCASTING

There is no broadcasting station in Zanzibar. Experimental speech transmissions, however, were carried out by Cable and Wireless Ltd., at the request of Government, during October and December. The following wavelengths were tried: 37.29 m., 59.52 m. and 29.27 m. The results of the experiments showed that the 37.29 m. wavelength appeared the most suitable.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

Port Facilities,

In addition to the anchorage afforded in Zanzibar harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet. The wharf is fitted

with electrically operated cranes, and spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports, with an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce. Protection to lighters, water boats and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin which is sheltered by a breakwater.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Facilities for visitors are promoted by the Trade and Tourist Traffic Committee.

The Associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company provides ship to shore transport for visitors and passengers.

Tonnage

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the port of Zanzibar during 1947 was 171, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,210,894; this was an increase of 64 ships and 788,050 net tons as compared with figures for 1946, and a decrease of 151 ships and 383,674 net tons as compared with 1938.

The total number of coasting vessels entered during 1947 was 231 with a net registered tonnage of 146,680; this represents an increase of 3 vessels and 57,439 net tons over 1946 figures, and a decrease of 69 ships and 11,207 net tons over 1938 figures.

During 1947 the number of native vessels entered was 3,115 with an aggregate tonnage of 84,613 as compared with 3,554 vessels of 99,280 tons in 1946 and 2,656 vessels of 53,933 tons in 1938.

Steamship Services

Shipping lines have not yet resumed their regular pre-war schedules, but the following services were operating at the end of 1947.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company have a service about once every six weeks between the United Kingdom and East and South Africa *via* the Cape.

The British India Steam Navigation Company provides a service about once every six weeks between the United Kingdom and East Africa *via* Suez, and about three services each month between Bombay and Durban.

The American South African Line operates about three times a month between the United States and East African ports *via* the Cape, calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

The Indian African Line (Bank Line) maintains a monthly passenger and freight service between Calcutta and Durban calling at Colombo and Madras.

The Robin Line Steamers call, on inducement, on a New York and East African service.

The Clan-Hall-Harrison Line (joint service) maintains a fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and East African ports.

The Ellerman-Bucknall Steamship Company, Ltd., maintains a monthly service between New York, South African and East African ports.

The Oriental African Line (Bank Line) maintains a three-monthly service between East African ports, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

The Holland-Afrika Lijn maintains a service to and from Amsterdam *via* Suez and *via* Cape about once a month in each direction.

The Zanzibar Government Steamers maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam, and a monthly service between Zanzibar and Mombasa calling at Pemba each way.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Zanzibar and Pemba are well served by roads. Zanzibar has 200 miles of road of which 150 miles have a bituminous surface, and Pemba has 100 miles of which 50 miles have a bituminous surface: the remainder have either earth or metal surfaces.

A programme to overtake arrears of maintenance accumulated during the war years was started in 1947. In Zanzibar 20 miles were resealed and 2 miles reconstructed; and in Pemba 16 miles were resealed. One mile of new road was constructed in Zanzibar.

In the Zanzibar Town area the bazaar streets are for the most part surfaced with precast concrete slabs providing a surface suitable for the iron-wheeled handcarts used for transporting merchandise in the narrow thoroughfares. These surfaces are given a reverse camber to assist storm-water drainage, and are well-washed with every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of the town, there are 13 miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

There are approximately 250 buses, 30 lorries and 340 taxis and private cars running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba.

The buses and lorries vary in size and type, usually from 30 cwt. to 3 tons capacity. The majority of the buses are provided with locally made timber bodies, and carry 17 to 21 passengers with provision for produce on the roof. This mode of travel is very popular and much used by the people.

Bus Owners' Associations are established in both Zanzibar and Pemba. They guard the interests of members and to some extent regulate the distribution of passenger traffic on a voluntary basis.

Animal-drawn iron-tyred vehicles, totalling 1,380 bullock carts and 270 donkey carts, are used extensively for carrying produce from the plantations to the town and ports.

POSTS

Full postal facilities and the Post Office Savings Bank are available in Zanzibar at the Central Post Office and Ngambo Post Office, a branch office in the native quarter of Zanzibar Town opened in 1947, and in Pemba at Wete, Chake-Chake and Mkoani Post Offices. Restricted postal services are also available in the districts of Zanzibar.

Since the establishment in 1945 of the Coastal Feeder Air Service connecting with regional and trunk air routes, regular air mail services to other parts of the world have been developed. In 1947 the frequency of air postal services was 20 per week, including 5 to the United Kingdom, Europe and the Americas, 5 to the Middle East, India and the Far East, and 5 to South Africa, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa. There has been a consequent large increase in receipt and despatch of air mail.

The transit time of air mail between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom varies from three to six days.

As goods have become more readily available; there has been a marked increase in the number of parcels, especially trade parcels, received from abroad, the postal service at present offering more expeditious delivery than freighting by ship.

CABLE, WIRELESS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Cable and wireless communication with Europe, South and East Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

There is a Government wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two islands. The stations deal annually with some 17,000 messages including press and meteorological messages, and maintain a 22-hour daily watch for shipping.

There are no inland telegraphs in either island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

AIR

Zanzibar Aerodrome is situated some 4 miles from the town. Bitumen-surfaced landing strips 300 yards by 50 yards with a 1,000-yard grass runway between provide an all-weather field. Telephony and wireless telegraphy are available for control of aircraft. Customs, immigration, health and passenger reception facilities are provided.

The East African Airways Corporation maintain daily services with the mainland, and small planes are available for charter from Dar-es-Salaam.

The Uganda Company, during the latter half of 1947, had a small plane in Zanzibar available for charter.

The Pemba Landing Ground at Chake-Chake, rendered unserviceable during the war, is available for emergency landing only.

Chapter 12: Museums and Exhibitions

The Zanzibar Arts and Crafts Society was founded in 1941, and holds periodical exhibitions of work by artists of all races in Zanzibar and on the mainland. A small annual provision is included in the Protectorate's Estimates for the purchase of exhibits to form the basis of a small art gallery.

The Museum contains a good collection of exhibits of historical and artistic interest and its extension houses a natural history section.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE Island of Zanzibar is situated in latitude 6° south and longitude 39° east, and is separated from the mainland by a channel $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the East African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° south latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The highest point in the Protectorate is 390 feet (Masingini Ridge).

The seasons are well defined. From December to March, when the north-east monsoon blows, it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur the heavy rains. From June to October is the coolest and driest period (south-west monsoon). The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar and Pemba is approximately 58 inches and 73 inches respectively, the precipitation in the western areas of both islands being heavier than in the eastern.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4° F. and the mean minimum 76.6° F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3° F. and 76.1° F. respectively.

The climate of Zanzibar is, of course, tropical, but the heat is tempered throughout the year by constant sea-breezes which blow with great regularity except during the change of the monsoons.

Chapter 2 : History

Zanzibar owes its history mainly to its convenience as a jumping-off place for the east coast of Africa, to its proximity to Asia, and to the trade winds or monsoons, which made possible its close connection from the earliest times with India, the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Although the east coast of Africa and Zanzibar were practically unknown to the nations of Europe before the close of the fifteenth century, it is surmised that before the beginning of the Christian era a steady and systematic trade existed along this littoral, at least as far south as Zanzibar, in which participated such ancient races as the Sumerians, Assyrians,

Himyarites, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Hindus, Greeks and Southern Arabians.

The first mention of Zanzibar in any historical document is contained in a book, written in Greek, known as the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* (or in other words *A Directory of the Indian Ocean*), the Erythraean Sea comprising the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The name of the author is unknown, but it is generally assumed that he was an Egyptian Greek, who may have resided at Berenice, a sea-port on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. It is believed to have been written in about A.D. 60. The general scope of the *Periplus* comprises a list of the ports (with their respective imports and exports) touched at in the journey from the port of Myos-hormus on the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, to India and to Zanzibar. This island is referred to as the "Island of Menouthias about 300 stadia from the mainland low and wooded, in which there are rivers, many kinds of birds, and the mountain tortoise. There are no wild beasts except the crocodiles: but there they do not attack men. In this place there are sewed boats, and canoes hollowed from single logs, which they use for fishing and catching tortoise. In this island they also catch them in a peculiar way, in wicker baskets, which they fasten across the channel opening between the breakers."

Information regarding East Africa, and consequently Zanzibar, in the first six centuries of the Christian era is of the scantiest, though it is known that during this period Chinese and Malay traders made their appearance in these parts, and that the east coast was overrun by the Bantu peoples of the mainland from whom, with the Shirazis and Arabs, the indigenous native tribes of Zanzibar are supposed to be descended. These centuries also witnessed latterly the disintegration of the Southern Arabian states, whose connection with the East African coast had been a very close one both commercially and politically. A new era dawned, however, with the birth of the Prophet Mohamed in A.D. 571, and the stimulus to the Arabian peoples of the Islamic revelation had far-reaching and permanent effects on East Africa. As a result of internecine struggles among the several factions of the Moslem world following the death of Mohamed in A.D. 632, immigration took place on a large scale, the East African coast becoming a favourite region for the settlement of Arabs and Persians driven by political and religious stress from their homes in Western Asia and elsewhere. It is these immigrations, therefore, coupled with the lure of trade, which led to the establishment on the East African littoral, and in Zanzibar and Pemba, of rival Arab and Persian sultanates and chiefships in mediaeval times.

The conversion of the coast peoples to Islam probably dates from the beginning of the tenth century, towards the end of which Persians from Shiraz founded the Zenj Empire on the coast. Some of the most important of the states of this Empire were Kilwa, Zanzibar, Pemba and Mombasa, and it is probable that they were more or less independent, although doubtless there existed among them a form of alliance.

The chief authority for the period between A.D. 632 and the coming of the Portuguese in 1497 is *The Arab Chronicles of Kilwa*. This document came into the possession of the Portuguese when they took Kilwa from

the Shirazis in A.D. 1505 ; there appear to have been two copies, and the copy to which reference is generally made is that which came into the possession of Sir John Kirk (appointed British Consul-General and Agent at Zanzibar in 1873) and which he presented to the British Museum.

With the advent of the Portuguese in 1497, the year in which Vasco da Gama circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope, the Zenj Empire was doomed ; a new era began for East Africa and Zanzibar, and the veil which had concealed the mysteries of the Southern Ocean from Europe was permanently drawn aside. Dominion in East Africa was never the ultimate object of the Portuguese, their main purpose being to establish a route to the Indies ; and, however interesting they may be to the historian, their footholds on the eastern seaboard were only incidental to this purpose. Zanzibar itself became subject to Portugal in 1503, and was thereafter settled by the Portuguese who lived on friendly terms with the local Zanzibaris. They did not disturb the local system of government under " Kings " or " Sultans " of African origin who were born on the island and possibly had some strain of Persian or other Asiatic blood in their veins derived from ancient colonists.

In 1528, with the aid of armies from Zanzibar, Mombasa was subdued and made tributary, this victory consolidating Portuguese rule of the whole of the coast. From this time onwards Zanzibar remained in alliance with Portugal and ceased to be tributary.

The first recorded visit to Zanzibar of an English ship was that of the *Edward Bonaventure* in 1591, when the visitors seem to have got on very well with the " Moors," and were impressed by the commodious harbour, the good water supply and the plentiful stocks of fruit and provisions.

Early in the seventeenth century Portuguese dominion was seriously threatened. The island of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf was wrested from them by the Persians, assisted by English ships, in 1622, and an insurrection took place among the Moslem states on the coast, including Pemba, in 1627. In 1650 they were driven out of Muscat, the capital of Oman, by the Omani Arabs under the Imam Sultan bin Seif ; and in 1652 the Omani Arabs attacked Zanzibar and killed a large number of Portuguese. Thus was renewed that close association of Oman and Zanzibar which was to culminate later in that island becoming the royal capital of the Oman Empire. In 1660 the Arabs, again under Imam Sultan, captured Mombasa and, after it had once more come under Portuguese sway, it was recaptured in 1698. The Omanis then proceeded to consolidate their power on the coast, and, with the capture of Pemba and Kilwa, the coast came directly under the dominion of Oman.

The dominion of Portugal in the northern portions of the east coast, therefore, lasted some 200 years, for by 1698 the Portuguese had lost every dependency north of Mozambique.

Relics of the Portuguese occupation of Zanzibar survive to this day in the shape of certain words in the Kiswahili language, the Old Fort in Zanzibar Town, military guns, wild pigs and the practice of bull-fighting in Pemba.

In the eighteenth century civil wars in Oman weakened the hold of the Omanis on the African coast, with the result that in many cases the Arab

Governors, who had been entrusted with the administration of these outlying possessions, revolted against their master, the Imam of Muscat, and set themselves up as petty princes and sultans of the settlements to which they had been appointed. This was especially the case with Mombasa, where a Governor of the turbulent Mazrui tribe had been appointed: it declared itself independent of Oman, and many other coastal towns followed suit. Zanzibar, however, remained loyal to the Imam, and in about 1753 was attacked by the Mombasa Arabs, using as a base Pemba, which was completely under the control of the Mazrui chief of Mombasa and remained so until that clan was totally defeated in 1822 by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. The attack failed owing to the dissensions between the commanders of the forces, and the invaders returned to Mombasa.

The great figure in the history of Oman during the eighteenth century was Ahmed bin Said, the founder of the Al-Busaid Dynasty which has reigned in Zanzibar ever since. He became Imam of Muscat in 1741, and reigned for thirty-four years until his death in 1775. He delivered his country from Persian invaders, drew up new rules for the financial, judicial and fiscal departments of his State, and entirely reorganised the administrative system. He was the father of Seyyid Sultan, who, as Imam, despatched an expedition to East Africa in 1784 which resulted in the reassertion of Oman influence in that region and in Zanzibar's formal acceptance of the supremacy of the Sultan of Muscat. His grandson, Seyyid Said bin Sultan, was the first outstanding figure in the history of Zanzibar; and Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (Khalifa II), the present Sultan, is his great-great-grandson.

SEYYID SAID BIN SULTAN was born in 1791, and became Imam of Muscat in 1804, on the death of his father. After subduing his Mazrui enemies on the East African coast, he transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. With him came hundreds of Oman Arabs, and with this incursion begins what may be called the modern phase of East Africa's and Zanzibar's history. Unexampled prosperity followed in his wake; trade flourished exceedingly; the Arabs pushed deep into the unknown regions of the mainland, and the fame and influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar spread from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. An old Arab saying of the time ran, "When one plays on the flute in Zanzibar, all Africa as far as the lakes dances." It was he who laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by making the island his permanent residence and by encouraging the cultivation of the clove, which is the backbone of the Protectorate's economy. The clove tree may, in fact, be regarded as his memorial. Under his direction Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. He signed commercial treaties with America, Great Britain and France, for which countries consulates were opened in 1837, 1841 and 1844 respectively; and, although from the earliest times Zanzibar had been the principal market for the great African slave trade, he entered into agreements with the English for its restriction in his dominions when, early in the nineteenth century, public opinion in England began to demand the suppression of the trade.

Seyyid Said was 65 years old when he died in 1856, his death occurring

on board his frigate *Victoria* while he was returning to Zanzibar from one of his periodical visits to Oman. His dominions at the time included the whole of Oman, with certain islands in the Persian Gulf, and the coast of Africa from Guardafui to Cape Delgado, with the exception of Lamu, a distance of 960 miles; in addition his sway was acknowledged in the interior as far as the Great Lakes and even farther westward. The trade routes inland from the coast were entirely under the control of the Oman Arabs who had followed him to Zanzibar, and the periodical caravans which passed along them helped to strengthen and maintain the influence and domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar in those remote regions. Tradition says that 112 children were born to him; certainly at the time of his death 34 of them were living. On his death a dispute arose as to the succession between his sons, Seyyid Thuwaini of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar; and, as the result of an award made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, the African possessions of the Imam were made independent under Majid. From that date onward Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate, the administrative unification of the two principalities having lasted since 1784, when, as previously mentioned, Zanzibar formally accepted the supremacy of the ruler of Muscat.

SEYYID MAJID BIN SAID reigned from 1856 to 1870. During this time African exploration was at its height; David Livingstone was in Zanzibar in 1866, and the house used by him is still extant. Like his father, Majid was a firm friend of the British, and in 1862 the independence of Zanzibar was recognised by England and other powers. 1869 was a memorable year in that it saw the opening of the Suez Canal which, of course, brought Zanzibar into close touch with Europe. His reign was a comparatively uneventful one, and he died in 1870 at the early age of 36. He left one daughter, who, by her marriage with Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohamed (Sultan 1896-1902), became the mother of Seyyida Matuka, the deceased wife of Seyyid Khalifa II, the reigning Sultan.

SEYYID BARGASH BIN SAID, his brother, succeeded him. He possessed many of the striking qualities of his father, the old Seyyid Said, and was the first of his race to be commonly called the Sultan of Zanzibar. He was a lavish spender of money and a great builder of palaces, and was responsible for the introduction into Zanzibar of a pure water supply. Important events took place early in his reign. In 1872 the island of Zanzibar was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. In 1873 he agreed by treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the export of slaves from East Africa and to close all public slave markets in his dominions: thereafter the great slave market in Zanzibar Town was abolished, and on its site was later erected the existing Anglican Cathedral. In 1875 he paid a state visit to England at the invitation of the British Government, visiting the King of Portugal *en route* at Lisbon, where the British Fleet had been assembled to salute his arrival. In 1879 a further link was forged between Zanzibar and the outside world by the laying of a cable by the Eastern Telegraph Company, to facilitate which Seyyid Bargash ceded to the Company the small island of Bawe. The latter part of his reign was a period of anxiety for him on account of

the inroads made upon his mainland dominions by Germany and her agents, especially Dr. Carl Peters. Up till 1884 the domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the mainland regions, certainly as far westwards as the Great Lakes, was an accepted fact. In that year, however, the attitude of Germany in regard to Africa in general, and to East Africa in particular, was such as to cause the British Foreign Secretary to make enquiries regarding Germany's intentions with the gratifying result that Prince Bismark assured the British Ambassador in Berlin that "Germany was not endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over Zanzibar." But the actions of Germany's agents were scarcely in conformity with this assurance, for Dr. Carl Peters had proceeded to East Africa and, on behalf of the Society of German Colonisation, had secretly entered into a number of "treaties" with natives in territory which was undoubtedly and indisputably under the dominance of the Sultan of Zanzibar. On his return to Germany he founded an association called the German East Africa Company, whose business it was to exploit and administer the territory which he had become possessed of by means of his "treaties," and, in 1885, the German Government gave the Company a charter. The whole transaction had been kept a profound secret until the Company had been duly constituted. Directly he became acquainted with the usurpation of his right over the territories involved, Seyyid Bargash protested vehemently, as did Sir John Kirk, the British Representative at Zanzibar. But, in spite of these remonstrances, on 28th April, 1885, the annexation of some 60,000 square miles of the Sultan's territories by the German Government was announced. Seyyid Bargash, however, refused to acknowledge Germany's right to the territory annexed, and despatched troops to the mainland. Eventually, on 7th August, a formidable German squadron appeared off Zanzibar and delivered an ultimatum, which Seyyid Bargash perforce had to accept. With this initial success German annexation proceeded apace. In 1886 Great Britain, France and Germany mutually agreed as to the extent of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. They were to comprise a strip of coast 10 miles in depth from the Rovuma river to the Tana river, a distance of about 600 miles; the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu; and in addition the coast towns, not already included in the coast strip, of Kismayu, Brava, Merka and Mogadishu, with territory of a 10-mile radius round each, and of Warsheikh with territory of a 5-mile radius round it. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African continent to the British East Africa Association (later known as the Imperial East African Company). He died at Zanzibar in March 1888 at the age of 55, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifa.

SEYYID KHALIFA BIN SAID (KHALIFA I) only reigned for two years. During that time fresh concessions were obtained by Germany, a lease of the entire 10-mile coast strip from the Rovuma to the Umba river being granted in 1888 to the German Company, which gave the Germans free access to the coast and placed in their control all the great caravan routes to the interior. A further step forward was taken in the abolition of slavery by an agreement with the British Government that all persons entering the Sultan's dominions after 1st November, 1889, and all

children born after 1st January, 1890, should be free. The latter part of this agreement, however, was not embodied in any proclamation. He died in 1890 at the age of 36, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali, who was the last of the sons of the old Seyyid Said to sit upon the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID reigned from 1890-93. In 1890 the supremacy of British interests in Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and on 4th November they were proclaimed a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the territory between the rivers Uмба and Rovuma, including the Island of Mafia, was ceded to Germany on payment of 4,000,000 marks (£200,000): such was the genesis of "German" East Africa. This sum was lodged with the British Government on behalf of the Sultan, and the interest on it is paid annually into the Zanzibar Treasury. Also in the same year the buying and selling of slaves was declared illegal by a Decree of the Sultan. In 1891 a constitutional government was established with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1892 the Benadir coast was leased to Italy (to which power it was ceded for £144,000 in 1905). Seyyid Ali died in 1893, and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamed, the son of Seyyid Said's eldest son, Seyyid Thuwaini, who had contested with his brother Majid the right to the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID HAMID BIN THUWAINI ruled from 1893 to 1896. On the death of Seyyid Ali, Seyyid Khaled, a young and ambitious son of Seyyid Bargash, had attempted to seize the Palace but had at once been expelled owing to the prompt action of the British Consul-General and the First Minister. In 1895 the Imperial British East Africa Company amended its charter in respect of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland which had been handed over to its administration in 1887, and received in compensation £250,000, paid, except for £50,000, out of Zanzibar funds. Their administration was taken over by the British Government, and they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later, Kenya Colony and Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. The Kenya Government pay annually to this day a sum of £11,000 as rent in respect of the 10-mile strip of coast under its control, and £6,000 as interest at 3 per cent on the £200,000 paid to the Company. To mark the Sultan's territorial rights over that portion of the mainland the Sultan's flag still flies over the Old Portuguese Fort at Mombasa.

On the death of Seyyid Hamed in 1896, the same Seyyid Khaled, in spite of the protests of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative, broke into the Palace accompanied by hundreds of armed Arabs and proclaimed himself Sultan. However, he only reigned a few hours. A British squadron assembled in Zanzibar harbour and anchored off the Palace within point-blank range. A two-hour ultimatum was sent to him at seven o'clock on the morning of 27th August, and was ignored: it is said that his soothsayers predicted that the English guns would be innocuous and only spout water. At nine o'clock, therefore, a bombardment began, at the end of which some half an hour later the Palace had been reduced

to a shambles, over 500 natives had been killed, and the Sultan's ship of war, the *Glasgow*, sunk. Seyyid Khaled himself, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate and, embarking on a German gunboat, was taken to Dar-es-Salaam, where, until his capture in "German" East Africa by the British forces in 1917, he lived as a pensioner of the German Government. He was subsequently exiled to St. Helena and the Seychelles, and eventually died in Mombasa in 1927.

SEYYID HAMOUD BIN MOHAMED, a grandson of old Seyyid Said, was proclaimed Sultan in 1896 on the deposition and flight of Seyyid Khaled. He was a very intelligent ruler and intensely English in his sympathies, advocating in every way by his example the adoption of English ideas. The year after his succession the final step in the suppression of the slave trade was taken by the abolition, by decree, of the legal status of slavery, and arrangements were made at the same time for the liberation of all slaves who cared to apply for manumission. Seyyid Hamoud died at the age of 51 in 1902, and was succeeded by his son.

SEYYID ALI EIN HAMOUD, who was educated at Harrow, represented his father at the coronation of King Edward VII, and it was while he was absent on this mission that Seyyid Hamoud died. Seyyid Ali was still a minor, and the affairs of state were transacted by the British First Minister, who was appointed Regent, until 1905, when he attained his majority. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the administrative establishment. In 1909 the emancipation of the slaves was completed by a decree directing compensation for the deprivation of their master's protection to be given to slaves unable to support themselves, no claims being considered later than the end of 1911. In that year Seyyid Ali left Zanzibar to attend the coronation of King George V. At Naples, however, he left the steamer and proceeded to Paris, where shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abdicate. He died there in 1918.

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., (KHALIFA II), the reigning Sultan, who had married Seyyid Ali's sister, Seyyida Matuka, in 1900, acceded to the throne in 1911. He was born at Muscat in Oman on 26th August, 1879, and his father, Seyyid Harub bin Thuwaini bin Said el-Busaidi, died in his early childhood. He came to Zanzibar in 1893, at the summons of his uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini, who acceded to the throne in that year, and he was therefore a witness of the 1896 bombardment. He accompanied his brother-in-law, Seyyid Ali, to the coronation of King George V, and, as a result of Seyyid Ali's abdication, was obliged to assume the position of the chief representative of the Sultanate during the celebrations. Shortly after his return to Zanzibar in 1911 the abdication of Seyyid Ali was definitely announced, and, after the vacant throne had been offered to Seyyid Khaled bin Mohamed, the brother of the Sultan Seyyid Hamoud, and declined on account of impaired health and advancing years, Seyyid Khalifa was approached by the British Government, and duly ascended the throne on 9th December. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in 1914 by a new Zanzibar Order-in-Council, under which the

offices of His Majesty's Consul-General and of His Highness's First Minister were merged in that of the newly created post of British Resident, who was appointed subject to the control of the Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate as High Commissioner. In the same year a Protectorate Council was constituted as an advisory body, with His Highness as President and the British Resident as Vice-President. In 1925 the office of High Commissioner was abolished, and the British Resident was made directly responsible to the Colonial Office. Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted in 1926 in place of the old advisory Protectorate Council. Executive Council is presided over by the Sultan and is comprised wholly of Government officials, with His Highness' son and heir-apparent, Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, C.M.G., also a member. Legislative Council is presided over by the British Resident, members consisting of various senior officials and unofficial representatives of the European, Arab, Indian and African communities.

His Highness celebrated the 25th anniversary of his accession in December 1936, and the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Al-Busaid dynasty was commemorated in November 1944.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders-in-Council 1924 and 1925.

Important questions of policy are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan presides in person. The Executive Council consists of His Highness the Sultan (President), His Excellency the British Resident (Vice President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Provincial Commissioner, and the Financial Secretary as *ex-officio* members; the Senior Medical Officer and the Directors of Agriculture and Education are also members, though appointed by name, together with Seyyid Abdulla, His Highness' son and Heir Apparent.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Provincial Commissioner, and the Financial Secretary (styled *ex-officio* members), together with the Senior Medical Officer, the Directors of Agriculture and Education, all appointed by name, and (temporarily) the Comptroller of Customs, also appointed by name (styled official members). The unofficial members are one European, three Arabs, two Indians, and two Africans.

For general administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into the two island Districts of Zanzibar and Pemba, each in charge of a District Commissioner under the general control of the Provincial Commissioner. The Districts are subdivided into Mudirias, each in charge of an Arab Mudir, and these Mudirias are again subdivided into Shehias (village areas), each in charge of an African Sheha. The various officers in the administrative chain of contact between the people and Central Government derive their authority from the Provincial Administration and Authority Decree (Chapter 29 of the Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1934).

The town of Zanzibar presents an administrative problem of its own, containing as it does one-third of the population of the whole District of Zanzibar Island. It falls readily into two parts, the "Stone Town" area to the west and the native quarter of Ngambo to the east. A Town Council has been appointed for each of these two parts of the Town with authority under the Townships Decree, 1944. The native quarter is divided into three wards, each of which has an Advisory Committee which sends forward three members to sit on the Council.

The Ngambo area is subdivided into administrative areas, each under an African Area Headman under the control of the District Commissioner through the Town Mudir, and it is in this manner that contact with the town people is maintained.

In rural areas each Mudir is President of a Mudirial Court for his Mudiria, established by proclamation as a District Court, with powers of a subordinate Court of the third class, and limited civil jurisdiction. The procedure is simplified so as to be readily understandable by the people whom these Courts are designed to serve, and with a reduced schedule of fees commensurate with their means. These Mudirial Courts are dealt with in greater detail under Part II, Chapter 9, of this Report: mention of them, however, is made here in view of the fact that they facilitate administration generally by providing the people with a ready means of settling comparatively minor matters of dispute.

The administrative problem is a complex one by reason of the many different communities of which the population consists; for it is comprised mainly of an Arab aristocracy, an Asiatic bourgeoisie, and an African proletariat. The Arabs are largely landowners; the Indians have in their hands the bulk of the commerce; and the Africans constitute the main source of labour. The Africans, who form the majority, are divided into two groups, the indigenous people and those who are of mainland origin.

It is the administrative policy of Government to develop amongst the people of these islands a system of local government through the medium of Local Councils. These are to be set up in areas in which homogeneous groups of people are found with common ties of affinity, or with other interests, which provide an incentive for co-operation in the general betterment of living conditions within their localities.

Public relations constitute a very important aspect of the administration of the cosmopolitan community of Zanzibar, and happily they have hitherto been marked by a notable degree of concord. The trend of world events and the advance of education in its widest sense create an increasing need to safeguard this tradition and at the same time to assist the evolution of public aspirations. This is the endeavour of the Administration through the departmental framework mentioned earlier; through the Town Councils; through the Welfare section, now closely associated with the newly formed Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society; and through the thirty-odd committees, boards and authorities, mainly of an advisory character, whereon sit many unofficials of all communities. Several village welfare centres, a village institute for women, and a Ladies' Club in the town of Zanzibar, have already proved themselves

valuable in promoting good public relations. The establishment of His Highness' Zanzibar Service on 1st January, 1947, was an important step towards the fulfilment of the Government's declared intention to train His Highness' subjects to officer status in the public service with a view to their progressively replacing European personnel.

The Information Service, which was transferred from the Education Department in June 1947, is an essential agent in the nurture of good public relations. Attempts by the Information Officer to enlist the interest and co-operation of the local press have not been as successful as was hoped, but *ad hoc* conferences are held by heads of Departments from time to time.

Generally speaking, public relations work is promoted at present through the easy access which all members of the public have to all Government officers, through the use of a small public address system in the town of Zanzibar, and through the periodical production by the Information Office of broadsheets on topical themes.

Sport, which thrives in Zanzibar under the auspices of the Sports Control Board, is a realm where the happiest relationships are established between all races and classes.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used together with the following native ones:

		<i>Weights</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Frasila	For produce generally	.	35
Gisla	For grain	.	360
	For native salt	.	600
	For groundnuts without husks	.	285
	For groundnuts in husks	.	180
Tola	For gold and silver: equal to the weight of		
	1 rupee.	40 tolas =	1
		<i>Measures</i>	
Pishi or Keila	Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.		
Kibaba	Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.		

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published weekly in Zanzibar:

<i>Al Falaq</i>	Printed in English and Arabic
<i>Samachar</i>	" " English and Gujarati
<i>Zanzibar Voice</i>	" " English and Gujarati
<i>Mwongozi</i>	" " English and Swahili
<i>Zanzibari</i>	" " English and Swahili

The *Zanzibar Voice* also appears daily, in Gujarati, in the form of a single sheet.

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APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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Agricultural Report (annual)

Blue Book (annual)

Audit Report (annual)

Education Report (annual)

Medical Report (annual)

Provincial Administration Report (annual)

Trade Report (annual)

Zanzibar Museum (Beit-el-Amani) Report (annual)

Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers, 1926

Customs Handbook

Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session)

Guide to Swahili Examination, 1927

Handbook to Zanzibar Museum Reference Library, 1937

Law Reports, Zanzibar, 1868 to 1918, Vol. I

Law Reports, Zanzibar, 1923 to 1927, Vol. III

Law Reports, Zanzibar, 1927 to 1934, Vol. IV

Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition, 1934, Vols. I-IV

Supplements to the Laws of Zanzibar

Nutritional Review of the Natives of Zanzibar

Papers laid before the Legislative Council (for each year)

Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the Rationalisation of the Clove Industry, 1929

Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928

Report on the Census Enumeration of the Whole Population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931

Report on the Native Census, 1924

Report on the Non-Native Census, 1921

Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927

Report on the Preliminary Survey of the Marine Fisheries of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1929

Report on the Water Supply and the Possibilities of Cement Making in Zanzibar, 1921

Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in Relation to its Economic Resources.

By Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic Condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar.

By C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.

Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies

By G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.

Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes, 1933

By C. A. Bartlett and J. S. Last.

Report by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Johnson on a visit to the U.S.A. to study the Organisation, Aims and Methods of Rural Schools for Negroes, 1934

Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar

Additional Recommendation referred to in Paragraph 42 of above Report

Report of Zanzibar Government Delegates to the Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 27th May to 6th June, 1935, and Memorandum thereon by a Committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture, Medical Services and Education, with a Note by the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education

Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education on Grants-in-aid and on the Reorganisation of Indian Education, November, 1935

Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate

By R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon), F.R.S.

Report of the Commission of Enquiry concerning the Riot in Zanzibar on the 7th of February, 1936

Report on the Zanzibar Clove Industry

By B. H. Binder, F.C.A.

Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1895-1935

The Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar

By J. H. Vaughan, M.C.

APPENDIX II

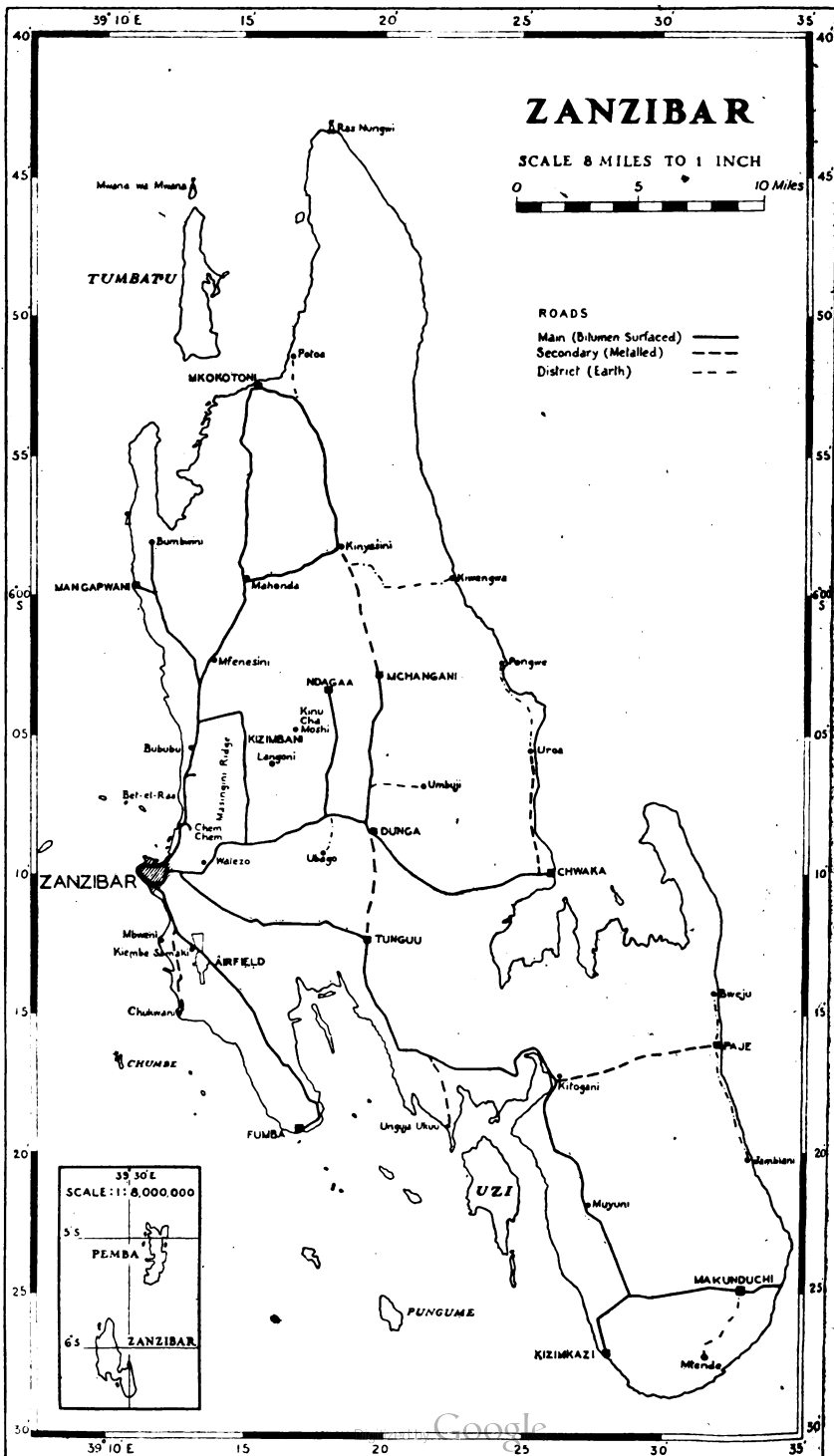
MAPS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>
Zanzibar City Survey (General) . . .	1,038	1/4,800
Zanzibar City : Ngambo Area . . .	W.K. 34/39	1/2,500
Zanzibar City : Stone Town Area . . .	—	1/250
Zanzibar City, showing passable roads by car and Police posts.	784	1/8,400
Zanzibar City, showing Native Locations, Stone Town and Ward Divisions . . .	1,038	1/4,800
Key Plan of Wete, Pemba	1,004	1/5,000
Key Plan of Chake-Chake, Pemba . . .	987	„
Key Plan of Mkoani, Pemba	260	„
Zanzibar Island, showing Administrative areas, Roads and Districts	2,065	1/2" to mile
Zanzibar Island, showing topographical features	2,080	„
Zanzibar Island, showing contours and plantations	1,111	„
Pemba Island, showing Administrative areas, Roads and Districts	2,066	„
Pemba Island (folding type) of Wete and Chake-Chake	—	1" to mile

*These maps are obtainable from the Government of Zanzibar or through
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some additions, be the same as for the previous year
(see list on cover page 3).

COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

FOR THE YEAR
1948

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The cover illustration shows the Sultan's Palace

PART I

Review of 1948

THE progress of the development and welfare schemes during 1948 has generally speaking been satisfactory, construction material has been coming forward more rapidly than previously, and was sufficient to meet the requirements of projects in hand.

In some cases it has not been possible, through lack of staff, to commence new projects; in others, where a project was started, its progress was considerably slowed down through inadequate staff. This is especially noticeable in the Agricultural Development Programme where there was a lack of Makerere-trained assistant agricultural officers. The higher wages paid on the mainland have attracted much of the skilled labour from Zanzibar, and the dearth of carpenters and masons created an ever increasing problem and one which is unlikely to be solved in the near future.

During 1948 the construction of the Mental Hospital was completed. Very considerable progress was made with the building of the new Rural Middle School and the present Rural Middle School at Dole will soon be transferred to its new premises at Beit-el-Ras. Work has commenced on the teachers' training block at Beit-el-Ras, and nine teachers' houses have been built there. In the island of Pemba, work was started on the Mnazi Mmoja Ward of the Wete Hospital, and on the primary girls' school at Madungu. Two dispensaries and six teachers' houses were completed.

Good progress can be recorded in the Town Improvement Scheme especially in the Ngambo area. Work was started on the Kwabijoha and Mwembetanga areas which were very badly eroded and fire-fighting appliances and health carts can now enter. Houses with inside cesspools and drains which were unfit for habitation have been demolished. Extensive retaining walls and road construction have been completed and valuable land has been reclaimed.

The year 1948 marked the commencement of the Sociological Survey. The director and the field supervisor visited Zanzibar during the year. They designed the schedule for the forthcoming survey, held consultations and planned collaborative surveys and the preliminary training of the field investigators. The survey proper is expected to be completed about 31st March, 1949.

The Clove Research Scheme has now been working for just over a year, although it has been reasonably well equipped for less than half of that time. As the result of epidemiological studies the conclusion has been

reached that Sudden Death is of pathogenic origin, and that the most probable pathogen is a virus. These studies, supplemented by work done by the Department of Agriculture and the staff of the Clove Growers Association, has emphasised the threat to the industry in Pemba from the disease.

Research on methods of grafting (an essential operation in virus research) could not begin until late 1948, when a horticulturist was appointed. Successful grafting has already been achieved. Other researches are in progress, but results are not yet available.

On 1st January the District Administration and Rural Local Government Decree came into force, and, under its provisions, His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council established the Chwaka Area Local Council, the Konde Local Council, the Chambani Local Council and the Ziwani Local Council.

The almost complete failure of the 1947-48 clove crop caused a general shortage of money, which was felt particularly in Pemba, with the result that people had to rely to a large extent on their own food production to tide them over the off-season. The Administration and Agricultural Department have continually been urging the people to grow more of their own food against such lean periods and some satisfactory results have been achieved.

A general census of the Protectorate was taken on the night of 25th-26th February. It was organised by the Director of Statistics, Nairobi, and was controlled locally by the Senior Commissioner. The results indicate an increase of 11.5 per cent in the population of the whole Protectorate on the 1931 census. The increase in each island was 7.7 per cent for Zanzibar and 17.6 per cent for Pemba.

The Community Development Programme which was started in 1947 was continued in the districts of Makunduchi, Mgamani and Mtende. Activities, however, had to be reduced during the course of the year owing to acute shortage of staff.

The staff of the Welfare Section of the Administration was increased by an Arab female welfare officer, who is the first non-European lady to embark upon this work. A sum of £219 was collected in Zanzibar for the United Nations Appeal for Children. Twenty per cent was retained for expenditure locally and the remainder was transmitted to the Secretary of State for distribution to the International Children's Emergency Fund, to Unesco and to British voluntary agencies.

A gift of £100,000 was made by the British Government from the Regional Allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the inauguration of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education. This sum has been placed at the disposal of His Highness's Government in order to associate him as closely as possible with the Institute. His Highness the Sultan is one of the Patrons of the Institute. The main objects of the Institute are to provide courses in a number of branches of technical training, in particular marine and electrical engineering, navigation and seamanship, as it is felt that their long history of nautical enterprise renders the Arabs of Zanzibar and Kenya particularly suitable for this form of training. Provision has also been made for the teaching of

other trades such as carpentry, boat building, and masonry. Opportunity will also be given for training in medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, forestry and civil engineering. English will be the medium of instruction for all courses, but it is proposed that there shall be facilities for the teaching of Arabic and Gujarati, and, in particular, that full weight shall be given at all stages to the teaching of Islamic religion and culture and that facilities shall be available for religious worship. The willingness to attend Muslim worship will be an essential qualification for all who wish to enter the Institute.

Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, C.M.G., visited Uganda in May to open a mosque for students at Makerere College. The building of the mosque was financed by contributions from the public in Zanzibar and by a grant from His Highness's Government.

The Report of the Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Maurice Holmes, G.B.E., K.C.B., appointed in 1947 to inquire into the structure, remuneration and superannuation arrangements of the Civil Services in East Africa, was received in April, 1948. The recommendations of the Commission were carefully studied by the Government during the following months and on 18th November, 1948, the Legislative Council adopted new scales of salaries and conditions of service for European officers. The revised salaries and conditions of service for non-European officials were approved by Legislative Council on 6th December, 1948.

Among visitors who came to Zanzibar during 1948 were a delegation of Members of Parliament; the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., of the Central African and Aden Department of the Colonial Office; His Highness the Aga Khan; Miss Ogilvie, Assistant Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State. Three unofficial members of Legislative Council, Sheikh Mohamed Nasser S. Lamki, Mr. Fazel Nasser Mawji and Mr. Ameri Tajo attended the African Conference which was held in the United Kingdom in September. Major Eric Dutton, C.M.G., C.B.E., Chief Secretary to the Government, also attended the Conference on behalf of His Highness's Government.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

A GENERAL census of the Protectorate was held in February, 1948, and yielded the following information :

	Zanzibar Island	Pemba Island	Total 1948 Census	1931 Census	Percentage increase of 1948 over 1931
Africans . . .	120,454	82,380	202,834	186,466	8.07
Arabs . . .	13,571	29,957	43,528	33,401	23.27
Indians . . .	13,667	2,145	15,812	15,246	3.58
Europeans . . .	268	40	308	278	9.74
*Others . . .	2,983	407	3,390	37	8908.56
TOTAL :	150,943	114,929	265,872	235,428	11.45

The only large town in the Protectorate is the city of Zanzibar itself with a population of 45,275 which has hardly varied at all since 1931. Of this total, 22,310 are Africans, 7,080 Arabs, 12,998 Indians, and 240 Europeans. There are three small townships in Pemba with populations of 3,806 (Wete), 3,014 (Chake Chake) and 883 (Mkoani), all of which have increased appreciably in size since the 1931 census.

A large number of different Asiatic communities and of Arab and African tribes is represented in the population but detailed figures were not yet available at the time of compilation of this report. There is a considerable coming and going between the Protectorate and Arabia and India, particularly by the seasonal dhows which arrive with the north monsoon and return with the south. There is also of course a constant interchange with the mainland territories of East Africa, which is facilitated in the case of permanent residents of any one of these territories and in the case of all Africans, the latter being exempted from the provisions of the Immigration (Control) Decree, 1947. The European community consists almost entirely of British officials of the Protectorate Government, and their families, though there is a small British commercial community and missionaries.

Registration of births and deaths of all races throughout the Protectorate is compulsory by law, and in 1945 steps were taken to check its efficiency in rural areas for the African population by compiling statistics in respect of the ten-year period 1935-44 and relating them to an estimate of the population which was carried out in the Shehias in 1944. The figures arrived at show an average annual birth rate of 1.60 per cent compared with an average annual death rate of 1.47 per cent in the Zanzibar District, and a birth rate of 1.56 per cent compared with a death rate of 1.03 per cent in the Pemba District. An endeavour is being made to improve the methods of recording births and deaths and the co-ordination of statistics of this nature.

* The steep rise in "Others" is accounted for by the inclusion of Comorians and Somalis, counted in 1931 as "Africans."

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

The principal occupations and the daily wages of Public Works Department employees from 1st January to 27th July, 1948, were as follows :

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Skilled Shs.</i>	<i>Semi-skilled Shs.</i>	<i>Unskilled Shs.</i>
Carpenters			
Asian . . .	6/-	3/- to 4/-	—
African . . .	3/50	1/- to 1/75	—
Masons			
Asian . . .	6/-	—	—
African . . .	3/50 to 4/50	—	—
Painters			
Asian . . .	—	1/50	—
African . . .	—	1/50	—
Fitters			
Asian } . . .	3/- to 7/-	2/- to 3/-	—
African }			
Pipe Layers			
African . . .	4/- to 6/-		—
Labourers			
African . . .			75 cts. to 85 cts.

The cost of living allowance was 50 per cent of the daily wage subject to a maximum allowance of Shs. 1/40, provided that no employee received less than Shs. 1/30 per day as total cash wage.

As a result of investigations by Government into the cost of living, an increase of 70 cents over the total daily emoluments (basic wage plus cost of living allowance) was approved as from 27th July, 1948. The minimum wage was also increased from Shs. 1/30 to Shs. 2/- per day. The cost of living allowance was consolidated with the basic wage from 27th July, 1948.

Wage rates from 27th July, 1948, were :

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Skilled Shs. per day</i>	<i>Semi-skilled Shs. per day</i>	<i>Unskilled Shs. per day</i>
Carpenters			
Asian . . .	9/70	6/10 to 8/60	—
African . . .	7/60	5/60 to 6/10	—
Masons			
Asian . . .	9/10	5/70 to 7/70	—
African . . .	6/70	3/32 to 4/50	—
Painters			
Asian . . .	—	2/20 to 3/32	—
African . . .	4/-	2/20 to 3/32	—
Fitters & Mechanics			
Asian } . . .	7/10	2/95 to 4/50	—
African }			

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Skilled Shs. per day</i>	<i>Semi-skilled Shs. per day</i>	<i>Unskilled Shs. per day</i>
Pipe Layers			
Asian }	8/10	5/10 to 7/10	—
African }			
Labourers			
African	—	—	2/- to 2/80

The average daily muster roll strength in the Department was 1,000. The average number of hours worked was eight per day, or 46 per week or 36 per week for those doing piece-work.

The average number and wages of daily workers employed by the Development Department and by the Department's Contractor were as follows :

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT			
<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Wages per Day prior to 27th July Shs.</i>	<i>Wages per Day after 27th July Shs.</i>	<i>Average Number per Day</i>
Masons	3/75 to 7/50	4/45 to 9/20	19
Carpenters	3/75 to 4/50	4/45 to 5/10	4
Drivers	2/25	2/95	4
Labourers	1/30	2/-	137

CONTRACTOR			
<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Wages per Day prior to 27th July Shs.</i>	<i>Wages per Day after 27th July Shs.</i>	<i>Average Number per Day</i>
Masons	5/- to 10/-	7/- to 13/-	25
Carpenters	5/- to 10/-	15/- to 20/-	16
Labourers	1/30 to 2/-	2/-	40

The main work of the Protectorate is agriculture of one kind or another ; but, although at the present time a large proportion of the rural population of the Protectorate is engaged in food production, paid labour is almost entirely dependent on the Protectorate's two major industries, cloves and coconuts, and the processing and handling of their products.

Agricultural labourers employed by Government numbered about 1,200 and received the following rates :

	<i>Prior to 27th July</i>	<i>After 27th July</i>
<i>Plantation Weeding</i>		
For a task of 735 sq. yards or in ring-weeding a task of 40 trees (both tasks represent about 4 hours work per day)	Shs. 1/30	Shs. 2/-
<i>Coconut Picking</i>		
For climbing 100 trees (average of 40 trees climbed per day).	„ 6/-	„ 7/50

	<i>Prior to 27th July</i>	<i>After 27th July</i>
For gathering 1,000 nuts	„ 6/-	„ 7/50
For husking 1,000 nuts	„ 2/-	„ 2/75
For breaking and drying 1,000 nuts	„ 3/75	„ 5/-

Clove Picking

Per pishi of 4 lb. of freshly stemmed cloves	15 to 25 cts.	20 to 30 cts.
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Apart from the occupations already mentioned, the native population engage in fishing, pottery-making, lime-burning, soap-making, stevedoring, domestic service and portage.

COST OF LIVING

The following list of retail prices of commodities normally consumed by African workers gives an indication of the cost of living during 1948 :

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1st January</i>	<i>1st June</i>	<i>1st September</i>	<i>1st December</i>
Cassava (raw)	Lb.	07-08	07-08	07-08	07-08
Coconut	Each	10-15	10-15	10-15	12-17
Sweet potatoes	Lb.	09-10	11-13	05-06	05-06
Bananas	$\frac{1}{4}$ bunch	40-50	40-50	40-50	40-50
Meat	Lb.	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/25
Fish	„	35-40	35-40	40-50	55-60
Wheat flour	Kibaba ($\frac{1}{64}$ bushel)	34	40	34	34
Maize	„	25	25	25	25
Coconut Oil	Lb.	55	55	55	70
Bread	Pipa $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	15	15	15	15
Sugar	Lb.	31	32	32	31
Tea	„	2/05	2/05	2/-	2/32
Milk	Bottle	50	50	50	50
Bambara nuts	Kibaba	30-35	37-40	35-37	35-37
(Njugu-mave)					
Cow peas	„	40-45	35-37	45	35-40
(Kunde)					
Kerosene	Bottle	25	25	25	30
Soap	Bar ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.)	65	71	72	80
Cigarettes	Each	05	05	05	05
Matches	Each	10	10	10	10
Hoes	Each	4/50 to 5/-	4/50 to 5/-	4/50 to 5/-	4/50 to 5/-
Grey Shirting	Yard	1/90	1/90	1/90	1/90
Kangas	Pair	9/80	9/-	8/75	9/80
Kaniki	„	12/-	12/-	12/-	9/-
Khaki shorts	Each	9/-	9/-	9/-	9/-
Shirts	„	4/50 to 8/-	4/50 to 8/-	4/50 to 8/-	4/50 to 8/-
Kanzu	„	9/-	9/-	9/-	9/-
Shuka	„	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-
Native bed	„	5/-	5/-	5/-	5/-
Mat	„	5/-	5/-	5/-	5/-
Cooking pot	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	4/10	4/10	4/10	4/10
(aluminium)					
Cooking pot	Each	40	40	40	40
(earthenware)					
Room rent	One room (monthly)	4/50 to 5/-	4/50 to 5/-	4/50 to 5/-	4/50 to 5/-

LABOUR SUPERVISION

Labour matters are the responsibility of the Senior Commissioner, who was Chairman of the Labour Advisory Board, which is composed of official and unofficial members. The duties of Labour Officers and Inspectors are performed by the following officers :

Labour Officers

- All District Commissioners.
- All Assistant District Officers.
- The Welfare Officer.

Inspectors

- All Assistant District Officers.
- The Welfare Officer.
- All Mudirs.

The Welfare Officer was in charge of the Zanzibar Employment Bureau and also performed the duties of Registrar of Trade Unions.

TRADE UNIONS

There were no registrations of trade unions during 1948. The unions previously registered are the Labour Association, of which membership is confined to porters, packers, and hamali cart drivers, the Zanzibar Carpenters' Association, the Europeans' Servants' Union, and the Shop Assistants' Association.

Apart from the Carpenters' Association, which has been inactive, progress has been made by each of these unions. The Labour Association was instrumental in obtaining improved piece-rates for packers, the voluntary agreement achieved with employers being subsequently given legal recognition by a minimum wages order, and as a result of this union's representations a Minimum Wages Advisory Board has been appointed to examine wages of hamali cart drivers and porters.

Hours of work of shop assistants, which had been the subject of representations by the Shop Assistants' Association, are now regulated by the Shop Hours Decree, 1948. This Decree provided that no shop assistant shall be employed about the business of a shop for a longer period than 48 hours, excluding meal times, in any one week ; that no shop assistant shall be employed continuously for more than five hours without a break of at least half an hour ; and that without prejudice to this provision there shall be an interval from work of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. The Decree also ensures to the shop assistant a weekly holiday of 24 consecutive hours. On account of the tourist traffic shop closing hours have not been prescribed.

DISPUTES

On 20th August, 1948, a strike of the permanent stevedoring and cargo-handling employees of the African Wharfage Company took place. The labourers involved had all signed six months' contracts on 5th July, the main terms of which were a guaranteed monthly wage of Shs. 45/- (including maximum cost of living bonus of Shs. 10/-), rising by annual

increments of Sh. 1/- to Shs. 55/-, one free meal a day, payment for overtime in excess of 9 hours, full pay during temporary disability arising out of employment, and half pay up to 50 days during illness not directly resulting from employment, 14 days annual leave on full pay, and a gratuity after 15 years continuous service. Forty-eight hours prior to the strike demands were presented to the Company for improved terms of service with the threat that if these were not granted within 48 hours there would be a strike. The Company found itself unable to discuss the men's demands under such a threat, demands which had not been presented through the organisation which the Company had set up for consultation between itself and its employees, and which required revision of terms which had been accepted such a short time before.

On 2nd September the great majority of Africans working for the Government and other employers in Zanzibar town came out on strike either in sympathy or under threats of violence to themselves or their families.

On the same day a Labour Conciliation Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of His Honour the Chief Justice, the other members being the Welfare Officer and an unofficial member, with the following terms of reference :

1. To invite representations from labour in various trades and occupations who wished to represent to the Committee that they were dissatisfied with their terms of service.
2. To invite the views of employers in the said occupations and trades with a view to effecting conciliation between them and their employees.
3. To make recommendations to the Government in respect of the fixing of minimum wages for employees in any trade or occupation for which the Committee considered that minimum wages ought to be fixed and in respect of which the Committee had received representations under these terms.
4. To advise Government whether the terms of service in any particular occupation or trade should be regulated by the prescribing of any particular conditions.
5. To submit a report to Government as soon as possible.

On 10th September the general strike was brought to an end by the acceptance by the representatives of the African Wharfage Company labourers of the written proposals made on behalf of the Company to persons willing to resume work. The main feature of the new agreement was reversion from the employment of labour under contract on an incremental basis to casual employment, the new wage rates being 25 cents per hour for a nine-hour day plus one free meal per day, and the overtime rate 30 cents per hour. These terms were improved on 1st December to a minimum payment of Sh. 1/- in respect of the first two hours and 25 cents per hour for the remaining time, giving a total earning of Shs. 2/75 for a nine-hour day.

Through the mediation of the Chief Justices Committee increases in wages and other improvements in terms of service were achieved by

voluntary agreement between representatives of employers and workers in the following occupations :

Packing of produce for export.

Baking.

All processes in soap and oil factories.

Coconut husking and breaking.

In December an Advisory Board was appointed under the Minimum Wages Decree, 1935, to assist and advise in the preparation of an order to fix minimum wages to be paid to persons employed in the carriage of goods by hamali carts. The Chairman of the Board was the District Commissioner, Urban District of Zanzibar, the other members being representatives of employers and employees.

LEGISLATION

By the Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons (Restriction) (Amendment) Decree, 1948, a child for the purposes of the principal Decree, enacted in 1932, now means a person under the age of 15 years, and not, as hitherto, under 14 years. Amendment has also been made to give effect to the following International Labour Conventions :

Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937.

Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936.

Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921.

Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921.

The effect of a further amendment of the principal Decree is that employers in industrial undertakings and ships' masters will be required to keep registers of all employees under 18 years, not, as hitherto, only of those under 16 years.

Factory legislation is contained in the Factories (Supervision and Safety) Decree of 1943.

There is no legislative provision for sickness or old age.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE

Year	Import Duty £	Clove Duty £	Licences £	Colonial Develop- ment and Welfare Grants £	Other Revenue £	TOTAL £
1939	154,677	149,564	22,747	1,455	170,953	499,396
1940	133,982	136,025	28,506	311	166,747	465,571
1941	132,835	207,139	36,760	382	188,209	565,325
1942	137,934	140,278	49,884	667	220,340	549,103
1943	165,880	88,465	50,043	1,380	229,383	535,151
1944	206,529	85,841	80,912	2,166	263,785	639,233
1945	202,856	105,955	59,852	14,174	246,029	628,866
1946	276,818	195,053	51,398	25,627	246,167	795,063
1947	276,738	97,538	53,936	56,426	261,695	746,333
1948	290,784	188,312	70,593	91,757	259,762	901,208

EXPENDITURE

Year	Agri- culture	Health	Education	Other Expenditure	TOTAL
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	26,277	39,079	28,231	358,629	452,216
1940	26,421	40,337	28,205	428,663	523,626
1941	24,626	41,411	29,854	384,679	480,570
1942	26,090	45,732	33,295	378,648	483,765
1943	29,072	50,586	35,302	384,125	499,085
1944	32,110	50,993	40,304	442,535	565,942
1945	35,601	51,997	46,999	513,389	647,986
1946	39,176	56,992	56,773	596,592	749,533
1947	63,136	81,047	82,808	650,729	877,720
1948	76,949	80,192	76,895	703,637	937,673

PUBLIC DEBT

Nil.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a comparative statement of the surplus of Assets over Liabilities for the years 1939-48 :

Year	£
1939	346,087
1940	297,779
1941	383,176
1942	450,456
1943	489,650
1944	565,108
1945	547,408
1946	623,709
1947	462,004
1948	434,589

The following is an abridged statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ended 31st December, 1948 :

Liabilities	£	Assets	£
Special Funds	517,018	Special Funds Invested	430,655
Other Funds and Accounts	21,654	Cash on Deposit	21,534
Grants from Colonial		Advances	33,945
Development and Wel-		Surplus Funds Invested	461,594
fare	16,453	Suspense	6
Deposits	59,506	Cash other than Cash on	
Suspense	6,050	Deposits	107,536
General Revenue	434,589		
	<u>£1,055,270</u>		<u>£1,055,270</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELDS

The principal sources of taxation are customs import duties (£290,784 in 1948), clove duty (£188,312 in 1948) and income tax (£35,098 in 1948). There is no poll or hut tax or other important source of direct or indirect taxation.

Customs Tariff

Schedule I of the Customs Tariff Decree was amended on 24th December, 1948, to raise the basic *ad valorem* duty from 15 per cent to 20 per cent and also to add certain articles to the Tariff which had previously been exempt.

Export duties are also charged on cloves, clove stems, mother of cloves and mangrove bark produced in the Protectorate.

Excise and Stamp Duties

The Stamp Duty Decree (No. 5 of 1940) imposed stamp duty on various instruments including :

Conveyance

Shs. 2 where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance does not exceed Shs. 100/-.

Shs. 4 for every Shs. 200/- or part thereof where it exceeds Shs. 100/- but does not exceed Shs. 2,000/-.

Shs. 20 for every Shs. 1,000/- or part thereof in excess of Shs. 2,000/-.

Lease

Twice the duty on a mortgage or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage-Deed

50 cents for every Shs. 100/- or part thereof.

Settlement

Half the duty on a conveyance for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled.

Wakf-Deed of Dedication

The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property dedicated.

Income Tax

Income tax was first introduced in 1940 (Decree No. 1 of 1940). The rate for individuals is Shs. 2/- for every pound of the first £250 of chargeable income plus one-eighth of a cent for every pound of chargeable income in excess of £250 up to a maximum rate of Shs. 5/- per pound. Where the total income exceeds £3,000 an additional tax (called "surtax") is chargeable at the rate of Shs. 4/- with the addition of one-twentieth of a cent for every pound of the total income in excess of £3,000 up to a maximum rate of Shs. 7/50 for every pound in excess of £3,000 of the total income.

Estate Duty

Estate duty is governed by the Estate Duty Decree (No. 6 of 1940). No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £50 in value. The rate of duty rises from 2 per cent where the principal value exceeds £50 but does not exceed £500, to 20 per cent, where the principal value of the estate exceeds £275,000.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

The currency of the Protectorate comprises the coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in Zanzibar by a Currency Officer. The shilling (alloy) is subdivided into 100 cents. It is legal tender for the payment of any amount ; the 50-cent piece (alloy) is legal tender for an amount not exceeding 20 shillings ; and the 10-cent, 5-cent and 1-cent pieces (bronze) are legal tender for an amount not exceeding 1 shilling. East African Currency Board notes are issued in denominations of Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10, and Shs. 5, and are legal tender for the amount expressed on the note.

Seyyidieh pice are still used as currency for small market transactions. One pice is regarded as equivalent to 3 cents and 2 pice as equivalent to 5 cents.

The amount of notes and coin in circulation at the 31st December, 1948, according to the Currency Officer's circulation registers was as follows :

Notes	£215,650
Coin	£192,669

There are two joint stock banks in Zanzibar :

The National Bank of India Ltd. (Head Office : 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.)

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (Head Office : 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.)

There is also the private Indian banking firm of Messrs. Jetha Lila.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

During 1948 the total value of imports was £2,699,717, an increase of £687,286 over the 1947 figure of £2,012,431. The total value of exports was £2,116,858 an increase of £640,816 over the 1947 figure of £1,476,042. The figures both of imports and exports for 1948 include a considerable quantity of transshipment cargo for Dar-es-Salaam which, owing to the congestion in that Port, was landed in Zanzibar, and later re-shipped. The increase in the value of exports over 1947 includes an increase in domestic exports of £350,936.

During the early part of the year many articles were in short supply, especially certain piece goods. This position was, however, reversed during the latter part of the year when the bazaar held abundant stocks of most commodities. A comparison of unit values of some of the principal articles of consumption with 1947 showed a continued upward trend in the popular types of piece goods.

There was a disturbance in trade during September due to a general strike of labour which made itself felt for some time after and the 1948 clove crop which was again small did nothing very much to liven up bazaar trade.

Trade enquiries continue to be received from abroad which are fully dealt with by the Imperial Trade Correspondent.

Principal imports and exports, with their quantities and values, during the year were as follows :

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	¹⁹⁴⁷ <i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	¹⁹⁴⁸ <i>Value</i>
			£		£
IMPORTS					
Millet	Cwt.	30,380	41,662	31,717	38,699
Pulses	Cwt.	84,466	104,413	46,638	57,070
Wheat flour . .	Cwt.	108,248	153,021	94,829	170,863
Flour, other sorts .	Cwt.	37,038	32,784	67,772	65,229
Ghee	Cwt.	4,748	54,553	4,237	47,910
Tea	Lb.	338,216	23,417	339,360	26,195
Cotton piece goods	Sq. Yd.	4,481,347	296,872	4,762,046	392,347
EXPORTS					
	Cental of				
Cloves	100 lb.	168,771	555,106	289,261	1,000,404
Copra	Ton	7,823	234,675	702	27,242
Clove and clove stem oil	Lb.	385,905	72,361	333,956	70,606

The drop in the exports of copra in 1948 as compared with 1947 is offset by a large increase in the amount of copra products exported from the Protectorate (see Chapter 6).

Chapter 6 : Production

Apart from its entrepôt trade, a valuable survival of the days when Zanzibar was the emporium of East Africa, the Protectorate is mainly dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural and marine products.

The chief agricultural industry centres round the clove tree, *Eugenia aromatica*, the aromatic buds of which are used as a spice throughout the world, for cigarettes in the Far East, for the preparation of vanillin and other flavourings in occidental countries, for dentistry and many other purposes. Cloves are produced by individual Arab, Indian and African agriculturists on their own plantations, and the task of picking is carried out with hired African labour drawn from the indigenous population or from temporary visitors from the mainland. Export is normally in the form of dried buds, or oil distilled from the flower stems on which the buds are borne, oil being distilled from buds only in exceptional circumstances.

The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, copra forming one of the Protectorate's main exports. It is largely produced by the Omani Arabs who come down to Zanzibar on the north-east monsoon and, after trading for a few years, return to their homes. Copra products such as coconut oil and soap are also exported.

Mangrove bark, used in the tanning industry and derived from certain species of the mangrove trees which are prolific inhabitants of the tidal creeks, is exported in appreciable quantities but, most of the mature bark having now been stripped, a temporary cessation in this trade is inevitable. It is hoped, soon, however, to organise the regular production of mangrove bark by properly controlled stripping.

Chillies, coil-tobacco, citrus and other fruits also form part of the Protectorate's export trade.

Efforts are being made to extend the growing of cacao, a small number of trees of which have been growing in the Protectorate for the past fifty years. Several thousand seedlings have already been planted by the Agricultural Department and a few private agriculturists.

At present the clove-growing areas carry few livestock though there is no doubt that, with proper management, a considerable number of animals could be maintained. The wide, open, grassy plains which are a feature of the eastern seaboard of both islands, especially Pemba, already maintain a fair number of cattle and there is every indication that these areas could carry a much larger animal population. Cattle dips are now being constructed in both islands. A recent census gives the number of cattle in Pemba at approximately 21,000. The figure of 15,000 for Zanzibar remains unchanged pending a recount. The former island is self-contained as regards its meat supply. Hides and skin are items of export and steps to improve their quality have recently been taken.

There are only three small forests, one in Zanzibar and two in Pemba, which yield a small amount of Mfuu (*Vitex cuneata*), Mtondoo (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*), while Jack wood (*Artocarpus integra*) is a useful timber tree of the clove area.

Fishing is, of course, a prominent activity, distribution to the inland areas being effected largely by bicycle.

There are no mineral resources, though lime-burning for local requirements forms a useful industry.

Apart from the distillation of clove-oil, coconut-oil expression and the manufacture of soap, there are at present no industries.

The manufacture of coir fibre and rope by hand is fairly extensive in the coastal areas, but most of these products are at present sold locally.

The clove industry is organised by the Clove Growers' Association, a body formed in 1930 to protect the interests of clove growers by preventing violent market fluctuations, and carrying surplus stocks until such time as they can be sold. The business of the Association, which has the financial backing of Government, is conducted by a General-Manager, who is not a Government official, though appointed by the British Resident, and is answerable to a Board of Management composed of official and unofficial members, with an official chairman.

The total quantity of cloves received at the Central Clove Market for the 1947-48 seasonal year (1st July to 30th June) was 97,469 cwt., of which some 90.09 per cent came from Pemba Island. This crop was a poor one, less than a third of last season's, and prospects for the 1948-49 crop are little better. As regards exports a good carry-over from the previous year enabled nearly twice as many cloves to be shipped as last year, June being a record month when 56,998 bales were exported. Comparative figures are as follows :

1947		1948	
Quantity cwt.	Value £	Quantity cwt.	Value £
150,688	555,106	258,269	1,000,404

The increase is due partly to a general increase in the demand for spices and partly to increased consumption in the Far East, Singapore becoming an important port of transshipment.

Exports of clove bud and stem oil amounted to 333,956 lb. valued at £70,696 compared with 385,905 lb. and £72,361 for 1947.

Copra exports during the year totalled only 702 tons valued at £27,242 compared with 7,823 tons valued at £234,675 last year. This considerable decrease in exports was partly due to a very large increase in the quantity of coconut oil exported and partly due to long-drawn-out negotiations with the Ministry of Food for better contract prices for Zanzibar copra. A very handsome increase in price was obtained for 1949 and much of the stored copra will be exported early next year.

The figures for the export of copra products are as follows :

Unit	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Coconut oil Lb.	2,394,675	53,667	7,081,536	175,853
Oil cake Cwt.	37,893	39,174	35,766	38,023
Soap, common and toilet Cwt.	9,887	27,687	10,843	37,279

A small quantity, 2,295 tons, of mangrove bark was exported, rather less than half last year's figure. The bark was mainly produce stripped in 1947 and earlier years and further stripping is now prohibited until the forests regenerate.

The total value of domestic exports of agricultural forest and marine origin was £1,428,375 as compared with £1,077,439 for 1947. The increase is mainly due to a better export of cloves and might have been better still had copra exports been normal.

Rainfall in 1948 was not ideal for agriculture. Very dry conditions in the early months of the year were relieved by main rains which were late in starting and very light and intermittent for the most part. The short rains also were late in starting and abnormally heavy, which hindered both clove harvesting and the preparations for the rice crop. Nevertheless an excellent rice crop was harvested from an increased acreage this year and other locally produced food crops were always in free supply throughout most of the Protectorate.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

In the Protectorate there are 55 Government and grant-aided primary schools, two Government secondary schools, and a rural middle school, with a total enrolment of 9,036 in 1948. In addition there are two Government teacher-training centres for primary teachers, one for men and one for women.

The primary schools are divided mainly into Government schools, with an enrolment of 5,326, and grant-aided schools, with an enrolment of 3,313. The secondary schools have 397 pupils. The Government schools cater almost entirely for Arabs and Africans, and in them the

medium of instruction is Kiswahili. The grant-aided schools, on the other hand, are mainly for Indians, whose mother tongue is Gujarati. The St. Joseph's Convent, which caters mainly for Goans, is the only school where the medium of instruction in all standards is English.

Government primary schools number 42 and are to be found in all towns and in most of the outlying districts, while the grant-aided schools, 13 all told, are confined to the towns alone.

One of the marked features of the Government primary schools is that an overwhelming proportion of the pupils are boys. But in recent years the number of girls attending school has been increasing so steadily that it is difficult to find sufficient women teachers and buildings for them. It should be noted that, as this is a Muslim land, co-education is ordinarily impossible.

The secondary schools take pupils up to the Cambridge School Certificate standard. The medium of instruction in them is English, and one of the happiest features about them is that they are inter-racial.

No provision is made locally for post-secondary schools, but those who do well in their secondary schools can go overseas for further education. The Indian students usually go to India, but the Arabs and Africans go to Makerere where it is possible for them to receive diplomas in such subjects as teaching, medicine, veterinary science and agriculture.

In addition, a few selected students receive overseas bursaries under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act or from the Nuffield Foundation or the British Council or else from local Government funds.

The training of primary teachers both men and women is conducted locally, and a number of apprentices are trained by the Agricultural, Medical and Public Works Departments. A few candidates for other forms of technical training are sent to schools on the mainland.

A Domestic Science School was opened in 1944 and provides courses for pupils from the Town Government Girls' Primary School, the Government Girls' Secondary School, and the women teachers in training. Classes for women are also held at the school.

Adult evening classes for men are held wherever there is a demand for them. By far the largest centre is Zanzibar town, where there are classes from Standards I to VIII, and one special class for civil service candidates who seek to reach Standard XII. In all there are nine centres providing adult evening classes, seven in Zanzibar and two in Pemba.

HEALTH

During the period under review the staff situation was very unsatisfactory, no new development was undertaken, and some restriction of services was necessary.

Training of personnel continued during the year. In the month of August, 12 Sanitary Inspectors sat the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute, which was conducted by the Joint East African Examination Board. Six candidates passed successfully and were posted to rural areas. An examination of Learner Hospital Attendants was held in December and the result obtained was very satisfactory—a total of nine out of 12 passing successfully.

The number of cases of malaria recorded during the year was 11,742 as compared with 10,197 for 1947. Precautions were taken to oil the breeding places of mosquitoes and spraying with D.D.T. was carried out in quarters.

Venereal disease is common; 568 cases of syphilis and 1,264 cases of gonorrhœa were recorded. Tuberculosis is common and 250 cases were under treatment during the year. It would appear that this disease is increasing, but definite or reliable statistics of incidence are lacking.

Nineteen new cases of leprosy were admitted to the Leper Settlements in Zanzibar and Pemba and 18 patients died during the year.

The school medical inspection had to be restricted on account of shortage of staff. A total of 2,847 school children was examined and it was noted that approximately 38 per cent were satisfactorily nourished.

Up to 1947 one meal a day had been given to school children during term. At the beginning of the year this was stopped and it was decided to give paludrine, cod liver oil and ferrous sulphate instead in an attempt to better the health of the children.

Supplies of each drug became available at different times during the school year. Paludrine, 100 mg. three times a week, was started in February, every boy being given his tablet under the supervision of the schoolmaster. Later ferrous sulphate tablets were given, all boys receiving two tablets daily for five days per week during the remainder of the school year. Half way through the year supplies of cod liver oil became available.

It is too early to judge the success of the above measures. Enquiries from school teachers have revealed that there is less absenteeism due to fever than formerly. Some of the teachers say that their pupils are complaining of increased hunger as a result, they say, of taking ferrous sulphate and there are a very few complaints of gastric irritation. Some controlled experiments were made at three rural schools, and it appears that any beneficial results are to be attributed to the paludrine issue alone. No improvement in hæmoglobin levels was detected as a result of iron medication.

The Dental Surgeon was away on leave for nearly six months during the year and inspections of rural schools were made by the Assistant Dental Surgeon. A total of 4,133 children were examined, of whom 1,814 required treatment.

Special attention was given to the care of expectant mothers and of the young. Six hundred women attended the ante-natal clinics and 508 were confined in Government hospitals. Seven hundred and thirty-nine children attended the child welfare clinic.

In the month of August an Italian ship, the s.s. *Toscana*, arrived in Zanzibar quarantine station with many cases of typhoid fever on board. The sick patients were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and relations were placed under surveillance at the quarantine station.

HOUSING

The usual type of native house is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual. In the main, such houses

have from two to four rooms, and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for the purpose. Elaborate sanitary arrangements are rare : many dwellings possess small shelters nearby in which a cesspit is dug ; but in the towns the privy and cess-pit are frequently within the hut : only the poorest have no sanitary arrangements at all. This type of building is comparatively inexpensive and can be built to a large extent from material available on the spot or nearby. One of its chief weaknesses is the tendency of the roof to collapse owing to the insufficient strength of the supporting posts. In recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, white washing, and lime plastering and washing.

Practically all the country folk own their houses, which they erect themselves. In the town of Zanzibar the African usually owns his hut but not the site. The ground landlords are Arabs or Indians, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. In recent years the cost of materials has increased, and now, outside Zanzibar town, a three-roomed hut of average quality would cost—including labour—upwards of £30. Within the town it might cost as much as £60.

With 250 persons to the square mile, Zanzibar Protectorate is one of the most densely populated countries of Africa. Indeed, according to the tentative classification of Professor Dodd (*Dimensions of Society*, New York, 1942), the whole population of the Protectorate is, on an average, on the border line between rural and urban density.

Thus it is of unusual interest that the average density of population per dwelling throughout the Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of three persons or less. In Zanzibar town the average is higher than this : 4·66 in the Stone Town with its many large dwellings, 3·50 in the native town of Ngambo. In the rest of Zanzibar Island and Pemba the average is less than three. Whilst these figures do not point to any serious degree of overcrowding, the fact that one-third of the population of Zanzibar Island live in the town of Zanzibar has led to some of the worst features of native slums.

Town Improvement

Consequently, when, in 1943, the Government took in hand the improvement of housing conditions, it was to Zanzibar town in particular and the three townships of Pemba in a lesser degree, that it first applied itself. All four urban localities have one characteristic in common, namely that the stone-built quarters are inhabited mainly by Indians and Arabs, and the hutted quarters by Africans. In both there is serious congestion and lack of adequate sewerage, drainage and ventilation ; while the former are susceptible only of gradual improvement, the latter call for a careful balance of modern ideas with consideration for native tastes and means.

Under a new Town Planning Decree and comprehensive new building rules it became possible to ensure both the orderly development of new and the progressive improvement of existing built-up areas. Town plans

were produced for selected localities in the Pemba townships and Zanzibar Stone Town. Without financial assistance, however, it would not have been practicable for the Government to undertake the drastic steps needed to alleviate congestion in Ngambo.

With the aid of a grant of £100,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act it has been possible to initiate a far-reaching scheme for the progressive reconstruction of this area, covering 1,000 acres and containing a population of 25,000 Africans. Standard houses of different sizes, at once simple, durable and constructed largely of local materials, have been designed, conforming both with popular ideas and health requirements.

The scheme of progressive reconstruction of the Ngambo area has been continued during the year. Since its inception 153 reception houses, a coffee-shop and a general store have been completed at Holmwood, a site on high ground adjoining the town boundaries, and it is to these houses that dispossessed householders go if they so desire pending the reconstruction of their own houses. Forty-four utility houses have been completed and it is interesting to note that all the materials used in the construction of these are locally produced with the exception of cement. The windows and doors and roofing materials are made from locally grown wood and purchased from the local inhabitants. The construction of these reception and utility houses has provided training for ex-servicemen who have been employed as bricklayers and carpenters to build their own houses.

In addition to this project, a scheme has been introduced whereby individuals wishing to build new houses can obtain, at a subsidised price of between Shs. 10 and Shs. 15 each, pre-cast pillars of reinforced concrete. These will greatly add to the durability of the house and in particular the roofs.

Detailed working plans are also in the course of preparation for the improvement of the storm-water drainage and sewerage system in Zanzibar town.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Life

In the Town, the outstanding event in the promotion of community life was the official opening of the Civic Centre (Raha Leo) in Ngambo by His Highness the Sultan on 17th January, 1948. The Centre consists of a coffee-shop, a post office, a women and children's clinic, in addition to the main building comprising men's and women's reading rooms, a committee room for the use of the Managing Committee and voluntary societies, and a hall for cinema shows, dancing, lectures and other entertainments. A fully equipped children's playground was completed later in the year.

Full use has been made of all these facilities, and the open space in front of the main building has proved most popular as a meeting place for social intercourse. The daily broadcasts of the news and occasional broadcasts of concerts of Arabic music by local artists were always well attended.

It is notable that the Centre has needed only a small grant from Government in the first year of its operation, the Managing Committee under the

chairmanship of the Resident Welfare Officer having been successful in raising most of the revenue required for the administration of the Centre.

The growth of voluntary social and recreational institutions in Ngambo has been stimulated by the opening of the Civic Centre, which has met a much felt need for adequate accommodation for dances, stage performances, etc. Classes for women have been appreciated and progress has been made in needlework and knitting.

The Ladies' Club in the Old Portuguese Fort, which was opened in 1947, has increased its membership during the year from 280 to 302. Games such as netball and rounders have proved increasingly popular and in the seclusion of this club play is no longer confined to school girls. Cinema shows given by the Information Office and concerts arranged by the Committee have been well attended.

Continued use was made of the Victoria Gardens and Hall, which are Government property, by all races in Zanzibar, for a variety of entertainments.

Four public lectures were organised by the Curator of the Museum, to win the co-operation of the public in various Government departmental activities. The lectures gave information on policy and the methods used for putting this into effect.

In rural areas the principal activity has been in Makunduchi, the special area selected in 1947 for community development. The development in this area has been directed by the Social Welfare Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of the Senior Commissioner, the members being the Senior Medical Officer, the Director of Education and the Director of Agriculture, with the Welfare Officers as joint secretaries. In the Makunduchi area itself a community development team has been at work, consisting of the Mudir, a resident sanitary inspector, the local schoolmaster, and an Agricultural Officer. Their activities have been co-ordinated by the Community Development Officer, this post having been filled initially by the Information Officer and latterly by the District Commissioner.

Progress has been made in obtaining the co-operation of villagers in reducing malaria, bilharzia, and scabies, and promoting public health generally by improvement in hygiene.

In agriculture, attention has been given to such matters as preparation of compost and fencing of plants and trees for protection against damage from animals, demonstration of the value of such measures within their own village having secured the interest of the villagers.

Although the village hall in Makunduchi was not completed in 1948, a village library was provided by making available the old office of the Mudir, for whom new accommodation had been made. Adult classes in Kiswahili have been initiated.

Some attention has been paid to women's activities, and meetings of the women have been started by the Woman Welfare Officer. The principal village industry is coir rope making, in which all the processes are performed by women. Efforts have been made, and are continuing, to improve the methods of production and marketing.

Towards the end of the year the Local Mudiral Council was established

but it has not had sufficient time to make any appreciable contribution to the efforts of the community development team.

At Kiembe-Samaki there has been increased use of the village hall for religious and social events, lectures, etc., while the demand for both child and adult education has increased to the extent that the villagers have found it necessary to erect a new building for this purpose. At the end of the year this building, for which labour and finance had been provided by the villagers, was nearing completion.

At Chwaka the monthly sewing party for women, started in 1947, was continued throughout the year and good progress was made.

Boy Scouts', Girl Guides', Wolf Cubs' and Brownies' activities were fully maintained in the Town, and it has become clear that the start made with rural scouting in 1947 has been successful.

In rural areas interest was sustained in the programmes provided by the Information Service of the Provincial Administration. This service had a full-time announcer, who kept a schedule of timed visits to certain incoming assembly centres, especially markets, and gave news broadcasts, read lectures and explained the educational films which were shown.

Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

Increased use was made by the public of the service offered by Welfare Staff in the assistance of individuals in the solution of their personal problems, the majority of which arose from poverty. In many of these cases detailed case-work was undertaken by Welfare staff.

Supervision of school attendance officers by the Woman Welfare Officer was continued in 1948 and by close co-operation of Welfare Officers with the Education Department every effort was made to ensure that no pupil should fail to attend school, or in his studies, on account of poverty or neglect.

Particular attention has been paid by Welfare Staff to co-operation with the Medical Department in the following ways:

(a) Provision of regular financial assistance, and if necessary accommodation, for aged and infirm persons for whom institutional treatment was not essential, thus relieving the pressure on accommodation in the hospital and poor house.

(b) On all occasions when required, visits were made by members of Welfare Staff to in-patients who were believed to have difficult home circumstances.

(c) Patients were referred by doctors to the Welfare Officer for assistance in economic difficulties which were retarding their recovery. Several cases were referred in which it was essential that a period of rest should follow discharge from hospital or out-patient treatment be completed and it was found that this could only be achieved by financial assistance.

(d) Notifications of cases of tuberculosis were forwarded confidentially to the Welfare Officer to enable him to arrange assistance to any patients who were unable for financial reasons to obtain a suitable diet or who might on account of poverty start work in spite of contrary instructions from the Medical Officer. In such cases regular visits were paid to the homes.

In all of these activities for the assistance of the destitute and disabled, the Welfare Officers received the fullest co-operation of the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society, of which they were the joint honorary secretaries. The Society provided the financial assistance required after each case had been considered in committee, and the Society's voluntary workers also assisted considerably in home visiting.

In November a blind youth, who had been partially maintained by the Society for a considerable period while he was learning basket-, mat- and brush-making, was provided with materials to set up on his own account. At the end of the year he had found six assistants, all of them infirm, four being mendicants, and was training them to assist him in the work with some degree of success. It cannot be claimed as yet that any of these persons have been provided with a full means of livelihood, but although each received a small allowance from the Society, he was able to occupy himself and earn additional small sums.

The Roman Catholic Mission's poor house at Walezo, which is Government grant aided, and has the fullest co-operation of the Medical Department, receives aged and infirm persons in need of institutional care. A member of Welfare Staff visited Walezo weekly throughout the year to learn of any troubles which the inmates might have outside the Institution. Assistance was given whenever possible, and in some cases as a result of changed circumstances discharges were arranged. Details of admissions, discharges and deaths during 1948 are as follows :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Remaining on 31st December, 1947	114	50	164
Admitted during 1948 . . .	137	55	192
Discharged during 1948 . . .	106	22	128
Died during 1948	44	30	74
Remaining on 31st December, 1948	101	53	154

Welfare of the Blind

A Survey was made in 1948 by Mudirial Staff in the island of Zanzibar, to obtain information concerning handicrafts and occupations of blind persons. This survey has revealed that a number of village blind have learned crafts and occupations, such as coconut breaking and husking, coir rope and net making, without skilled instruction, but that little has been done by urban blind in this way.

Where need has been revealed, the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society has financially assisted blind applicants, on the same basis as persons suffering from other forms of disability. The only blind applicant young enough to benefit from training was so assisted, as mentioned earlier.

As an experiment two blind children were admitted to one of the Government Primary Schools. Of these one made good progress and earned promotion, but the other has not as yet been able to benefit from the instruction given, though at the end of the year the school staff were still persevering to try to achieve some results.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services

During 1948, 27 male children and young persons were found guilty of the following offences in the Juvenile Court :

Larceny	12
House-breaking	4
Wounding	1
Assault	1
Throwing missiles	1
Unnatural offence	1
Riding recklessly	7

and were dealt with in the following ways :

Convicted and warned	6
Fined	5
Birching	3
Bound over with surety	7
Bound over on probation	5
Committed to Approved School	1

The Probation Officer made pre-trial enquiries in all these cases and in seven others in which there were acquittals on the following charges :

Stealing	3
House-breaking	1
Wounding	1
Assault	1
Reckless riding	1

The racial analysis of those found guilty was :

Race

African	21
Arab	2
Indian	1
Comorian	1
Goan	1
Baluchi	1

and of those placed on probation :

African	3
Comorian	1
Arab	1

During 1948 the total number of probationers supervised was 11 (including cases remaining from previous years). Two cases were completed during the year, both satisfactorily.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid

Shortly prior to discharge the majority of prisoners were seen in the Central Prison or prison camps by a member of the Welfare Staff, who was

thus able to obtain an indication of the number of prisoners who would be needing assistance to obtain work and details of their capabilities and training. It also afforded an opportunity for prisoners to discuss any personal problems they might have. During the year there were 471 such interviews.

Provision was made for assistance from Government funds to discharged prisoners of gifts of tools or materials for handicrafts, and temporary assistance in cash or kind during rehabilitation.

Employment was found for 95 ex-prisoners, seven were assisted with agricultural implements, one with fishing lines and hooks, one with mason's tools and one with stock to start again in trade. A partially paralysed man was maintained while learning basket-making. Thirty ex-prisoners received other forms of financial assistance, mostly maintenance pending employment.

Of the prisoners interviewed in the prison camps a high proportion had their homes in rural areas and their problems were few. It was also possible to persuade a number of townsmen from the prison camps to settle in the country, where there were better prospects of a steady livelihood than in the town. Estate owners generally were co-operative in giving prisoners a new start.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

During the year 34 Decrees were enacted, and the following are the more important subjects dealt with :

Animal Diseases

Decree No. 22 replaces the previous law on this subject with a comprehensive measure designed to provide all the necessary powers and machinery for the detection, control and prevention of disease among animals.

Civil Procedure

Decree No. 26 introduces reforms in the law relating to the imprisonment of a party to civil proceedings. Imprisonment as a mode of enforcing a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights is abolished. Decrees for the payment of money will now be enforceable by imprisonment only to the extent to which they can be so enforced under the law of England, and, except in certain special cases, the period of civil imprisonment will be limited to six weeks.

Compulsory Acquisition of Land

Decree No. 1 provides for the establishment of Compensation Boards to assess compensation where land is compulsorily acquired for public purposes. Hitherto the assessing authority has been a District Commissioner. The right of appeal to the High Court has been preserved.

Co-operative Societies

Hitherto there has been no legislation providing for co-operative societies. Decree No. 7 has been passed to encourage the development and extension of the co-operative movement in the Protectorate and to enable these societies to be conducted on a sound basis. The Decree provides for registration of societies, defines their rights and liabilities, and regulates the conduct of their affairs.

Criminal Law

Decree No. 23 amends the definition of "provocation" (in relation to homicide) contained in the Penal Decree, in order to assimilate it to the corresponding definition contained in the penal codes of the other East African territories. The amendment is designed to modify the wide construction of which the term has hitherto been susceptible and thus to relate the law of provocation more nearly to English law.

Decree No. 33 introduces into the Penal Decree the provisions of an English Act, the Public Order Act, 1936, which restrict the possession of offensive weapons at public meetings and processions, and which penalise offensive conduct at such meetings or in public places if it is intended or likely to cause a breach of the peace. Recent events in the Protectorate have shown the danger which may result when weapons are carried at such assemblies.

Diamonds

Decree No. 21 prohibits the possession of or any dealing in uncut diamonds without a permit. The Protectorate has no diamond industry of its own, but there is a large and prosperous one in the neighbouring territory of Tanganyika. In the absence of restrictive legislation Zanzibar might be found an easy channel for disposing of diamonds illicitly obtained elsewhere or for their transmission to other countries.

Diplomatic Privileges

Decree No. 10 makes the provisions of the General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly in 1946 operative within this Protectorate.

Emergency Powers

Decree No. 18 was passed during the general strike which began in September, 1948. Essential services and food supplies were endangered, and it became necessary to call a special meeting of the Legislative Council to confer on the Government all necessary powers to deal with the situation by means of emergency regulations. The Decree closely follows the provisions of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, of the United Kingdom.

Employment Restrictions

Decree No. 26 brings the law relating to the minimum age for employment in industry and at sea into line with the revised international labour conventions on this subject, and also applies the provisions of the Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921.

Decree No. 30 regulates the working hours of shop assistants. It restricts them to a maximum of 48 hours a week, provides for sufficient intervals for rest and meals during the working day, and requires shop-keepers to give their assistants a weekly holiday of 24 hours.

Fish Protection

Decree No. 15 is a measure designed to assist the development of the local fishing industry by providing for the control of sea fishing and the protection of fish in Protectorate waters.

Pensions

Decree No. 11 provides a further temporary increase in the lower range of pensions paid from Protectorate funds in order to mitigate cases of hardship caused by the rising cost of living.

Vehicles and Traffic

Decree No. 5 provides for stricter control of public service vehicles and establishes a Board to regulate their operation.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

Justice is administered in the Protectorate by the undermentioned Courts :

The High Court

This Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the High Court are at Zanzibar, but there is a District Registry at Chake-Chake in Pemba.

First-Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts include courts presided over by (a) Resident Magistrates, (b) District Commissioners and (c) such other persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident to hold First-Class Subordinate Courts. In cases in which the value of the subject-matter can be estimated at a money value the civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to Shs. 3,000. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 4,000, or of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes, and may combine two or more of such punishments.

Second-Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts are presided over by such persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident for the purpose. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject-matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 1,500. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences for a term not exceeding twelve months, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 750. If so empowered by the British Resident, these Courts may also impose sentences of corporal

punishment not exceeding ten strokes. The Courts may combine any two or more of the sentences which they are empowered by law to pass.

Third-Class Subordinate Courts

Unless he is specially appointed by the British Resident to hold a First- or Second-Class Subordinate Court, every Assistant District Commissioner presides over a Third-Class Subordinate Court. In addition, the British Resident may specially appoint any other person to hold a Third-Class Subordinate Court. The civil jurisdiction of Third-Class Subordinate Courts is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject-matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 800. In criminal matters such Courts may pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of fine not exceeding Shs. 200 and may combine both such sentences.

Juvenile Courts

The personnel of these Courts is drawn from Panels consisting of twelve or more persons and formed by the British Resident for Zanzibar and Pemba respectively. The Chairman of each Juvenile Court is a Resident Magistrate, or in his absence an Administrative Officer, or in the absence of both such persons a person appointed by the Chief Justice. The quorum of a Juvenile Court is constituted by the Chairman sitting with two other members of the Panel, who shall include one man, and, so far as is practicable, one woman. These Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any case in which a person under the age of 16 years is charged with an offence other than murder and manslaughter. In certain circumstances they also have jurisdiction to deal with the cases of children and young persons who are under the age of 16 years and brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection. The members of each Panel meet at least twice in each year to discuss matters connected with their work and, if necessary, to report to the High Court on any matter relating thereto.

Kathis' Courts

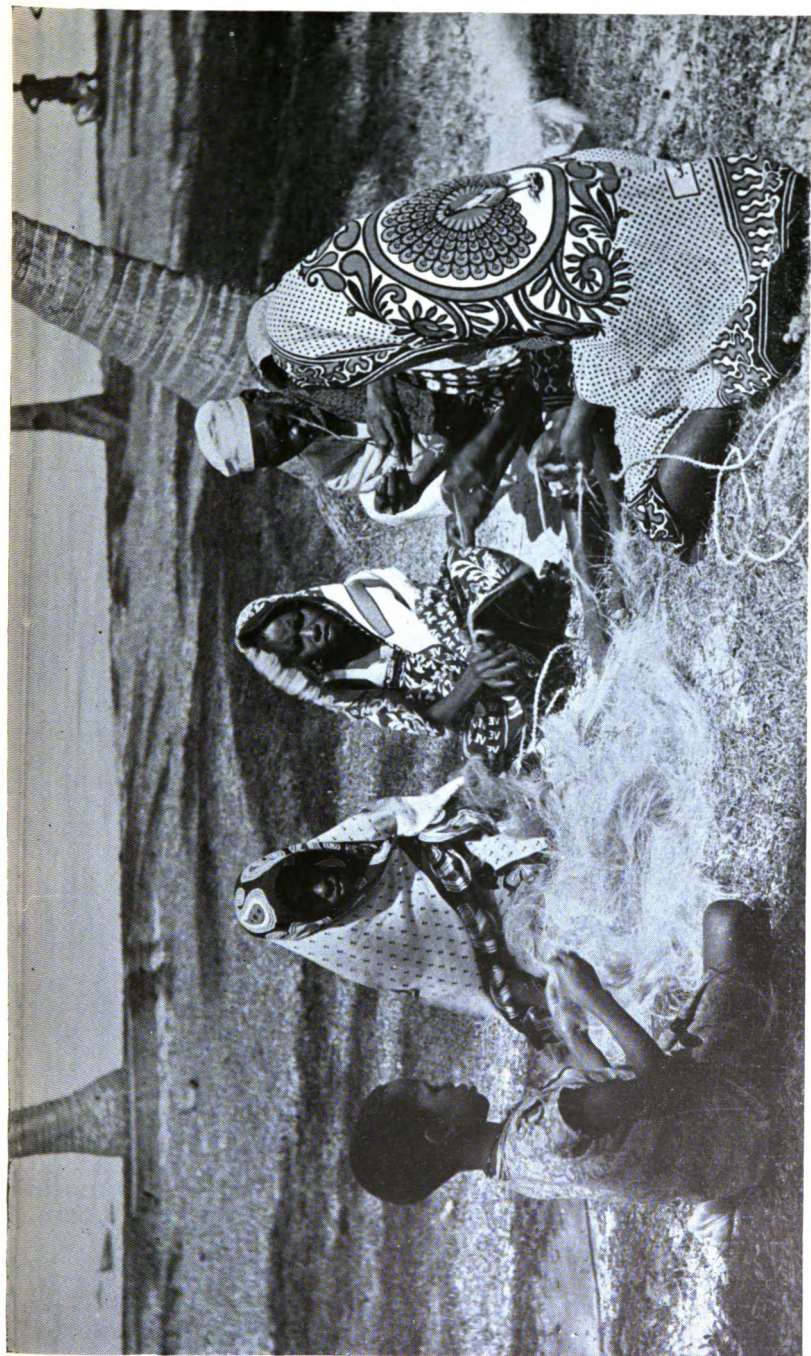
Each of these Courts is presided over by a Kathi. They have no criminal jurisdiction and their civil jurisdiction is limited (a) to matters relating to the personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance (where the claim in respect of such inheritance does not exceed Shs. 1,500) of Arabs and Mohamedan Africans, and (b) to suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject-matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 800.

Mudirial Courts

The ordinary civil jurisdiction of Mudirial Courts is limited to cases in which the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed Shs. 200, but certain Mudirial Courts are specially empowered to try cases in which the subject-matter of the suit is alleged to be land held under native customary law and does not exceed Shs. 800 in value.

Appeals

An appeal lies as of right to the High Court from Courts subordinate



MAKUNDUCHI VILLAGERS SPINNING COIR ROPE



LABOURERS' QUARTERS AT KIZIMBANI AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION



With acknowledgments to F. M. L. Sheffield, D.Sc.
A PLANTATION OF CLOVE TREES STRICKEN BY THE MYSTERIOUS DISEASE KNOWN AS "SUDDEN DEATH"



DRUMMING FOR THE SWORD DANCES OF THE MANGA ARAB

thereto in any civil matter in which the amount or value involved in the suit exceeds Shs. 200. In all other civil matters an appeal lies only by leave of the High Court. In addition, the High Court has power to call for and revise the proceedings of a lower Court in a civil case in which no appeal lies. Any Court may, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, also state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, which latter Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

In criminal matters any person convicted on a trial held by a Subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court, unless the sentence passed by the lower Court is of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 100 only, or of corporal punishment only. In addition, any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Subordinate Court as being erroneous in point of law or in excess of jurisdiction may apply to that Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Finally, the High Court has power to call for and to revise the criminal proceedings of any Subordinate Court.

Except in cases in which under certain laws the right of appeal is expressly prohibited, an appeal lies from the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (a) from decrees or any part of the decrees or from the orders of the High Court passed or made in exercise of its original civil jurisdiction; or (b) from any finding, order or sentence (other than an order of acquittal or sentence fixed by law) recorded or passed by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. In criminal matters the right of appeal from the High Court is as of right when the ground of appeal involves a question of law alone. In other criminal cases the leave of the Court of Appeal has to be obtained, but, if the ground of appeal involves a question of fact alone or a mixed question of law and fact, the appeal will also be admitted upon a certificate from the trial judge that there is in his opinion sufficient ground of appeal. No appeal lies from an order of acquittal by the High Court.

POLICE

For practical purposes the present Police Force dates from 1906 when, following a strike by members of the previous organisation, a new Force, largely composed of mainlanders, was recruited and placed under proper supervision and control. The present Force became an armed force on the withdrawal of the King's African Rifles in 1923, and is trained largely on military lines; but recently more emphasis has been placed on the necessity for training along normal civil police lines.

The authorised establishment of the Force consists of a Commissioner, three superintendents, two European assistant superintendents, one Arab assistant superintendent, 19 inspectors and 479 rank and file, together with a clerical and menial staff. Of these, one assistant superintendent, three inspectors and 85 rank and file are stationed in Pemba, and two inspectors and 60 rank and file in the out-stations in Zanzibar Districts North and South. The remainder of the Force is stationed in Zanzibar town. The strength of the Police given above includes the Criminal Investigation Department, the strength of which is one superintendent, four inspectors, three detective n.c.os., three Asiatic detectives and 14 detectives.

The majority of the members of the Force are mainlanders who for the most part are uneducated. It is hoped that the new rates of pay introduced as a result of the Holmes Salaries Commission recommendations, will attract to the Force more educated youths who have, up to the present, shown little enthusiasm to enlist on account of the poor pay, and their reluctance to submit to any rigid form of discipline. There has been little response so far.

The percentage of illiteracy amongst the rank and file is unfortunately still high. All recruits are required to attend educational classes conducted by two qualified Police teachers. Night classes held in the training school continue to be popular and are well attended.

Excellent quarters are available for all ranks. The Police Barracks at Ziwani, where 440 quarters are available for men, contains an infirmary with six beds, a recreation room where wireless, billiards, draughts and ping-pong are provided, a canteen in which meals are provided and goods can be purchased, a large drill shed in which parades are held in inclement weather, and extensive playing fields.

The infirmary, which is in charge of a resident dispenser, is visited regularly every week by a Medical Officer.

Activities of the Force

The main activities of the Force were connected with the preservation of the peace and prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law and order and traffic control at all public functions. Guards of honour were also provided on numerous occasions.

Police teams competed, as usual, in various sporting events—cricket, football, hockey and athletics—during the year.

Crime

There was an increase in crime during the year. This can be attributed to the fact that Zanzibar, like most other countries, has not escaped from the consequences of a war which have compelled the poorer classes to resort to crime in the struggle for existence.

The crime figures for 1939, 1947 and 1948 are given below :

	1939	1947	1948
Murder	3	7	8
Attempted murder	1	1	1
Manslaughter	4	5	8
Rape	2	8	5
Burglary and house-breaking	366	499	463
Stealing agricultural produce	58	413	650
Stealing other than agricultural produce	555	1,491	1,278
Wounding and similar acts	108	181	189
Native liquor offences	530	443	454
Dangerous drugs offences	31	68	38
Traffic offences	534	1,132	1,468
Totals	<u>2,192</u>	<u>4,248</u>	<u>4,562</u>

On 20th August dock workers employed by the African Wharfage Company went on strike; this was followed by a general strike of all African labour on 2nd September. For a short period on the morning of 2nd September a large mob at the Customs Gates behaved in a menacing manner following the arrest of two strikers for carrying offensive weapons in defiance of the Emergency Regulations. The mob dispersed peacefully after the release of the two strikers. The strike ended on 11th September. No violence was resorted to, nor were any persons injured as the result of the strike.

A Detachment of Tanganyika Police and a platoon of the King's African Rifles were sent over from Dar-es-Salaam to reinforce the local Police.

PRISONS

The following are the declared prisons under Section 4 of the Prisons Decree :

Zanzibar Island

Central Prison.

Langoni Prison Camp.

Kinu Cha Moshi Prison Camp.

Pemba Island

Wete Prison.

Weni Prison Camp.

There is accommodation available in these prisons for a total of 410 prisoners.

All prisons are under the control of the Commissioner of Police and Prisons, who is assisted in their administration by one superintendent, two chief warders, six sergeant warders, seven corporal warders, 50 graded warders, three artisan instructors and three clerks.

The Central Prison receives all classes of offenders and is a distribution centre for the Prison Camps in Zanzibar Island. There are separate wards and yards for Europeans, remand prisoners, male civil prisoners, females, juveniles, Asiatics (including Arabs), African first offenders and African male recidivists.

On admission prisoners are classified as above and segregated in accordance with the appropriate category.

All prison industries and vocational training facilities are concentrated in the Central Prison and selected long-term and young prisoners are given such training in the carpentry and tailoring workshops as will enable them, on release, to become useful members of society. These workshops turn out most of the fittings and furniture required for police and prison buildings and also all police and prison uniforms and articles of clothing for other Government Departments. Other trades taught are mat- and carpet-making, brick-making and building, rope-making and tin-smithing. Women prisoners are taught hat- and basket-making. Educational classes, compulsory for prisoners serving sentences of six months and over, are held on five days each week and last three-quarters of an hour. A library is provided and is well patronised. An Infirmary for the

accommodation and treatment of sick and infirm prisoners, containing 17 beds, stands in its own yard and is attended daily by a qualified dispenser and weekly by a Medical Officer.

Wete Prison, Pemba, receives all short-term prisoners convicted in Pemba Island and those long-term prisoners whom the medical authorities advise should not be transferred to Zanzibar, and provides accommodation for 37 prisoners of the categories of male convicts, female convicts, remand prisoners and civil prisoners. Since the longest sentence served in this prison is three months, vocational and educational facilities are not provided. Medical attention is obtained in the nearby Government hospital.

At all three prison camps prisoners are accommodated in mud-and-wattle buildings of native type, and are engaged solely on agriculture. They are taught an improved system of agriculture which will be of real practical value to them on completion of their sentences. Subjects such as soil erosion, rotation of crops, value of cover crops, etc., are explained to them, and great interest is shown by the prisoners in their work. A considerable quantity of rice, cassava, beans, sweet potatoes and other crops is produced in these camps. Reading material in the form of news-sheets and Information Office pamphlets are provided for the use of the prisoners. The camps are visited daily by a qualified dispenser and weekly by a Medical Officer.

Ministers of religion of all denominations have access to all penal institutions, and occasional services, which are well attended, are held in the Central Prison.

A fortnightly inspection by the Superintendent and a monthly inspection by the Commissioner of Prisons for the purpose of hearing complaints and prisoners' requests, as well as frequent visits by members of the Prisons Visiting Committee, ensure that prisoners have ample opportunity of making their wishes or complaints known. A register of all matters brought up by prisoners at these inspections is maintained, recording the action taken in each case.

A Prisoners' Earning Scheme is in operation whereby prisoners, by industry and capability, may earn small sums of money for use on their release. Prisoners are divided into four classes for the implementation of this scheme :

- " A " Class Efficient and industrious workers who require no supervision—Sh. 1 per month.
- " B " Class Industrious but not so capable prisoners who require no supervision—65 cents per month.
- " C " Class Good workers but who require full-time supervision—25 cents per month.
- " D " Class Lazy and incapable prisoners—nothing.

When the scheme is understood most prisoners make every effort to become efficient and be placed in Class " A ".

Officers of the Welfare Department visit prisoners a month prior to their date of release and each prisoner who wants help in obtaining employment is provided with a letter to the Welfare Officer on the day of his

release. Every effort is made to find suitable employment for released prisoners and selected ones are provided with tools purchased from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Fund.

The dietary scale is laid down in Rule 27 (1) of the Prisons (Amendment) Rules, 1941, and is both appetising and generous.

The weight of each prisoner is recorded on admission and thereafter at monthly intervals. Any serious decrease in the weight of any individual is reported to the Medical Officer.

All prisoners serving sentences of more than one month may earn remission of one-quarter of their sentence provided this does not reduce the sentence to be served to less than 30 days. All prisoners are informed of this on admission. The remission system is provided for under Section 62 of the Prisons Decree (Cap. 72, R.L.Z. 1934) as amended by the Prisons (Amendment) Decree No. 5 of 1941.

During the year 2,309 persons were admitted to prisons in the Protectorate, the daily average number of prisoners being 309.83. The daily average sick was 20.37 and 304 were treated in hospital. There were 5 deaths and one execution.

Prison labour performed 69,384 man days on work of public utility.

It was not found possible during the year to reduce the number of hours of daily duty of the warder staff, who performed up to 12 hours duty daily cheerfully and efficiently.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

The main public utility services are owned and operated by Government.

ELECTRICITY

Zanzibar town is supplied with direct current electricity from a diesel-operated generating station first established in 1909 and later expanded to meet increasing demand. Consideration is being given to a further expansion of the undertaking to meet new demands consequent upon the planning of the native town of Ngambo and the necessity of extending the supply to the more outlying districts. During 1948 the electricity units sold for all purposes showed an increase over those of 1947 (exact figures are not yet available).

Proposals are under consideration for the supply of electricity to Pemba townships.

WATER

Piped supplies are provided to Zanzibar town and the townships of Wete, Chake-Chake and Mkoani in Pemba.

Zanzibar is fortunate in having a source of supply which provides untreated water of excellent purity, but extremely hard. From Bububu and Chem-Chem springs the water is piped by gravity to the town where it is pumped into the high-level tank supplying the town at about 35 lb. per square inch. The output from the springs is seasonal and dependent upon rainfall, but is adequate for all normal purposes. The average daily

consumption is 1·7 million gallons and the minimum yield about 2 million gallons per day.

The increasing demand for water in the Pemba townships is also taxing the present spring outputs, and extension of the Wete supply is about to be completed.

Revenue for water services is derived from rates for house installations, and metered supplies to factories, shipping, etc., the rates to private consumers are extremely low and water is supplied free to public standpipes, and to certain religious, educational and charitable institutions.

BROADCASTING

There is no broadcasting station in Zanzibar. Experimental speech transmissions, however, were carried out by Cable and Wireless Ltd. at the request of Government. The following frequencies were tried: 37·29 m., 59·52 m. and 29·27 m. The results of the experiments showed that the 37·29 m. frequency appeared the most suitable.

Chapter II: Communications

SHIPPING

Port Facilities

In addition to the anchorage afforded in Zanzibar harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet. The wharf is fitted with electrically operated cranes, and spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports, with an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce. Protection to lighters, water boats and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin which is sheltered by a break-water.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Facilities for visitors are promoted by the Trade and Tourist Traffic Committee.

The Associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company provides ship to shore transport for visitors and passengers.

Tonnage

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the port of Zanzibar during 1948 was 200, representing a total net registered tonnage of 962,337; this was an increase of 29 ships and a decrease of 248,557 tons as compared with figures for 1947, and a decrease of 122 ships and 632,231 net tons as compared with 1938.

The total number of coasting vessels entered during 1948 was 216 with a net registered tonnage of 111,754; this represents a decrease of 15 vessels and 34,826 net tons compared with 1947 figures, and a decrease of 84 ships and 46,133 net tons compared with 1938 figures.

During 1948 the number of native vessels entered was 2,929 with an

aggregate tonnage of 90,951 as compared with 3,115 vessels of 84,613 tons in 1947 and 2,656 vessels of 53,933 tons in 1938.

Steamship Services

Shipping lines have not yet resumed their regular pre-war schedules, but the following services were operating at the end of 1948.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company have a service about once every six weeks between the United Kingdom and East and South Africa via the Cape.

The British India Steam Navigation Company provides a service about once every six weeks between the United Kingdom and East Africa via Suez, and about three services each month between Bombay and Durban.

The American South African Line operates about three times a month between the United States and East African Ports via the Cape, calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

The Indian African Line (Bank Line) maintains a monthly passenger and freight service between Calcutta and Durban calling at Colombo and Madras.

The Robin Line Steamers call, on inducement, on a New York and East African service.

The Clan-Hall-Harrison Line (joint service) maintains a fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and East African ports.

The Ellerman-Buchanall Steamship Company Ltd., maintains a monthly service between New York, South African and East African ports.

The Oriental African Line (Bank Line) maintains a three-monthly service between East African ports, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintains a service to and from Amsterdam via Suez and via the Cape about once a month in each direction.

The Zanzibar Government Steamers maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam, and a monthly service between Zanzibar and Mombasa calling at Pemba each way.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Zanzibar and Pemba are well served by roads. Zanzibar has 200 miles of road of which 150 miles have a bituminous surface, and Pemba has 100 miles of which 50 miles have a bituminous surface: the remainder have either earth or metal surfaces.

A programme to overtake arrears of maintenance accumulated during the war years was started in 1947, and this programme is now almost complete.

In the Zanzibar town area the bazaar streets are for the most part surfaced with precast concrete slabs providing a surface suitable for the iron-wheeled handcarts used for transporting merchandise in the narrow thoroughfares. These surfaces are given a reverse camber to assist storm-water drainage, and are well washed with every shower of rain. Within the boundary of the town, there are 13 miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

There are approximately 250 buses, 30 lorries and 340 taxis and private cars running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. The buses and lorries vary in size and type, usually from 30 cwt. to 3 tons capacity. The majority of the buses are provided with locally made timber bodies, and carry 17 to 21 passengers with space for produce on the roof. This mode of travel is very popular and much used by the people.

Bus Owners' Associations are established in both Zanzibar and Pemba. They guard the interests of members and to some extent regulate the distribution of passenger traffic on a voluntary basis.

Animal-drawn iron-tyred vehicles, totalling 1,380 bullock carts and 270 donkey carts, are used extensively for carrying produce from the plantations to the town and ports.

POSTS

Full postal facilities and the Post Office Savings Bank are available in Zanzibar at the Central Post Office and Ngambo Post Office, a branch office in the native quarter of Zanzibar town opened in 1947, and in Pemba at Wete, Chake-Chake and Mkoani Post Offices. Restricted postal services are also available in the districts of Zanzibar.

Since the establishment in 1945 of the Coastal Feeder Air Service connecting with regional and trunk air routes, regular air mail services to other parts of the world have been developed. In 1947 the frequency of air postal services was 20 per week, including five to the United Kingdom, Europe and the Americas, five to the Middle East, India and the Far East, and five to South Africa, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa. There has been a large increase in the receipt and despatch of air mail. The transit time of airmail between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom varies from three to six days.

As goods have become more readily available, there has been a marked increase in the number of parcels, especially trade parcels, received from abroad as the postal service at present offers more expeditious delivery than freighting by ship.

CABLE, WIRELESS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Cable and wireless communication with Europe, South and East Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable & Wireless Ltd.

The Government wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba were handed over on 1st May, 1948, to Cable & Wireless Ltd., who have maintained the service between the Islands and improved upon it by the addition of new equipment. The spark transmitter has been closed down and the daily watch for shipping discontinued since all marine communication traffic is now handled by Cable & Wireless, Mombasa.

There are no inland telegraphs in either island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

CIVIL AVIATION

Policy

Civil aviation is administered by the Commissioner of Police in his

capacity as Aviation Control Officer, assisted by the Aeradio Officer as Assistant Aviation Control Officer.

The Zanzibar Government had during 1948 no obligations under the International Civil Aviation Organisation, but has, in conjunction with other East African territories, applied certain operational procedures and practices under the direction of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa.

Aircraft

No aircraft are based in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

Scheduled Air Services

Scheduled services are operated to and from Zanzibar from and to points on the East African coast, by the subsidised East African Airways Corporation. These services connect with schedules at such international terminals as Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam; consequently it is unlikely that additional routes to include Zanzibar will be planned. It is probable, however, that there will be a slow but steady increase in the frequency of feeder services.

Charter Operations

Charter operations from and to Zanzibar are handled by companies based in other East African territories.

Passenger Traffic

Zanzibar to Dar-es-Salaam takes 25 minutes by air and 4-5 hours by surface transport. Air services are also available 3-4 times per day compared with approximately 2 per week surface. Neither frequency nor capacity of sailings is likely to increase for some time.

Freight Traffic

Freight traffic is almost non-existent. What small amount there is, is carried by feeder passenger aircraft.

Aerodromes

Zanzibar Aerodrome is situated some 4 miles from the town. Bitumen-surfaced landing strips 300 yards by 50 yards with a 1,000-yard grass runway between provide an all-weather field. Telephony and wireless telegraphy are available for control of aircraft. Customs, immigration, health and passenger reception facilities are provided.

The East African Airways Corporation maintain daily services with the mainland, and small planes are available for charter from Dar-es-Salaam.

The Uganda Company, during the latter half of 1947, had a small plane in Zanzibar available for charter.

The Pemba Landing Ground at Chake-Chake, rendered unserviceable during the war, is available for emergency landing only.

Chapter 12 : Museums and Exhibitions

The Zanzibar Arts and Crafts Society was founded in 1941, and holds periodical exhibitions of work by artists of all races in Zanzibar and on the mainland. A small annual provision is included in the Protectorate's Estimates for the purchase of exhibits to form the basis of a small art gallery.

The Museum contains a good collection of exhibits of historical and artistic interest and its extension houses a natural history section.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE island of Zanzibar is situated in latitude 6° south and longitude 39° east, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the East African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles, with a population of 150,943 (1948 Census).

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° south latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles, with a population of 114,929 (1948 Census).

The highest point in the Protectorate is 390 feet (Masingini Ridge).

The seasons are well defined. From December to March, when the north-east monsoon blows, it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur the heavy rains. From June to October is the coolest and driest period (south-west monsoon). The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar and Pemba is approximately 58 inches and 73 inches respectively, the precipitation in the western areas of both islands being heavier than in the eastern.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4° F. and the mean minimum 76.6° F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3° F. and 76.1° F. respectively.

The climate of Zanzibar is, of course, tropical, but the heat is tempered throughout the year by constant sea-breezes which blow with great regularity except during the change of the monsoons.

Some 40 miles south-east of Zanzibar Island and 30 miles from the mainland coast lies tiny Latham Island which forms part of the Protectorate. Latham Island measures approximately 920 feet by 280 feet and its flat surface is only about 10 feet above high tide level. It forms the breeding place of a colony of Blue-faced Boobies (*Sula dactylatra melanops*) and there is a small deposit of guano. Landing on the island is somewhat hazardous owing to the heavy swell.

Chapter 2 : History

Zanzibar owes its history mainly to its convenience as a jumping-off place for the east coast of Africa, to its proximity to Asia, and to the trade winds

or monsoons, which made possible its close connection from the earliest times with India, the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Although the east coast of Africa and Zanzibar were practically unknown to the nations of Europe before the close of the fifteenth century, it is surmised that before the beginning of the Christian era a steady and systematic trade existed along this littoral, at least as far south as Zanzibar, in which participated such ancient races as the Sumerians, Assyrians, Himyarites, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Hindus, Greeks and Southern Arabians.

The first mention of Zanzibar in any historical document is contained in a book, written in Greek, known as the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* (or in other words *A Directory of the Indian Ocean*), the Erythraean Sea comprising the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The name of the author is unknown, but it is generally assumed that he was an Egyptian Greek, who may have resided at Berenice, a sea-port on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. It is believed to have been written in about A.D. 60. The general scope of the *Periplus* comprises a list of the ports (with their respective imports and exports) touched at in the journey from the port of Myos-hormus on the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, to India and to Zanzibar. This island is referred to as the "Island of Menouthias about 300 stadia from the mainland low and wooded, in which there are rivers, many kinds of birds, and the mountain tortoise. There are no wild beasts except the crocodiles: but there they do not attack men. In this place there are sewed boats, and canoes hollowed from single logs, which they use for fishing and catching tortoise. In this island they also catch them in a peculiar way, in wicker baskets, which they fasten across the channel opening between the breakers."

Information regarding East Africa, and consequently Zanzibar, in the first six centuries of the Christian era is of the scantiest, though it is known that during this period Chinese and Malay traders made their appearance in these parts, and that the east coast was overrun by the Bantu peoples of the mainland from whom, with the Shirazis and Arabs, the indigenous native tribes of Zanzibar are supposed to be descended. These centuries also witnessed latterly the disintegration of the Southern Arabian states, whose connection with the East African coast had been a very close one both commercially and politically. A new era dawned, however, with the birth of the Prophet Mohamed in A.D. 571, and the stimulus to the Arabian peoples of the Islamic revelation had far-reaching and permanent effects on East Africa. As a result of internecine struggles among the several factions of the Moslem world following the death of Mohamed in A.D. 632, immigration took place on a large scale, the East African coast becoming a favourite region for the settlement of Arabs and Persians driven by political and religious stress from their homes in Western Asia and elsewhere. It is these immigrations, therefore, coupled with the lure of trade, which led to the establishment on the East African littoral, and in Zanzibar and Pemba, of rival Arab and Persian sultanates and chiefships in mediaeval times.

The conversion of the coast peoples to Islam probably dates from the

beginning of the tenth century, towards the end of which Persians from Shiraz founded the Zenj Empire on the coast. Some of the most important of the states of this Empire were Kilwa, Zanzibar, Pemba and Mombasa, and it is probable that they were more or less independent, although doubtless there existed among them a form of alliance.

The chief authority for the period between A.D. 632 and the coming of the Portuguese in 1497 is *The Arab Chronicles of Kilwa*. This document came into the possession of the Portuguese when they took Kilwa from the Shirazis in A.D. 1505; there appear to have been two copies, and the copy to which reference is generally made is that which came into the possession of Sir John Kirk (appointed British Consul-General and Agent at Zanzibar in 1873) and which he presented to the British Museum.

With the advent of the Portuguese in 1497, the year in which Vasco da Gama circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope, the Zenj Empire was doomed; a new era began for East Africa and Zanzibar, and the veil which had concealed the mysteries of the Southern Ocean from Europe was permanently drawn aside. Dominion in East Africa was never the ultimate object of the Portuguese, their main purpose being to establish a route to the Indies; and, however interesting they may be to the historian, their footholds on the eastern seaboard were only incidental to this purpose. Zanzibar itself became subject to Portugal in 1503, and was thereafter settled by the Portuguese, who lived on friendly terms with the local Zanzibaris. They did not disturb the local system of government under "Kings" or "Sultans" of African origin who were born on the island and possibly had some strain of Persian or other Asiatic blood in their veins derived from ancient colonists.

In 1528, with the aid of armies from Zanzibar, Mombasa was subdued and made tributary, this victory consolidating Portuguese rule of the whole of the coast. From this time onwards Zanzibar remained in alliance with Portugal and ceased to be tributary.

The first recorded visit to Zanzibar of an English ship was that of the *Edward Bonaventure* in 1591, when the visitors seem to have got on very well with the "Moors," and were impressed by the commodious harbour, the good water supply and the plentiful stocks of fruit and provisions.

Early in the seventeenth century Portuguese dominion was seriously threatened. The island of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf was wrested from them by the Persians, assisted by English ships, in 1622, and an insurrection took place among the Moslem states on the coast, including Pemba, in 1627. In 1650 they were driven out of Muscat, the capital of Oman, by the Omani Arabs under the Imam Sultan bin Seif; and in 1652 the Omani Arabs attacked Zanzibar and killed a large number of Portuguese. Thus was renewed that close association of Oman and Zanzibar which was to culminate later in that island becoming the royal capital of the Omani Empire. In 1660 the Arabs, again under Imam Sultan, captured Mombasa, and after it had once more come under Portuguese sway, it was recaptured in 1698. The Omanis then proceeded to consolidate their power on the coast, and, with the capture of Pemba and Kilwa, the coast came directly under the dominion of Oman.

The dominion of Portugal in the northern portions of the east coast,

therefore, lasted some 200 years, for by 1698 the Portuguese had lost every dependency north of Mozambique.

Relics of the Portuguese occupation of Zanzibar survive to this day in the shape of certain words in the Kiswahili language, the Old Fort in Zanzibar town, military guns, wild pigs and the practice of bull-fighting in Pemba.

In the eighteenth century civil wars in Oman weakened the hold of the Omanis on the African coast, with the result that in many cases the Arab Governors, who had been entrusted with the administration of these outlying possessions, revolted against their master, the Imam of Muscat, and set themselves up as petty princes and sultans of the settlements to which they had been appointed. This was especially the case with Mombasa, where a Governor of the turbulent Mazrui tribe had been appointed : it declared itself independent of Oman, and many other coastal towns followed suit. Zanzibar, however, remained loyal to the Imam, and in about 1753 was attacked by the Mombasa Arabs, using as a base Pemba, which was completely under the control of the Mazrui chief of Mombasa and remained so until that clan was totally defeated in 1822 by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. The attack failed owing to the dissensions between the commanders of the forces, and the invaders returned to Mombasa.

The great figure in the history of Oman during the eighteenth century was Ahmed bin Said, the founder of the Al-Busaid Dynasty which has reigned in Zanzibar ever since. He became Imam of Muscat in 1741, and reigned for thirty-four years until his death in 1775. He delivered his country from Persian invaders, drew up new rules for the financial, judicial and fiscal departments of his State, and entirely reorganised the administrative system. He was the father of Seyyid Sultan, who, as Imam, despatched an expedition to East Africa in 1784 which resulted in the reassertion of Oman influence in that region and in Zanzibar's formal acceptance of the supremacy of the Sultan of Muscat. His grandson, Seyyid Said bin Sultan, was the first outstanding figure in the history of Zanzibar ; and Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (Khalifa II), the present Sultan, is his great-great-great-grandson.

SEYYID SAID BIN SULTAN was born in 1791, and became Imam of Muscat in 1804, on the death of his father. After subduing his Mazrui enemies on the East African coast, he transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. With him came hundreds of Oman Arabs, and with this incursion begins what may be called the modern phase of East Africa's and Zanzibar's history. Unexampled prosperity followed in his wake ; trade flourished exceedingly ; the Arabs pushed deep into the unknown regions of the mainland, and the fame and influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar spread from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. An old Arab saying of the time ran, " When one plays on the flute in Zanzibar, all Africa as far as the lakes dances." It was he who laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by making the island his permanent residence and by encouraging the cultivation of the clove, which is the backbone of the Protectorate's economy. The clove tree may, in fact, be regarded as his memorial. Under his direction Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. He signed commercial treaties

with America, Great Britain and France, for which countries consulates were opened in 1837, 1841 and 1844 respectively ; and, although from the earliest times Zanzibar had been the principal market for the great African slave trade, he entered into agreements with the English for its restriction in his dominions when, early in the nineteenth century, public opinion in England began to demand the suppression of the trade.

Seyyid Said was 65 years old when he died in 1856, his death occurring on board his frigate *Victoria* while he was returning to Zanzibar from one of his periodical visits to Oman. His dominions at the time included the whole of Oman, with certain islands in the Persian Gulf, and the coast of Africa from Guardafui to Cape Delgado, with the exception of Lamu, a distance of 960 miles ; in addition his sway was acknowledged in the interior as far as the Great Lakes and even farther westward. The trade routes inland from the coast were entirely under the control of the Oman Arabs who had followed him to Zanzibar, and the periodical caravans which passed along them helped to strengthen and maintain the influence and domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar in those remote regions. Tradition says that 112 children were born to him ; certainly at the time of his death 34 of them were living. On his death a dispute arose as to the succession between his sons, Seyyid Thuwaini of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar ; and, as the result of an award made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, the African possessions of the Imam were made independent under Majid. From that date onward Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate, the administrative unification of the two principalities having lasted since 1784, when, as previously mentioned, Zanzibar formally accepted the supremacy of the ruler of Muscat.

SEYYID MAJID BIN SAID reigned from 1856 to 1870. During this time African exploration was at its height ; David Livingstone was in Zanzibar in 1866, and the house used by him is still extant. Like his father, Majid was a firm friend of the British, and in 1862 the independence of Zanzibar was recognised by England and other powers. 1869 was a memorable year in that it saw the opening of the Suez Canal, which, of course, brought Zanzibar into close touch with Europe. His reign was a comparatively uneventful one, and he died in 1870 at the early age of 36. He left one daughter, who, by her marriage with Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohamed (Sultan 1896-1902), became the mother of Seyyida Matuka, the deceased wife of Seyyid Khalifa II, the reigning Sultan.

SEYYID BARGASH BIN SAID, his brother, succeeded him. He possessed many of the striking qualities of his father, the old Seyyid Said, and was the first of his race to be commonly called the Sultan of Zanzibar. He was a lavish spender of money and a great builder of palaces, and was responsible for the introduction into Zanzibar of a pure water supply. Important events took place early in his reign. In 1872 the island of Zanzibar was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. In 1873 he agreed by treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the export of slaves from East Africa and to close all public slave markets in his dominions : thereafter the great slave market in Zanzibar town was abolished, and on its site was later erected the existing

Anglican Cathedral. In 1875 he paid a state visit to England at the invitation of the British Government, visiting the King of Portugal *en route* at Lisbon, where the British Fleet had been assembled to salute his arrival. In 1879 a further link was forged between Zanzibar and the outside world by the laying of a cable by the Eastern Telegraph Company, to facilitate which Seyyid Bargash ceded to the Company the small island of Bawe. The latter part of his reign was a period of anxiety for him on account of the inroads made upon his mainland dominions by Germany and her agents, especially Dr. Carl Peters. Up till 1884 the domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the mainland regions, certainly as far westwards as the Great Lakes, was an accepted fact. In that year, however, the attitude of Germany in regard to Africa in general, and to East Africa in particular, was such as to cause the British Foreign Secretary to make enquiries regarding Germany's intentions with the gratifying result that Prince Bismark assured the British Ambassador in Berlin that "Germany was not endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over Zanzibar." But the actions of Germany's agents were scarcely in conformity with this assurance, for Dr. Carl Peters had proceeded to East Africa and, on behalf of the Society of German Colonisation, had secretly entered into a number of "treaties" with natives in territory which was undoubtedly and indisputably under the dominance of the Sultan of Zanzibar. On his return to Germany he founded an association called the German East Africa Company, whose business it was to exploit and administer the territory which he had become possessed of by means of his "treaties," and, in 1885, the German Government gave the Company a charter. The whole transaction had been kept a profound secret until the Company had been duly constituted. Directly he became acquainted with the usurpation of his right over the territories involved, Seyyid Bargash protested vehemently, as did Sir John Kirk, the British Representative at Zanzibar. But, in spite of these remonstrances, on 28th April, 1885, the annexation of some 60,000 square miles of the Sultan's territories by the German Government was announced. Seyyid Bargash, however, refused to acknowledge Germany's right to the territory annexed, and despatched troops to the mainland. Eventually, on 7th August, a formidable German squadron appeared off Zanzibar and delivered an ultimatum, which Seyyid Bargash perforce had to accept. With this initial success German annexation proceeded apace. In 1886 Great Britain, France and Germany mutually agreed as to the extent of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. They were to comprise a strip of coast 10 miles in depth from the Rovuma river to the Tana river, a distance of about 600 miles; the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu; and in addition the coast towns, not already included in the coast strip, of Kismayu, Brava, Merka and Mogadishu, with territory of a 10-mile radius round each, and of Warsheikh with territory of a 5-mile radius round it. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African continent to the British East Africa Association (later known as the Imperial East African Company). He died at Zanzibar in March 1888 at the age of 55, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifa.

SEYYID KHALIFA BIN SAID (KHALIFA I) only reigned for two years.

During that time fresh concessions were obtained by Germany, a lease of the entire 10-mile coast strip from the Rovuma to the Umba river being granted in 1888 to the German Company, which gave the Germans free access to the coast and placed in their control all the great caravan routes to the interior. A further step forward was taken in the abolition of slavery by an agreement with the British Government that all persons entering the Sultan's dominions after 1st November, 1889, and all children born after 1st January, 1890, should be free. The latter part of this agreement, however, was not embodied in any proclamation. He died in 1890 at the age of 36, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali, who was the last of the sons of the old Seyyid Said to sit upon the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID reigned from 1890-93. In 1890 the supremacy of British interests in Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and on 4th November they were proclaimed a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the territory between the rivers Umba and Rovuma, including the island of Mafia, was ceded to Germany on payment of 4,000,000 marks (£200,000): such was the genesis of "German" East Africa. This sum was lodged with the British Government on behalf of the Sultan, and the interest on it is paid annually into the Zanzibar Treasury. Also in the same year the buying and selling of slaves was declared illegal by a Decree of the Sultan. In 1891 a constitutional government was established with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1892 the Benadir coast was leased to Italy (to which power it was ceded for £144,000 in 1905). Seyyid Ali died in 1893, and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamed, the son of Seyyid Said's eldest son, Seyyid Thuwaini, who had contested with his brother Majid the right to the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID HAMED BIN THUWAINI ruled from 1893 to 1896. On the death of Seyyid Ali, Seyyid Khaled, a young and ambitious son of Seyyid Bargash, had attempted to seize the Palace but had at once been expelled owing to the prompt action of the British Consul-General and the First Minister. In 1895 the Imperial British East Africa Company amended its charter in respect of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland which had been handed over to its administration in 1887, and received in compensation £250,000, paid, except for £50,000, out of Zanzibar funds. Their administration was taken over by the British Government, and they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later, Kenya Colony and Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. The Kenya Government pay annually to this day a sum of £11,000 as rent in respect of the 10-mile strip of coast under its control, and £6,000 as interest at 3 per cent on the £200,000 paid to the Company. To mark the Sultan's territorial rights over that portion of the mainland the Sultan's flag still flies over the Old Portuguese Fort at Mombasa.

On the death of Seyyid Hamed in 1896, the same Seyyid Khaled, in spite of the protests of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative, broke into the Palace accompanied by hundreds of armed Arabs and proclaimed himself

Sultan. However, he only reigned a few hours. A British squadron assembled in Zanzibar harbour and anchored off the Palace within point-blank range. A two-hour ultimatum was sent to him at seven o'clock on the morning of 27th August, and was ignored: it is said that his soothsayers predicted that the English guns would be innocuous and only spout water. At nine o'clock, therefore, a bombardment began, at the end of which some half an hour later the Palace had been reduced to a shambles, over 500 natives had been killed, and the Sultan's ship of war, the *Glasgow*, sunk. Seyyid Khaled himself, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate and, embarking on a German gunboat, was taken to Dar-es-Salaam, where, until his capture in "German" East Africa by the British forces in 1917, he lived as a pensioner of the German Government. He was subsequently exiled to St. Helena and the Seychelles, and eventually died in Mombasa in 1927.

SEYYID HAMOUD BIN MOHAMED, a grandson of old Seyyid Said, was proclaimed Sultan in 1896 on the deposition and flight of Seyyid Khaled. He was a very intelligent ruler and intensely English in his sympathies, advocating in every way by his example the adoption of English ideas. The year after his succession the final step in the suppression of the slave trade was taken by the abolition, by decree, of the legal status of slavery, and arrangements were made at the same time for the liberation of all slaves who cared to apply for manumission. Seyyid Hamoud died at the age of 51 in 1902, and was succeeded by his son.

SEYYID ALI BIN HAMOUD, who was educated at Harrow, represented his father at the coronation of King Edward VII, and it was while he was absent on this mission that Seyyid Hamoud died. Seyyid Ali was still a minor, and the affairs of state were transacted by the British First Minister, who was appointed Regent, until 1905, when he attained his majority. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the administrative establishment. In 1909 the emancipation of the slaves was completed by a decree directing compensation for the deprivation of their master's protection to be given to slaves unable to support themselves, no claims being considered later than the end of 1911. In that year Seyyid Ali left Zanzibar to attend the coronation of King George V. At Naples, however, he left the steamer and proceeded to Paris, where shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abdicate. He died there in 1918.

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., (KHALIFA II), the reigning Sultan, who had married Seyyid Ali's sister, Seyyida Matuka, in 1900, acceded to the throne in 1911. He was born at Muscat in Oman on 26th August, 1879, and his father, Seyyid Harub bin Thuwaini bin Said el-Busaidi, died in his early childhood. He came to Zanzibar in 1893, at the summons of his uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini, who acceded to the throne in that year, and he was therefore a witness of the 1896 bombardment. He accompanied his brother-in-law, Seyyid Ali, to the coronation of King George V, and, as a result of Seyyid Ali's abdication, was obliged to assume the position of the chief representative of the Sultanate during the celebrations. Shortly after his return to Zanzibar in 1911 the abdication of Seyyid Ali was definitely announced, and, after the vacant

throne had been offered to Seyyid Khaled bin Mohamed, the brother of the Sultan Seyyid Hamoud, and declined on account of impaired health and advancing years, Seyyid Khalifa was approached by the British Government, and duly ascended the throne on 9th December. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in 1914 by a new Zanzibar Order-in-Council, under which the offices of His Majesty's Consul-General and of His Highness's First Minister were merged in that of the newly created post of British Resident, who was appointed subject to the control of the Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate as High Commissioner. In the same year a Protectorate Council was constituted as an advisory body, with His Highness as President and the British Resident as Vice-President. In 1925 the office of High Commissioner was abolished, and the British Resident was made directly responsible to the Colonial Office. Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted in 1926 in place of the old advisory Protectorate Council. Executive Council is presided over by the Sultan and is comprised wholly of Government officials, with His Highness' son and heir-apparent, Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, C.M.G., also a member. Legislative Council is presided over by the British Resident, members consisting of various senior officials and unofficial representatives of the European, Arab, Indian and African communities.

His Highness celebrated the 25th anniversary of his accession in December, 1936, and the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Al-Busaid Dynasty was commemorated in November, 1944.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders-in-Council 1924 and 1925.

Important questions of policy are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan presides in person. The Executive Council consists of His Highness the Sultan (President), His Excellency the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner, and the Financial Secretary as *ex-officio* members; the Senior Medical Officer and the Directors of Agriculture and Education are also usually members, though appointed by name, together with Seyyid Abdulla, His Highness' son and heir apparent. There are no unofficial members.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner and the Financial Secretary (styled *ex-officio* members), together with the Senior Medical Officer, the Directors of Agriculture and Education, all appointed by name, and (temporarily) the Comptroller of Customs, also appointed by name (styled official members). The unofficial members are one European, three Arabs, two Indians and two Africans.

For general administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into the two island districts of Zanzibar and Pemba, each in charge of a District Commissioner under the general control of the Senior Commissioner (whose title was changed from that of "Provincial Commissioner" by the District Administration and Rural Local Government Decree, 1947, which came into force on 1st January, 1948). The districts are subdivided into Mudirias, each in charge of an Arab Mudir, and these Mudirias are again subdivided into Shehias (village areas), each in charge of an African Sheha. The various officers in the administrative chain of contact between the people and Central Government derive their authority from the Decree just mentioned.

This Decree contains provision for the setting up of a system of rural local government by means of Local Councils constituted of representatives chosen by the people from the Shehias under the Council's control, with due regard to a realistic relationship with one another of the predominant races residing in the Council's area, together with seats for representatives of significant minorities (where such exist) to be nominated by the District Commissioner, after due enquiry. Every effort is made to ensure that the traditional leaders of the people are included. Five such Councils were formed during the year under review (two in Zanzibar Island and three in Pemba), to administer areas with populations varying from about 2,500 to 12,000. The formation of these Councils is entirely at the instance of the people themselves and is in no way thrust upon them, and the extent of territory administered by the Council is also decided in consultation with the people of the area. The whole system is new to the local population and care is therefore exercised to retain the confidence of the people by proceeding at a pace which outruns neither their assent nor their understanding. The Councils' budgets amount to no more than a few thousand shillings each, and all are obliged to receive a Government subsidy: it is hoped that as they develop they will fuse together into larger units. Besides elementary financial responsibilities, the Councils also have powers to enact bye-laws to be obeyed by all persons resident within their areas. An additional form of Council, for which the Decree provides, is a Mudirial Council which has no executive powers and is purely advisory to the Mudir: none of these has yet come into being.

The town of Zanzibar presents an administrative problem of its own, containing as it does one-third of the population of the whole district of Zanzibar Island. It falls readily into two parts, the Stone Town area to the west and the native quarter of Ngambo to the east. A Town Council has been appointed for each of these two parts of the town with authority under the Townships Decree, 1944. The native quarter is divided into three wards, each of which has an Advisory Committee which sends forward three members to sit on the Council. At the end of 1947 Government offered these Councils (which have hitherto been only advisory) the opportunity to accept a measure of direct responsibility in the administration of the town's public services if they were willing to do so and would formulate a programme for the progressive assumption of these services. A series of joint meetings of the two Councils was held during the year, the assumption of certain services was resolved upon, and estimates were pre-

pared for their administration in 1949 by a joint Municipal Council incorporating the two Councils for the Stone Town and Ngambo. This is a first step towards real autonomy in urban local government in Zanzibar.

The Ngambo quarter is subdivided into administrative areas, each under an African Area Headman under the control of the District Commissioner through the Town Mudir, and it is in this manner that contact with the town people is maintained.

In rural areas each Mudir is President of a Mudirial Court for his Mudiria, established by proclamation as a District Court, with powers of a subordinate Court of the third class, and limited civil jurisdiction. The procedure is simplified so as to be readily understandable by the people whom these Courts are designed to serve, and with a reduced schedule of fees commensurate with their means. These Mudirial Courts are dealt with in greater detail under Part II, Chapter 9: mention of them, however, is made here in view of the fact that they facilitate administration generally by providing the people with a ready means of settling comparatively minor matters of dispute.

The administrative problem is a complex one because of the many different communities of which the population consists; for it is mainly comprised of an Arab aristocracy, and Asiatic bourgeoisie, and an African proletariat. The Arabs are largely landowners (although a large number of Indians and Africans also own land); the Indians have in their hands the bulk of the commerce; and the Africans constitute the main source of labour. The latter belong to one or other of two main groups, namely the so-called "indigenous" people and those who are of mainland origin.

Public relations constitute a very important aspect of the administration of the cosmopolitan community of Zanzibar, and happily they have hitherto been marked by a notable degree of concord, although latterly the time-honoured amity between communities has known some unfortunate exceptions. The trend of world events and the advance of education in its widest sense create an increasing need to safeguard this tradition and aspirations. This is the endeavour of the Administration through its own organisation mentioned earlier; through the Town Councils; through the Welfare Section, now closely associated with the recently formed Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society; and through the thirty-odd committees, boards and authorities, mainly of an advisory character, whereon sit many unofficals of all communities. Several village welfare centres, a village institute for women, and a Ladies' Club in the town of Zanzibar, have already proved themselves valuable in promoting good public relations. The policy of Government progressively to replace European personnel by local officers is kept continually in view, and is demonstrated by the fact that both the District Commissioner in charge of Zanzibar Island and the Information Officer, through most of this year, were Arab subjects of His Highness the Sultan.

The Information Service, which is an integral part of the Provincial Administration, is essential to good public relations. The Information Officer maintains close touch with the local press, and *ad hoc* press conferences are held by heads of Departments from time to time. A monthly "public relations meeting" with representatives of the principal political

associations, under the chairmanship of either the Chief Secretary or the Senior Commissioner, with the Information Officer present, was begun successfully at the end of the year.

Generally speaking, public relations work is promoted at present through the easy access which all members of the public have to all Government officers, through the use of a small public address system in the town of Zanzibar, and through the periodical production by the Information Office of broadsheets on topical themes.

Sport, which thrives in Zanzibar under the auspices of the Sports Control Board, is a realm where the happiest relationships are established between all races and classes.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used together with the following native ones :

	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
Frasila	For produce generally	35
Gisla	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks	180
Tola	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of 1 rupee	40 tolas = 1

	<i>Measures</i>
Pishi or Keila	Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.
Kibaba	Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice ; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in Zanzibar :

<i>Zanzibar Times</i>	Daily in Gujarati
<i>Al Falaq</i>	Weekly in English and Arabic
<i>Samachar</i>	„ „ English and Gujarati
<i>Zanzibar Voice</i> *	„ „ English and Gujarati
<i>Mwongozi</i>	„ „ English and Swahili
<i>Zanzibari</i>	„ „ English and Swahili
<i>Africa Kwetu</i>	„ „ English and Swahili
<i>Adal Insaf</i>	„ „ English and Gujarati
<i>Mazungumzo ya Walimu</i>	Monthly in Swahili

* Also appears daily, in Gujarati, in the form of a single sheet.

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By Princess Salme (Frau Emily Ruete). (London, 1888)

APPENDIX I

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- The Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government* (weekly)
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Audit Report (annual)
Education Report (annual)
Medical Report (annual)
Provincial Administration Report (annual)
Trade Report (annual)
Zanzibar Museum (Beit-el-Amani) Report (annual)
Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers, 1926
Customs Handbook
Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session)
Guide to Swahili Examination, 1927
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Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928
Report on the Census Enumeration of the Whole Population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931
Report on the Native Census, 1924
Report on the Non-Native Census, 1921
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Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar, 1936

Additional Recommendation referred to in Paragraph 42 of above Report

Report of Zanzibar Government Delegates to the Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 27th May to 6th June, 1935, and Memorandum thereon by a Committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture, Medical Services and Education, with a Note by the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education, 1935

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By R. S. TROUP, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon), F.R.S., 1932

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By B. H. BINDER, F.C.A.

Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1895-1935

The Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar

By J. H. VAUGHAN, M.C., 1935

APPENDIX II

MAPS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>
Zanzibar City Survey (General)	1,038	1/4,800
Zanzibar City : Ngambo Area	W.K. 34/39	1/2,500
Zanzibar City : Stone Town Area	—	1/250
Zanzibar City, showing roads passable by car and Police posts	784	1/8,400
Zanzibar City, showing Native Locations, Stone Town and Ward Divisions	1,038	1/4,800
Key Plan of Wete, Pemba	1,004	1/5,000
Key Plan of Chake-Chake, Pemba	987	„
Key Plan of Mkoani, Pemba	260	„
Zanzibar Island, showing Administrative areas, Roads and Districts	2,065	½" to mile
Zanzibar Island, showing topographical features	2,080	„
Zanzibar Island, showing contours and planta- tions	1,111	„
Pemba Island, showing Administrative areas, Roads and Districts	2,066	„
Pemba Island, (folding type) of Wete and Chake-Chake	—	1" to mile

*These maps are obtainable from the Government of Zanzibar or through
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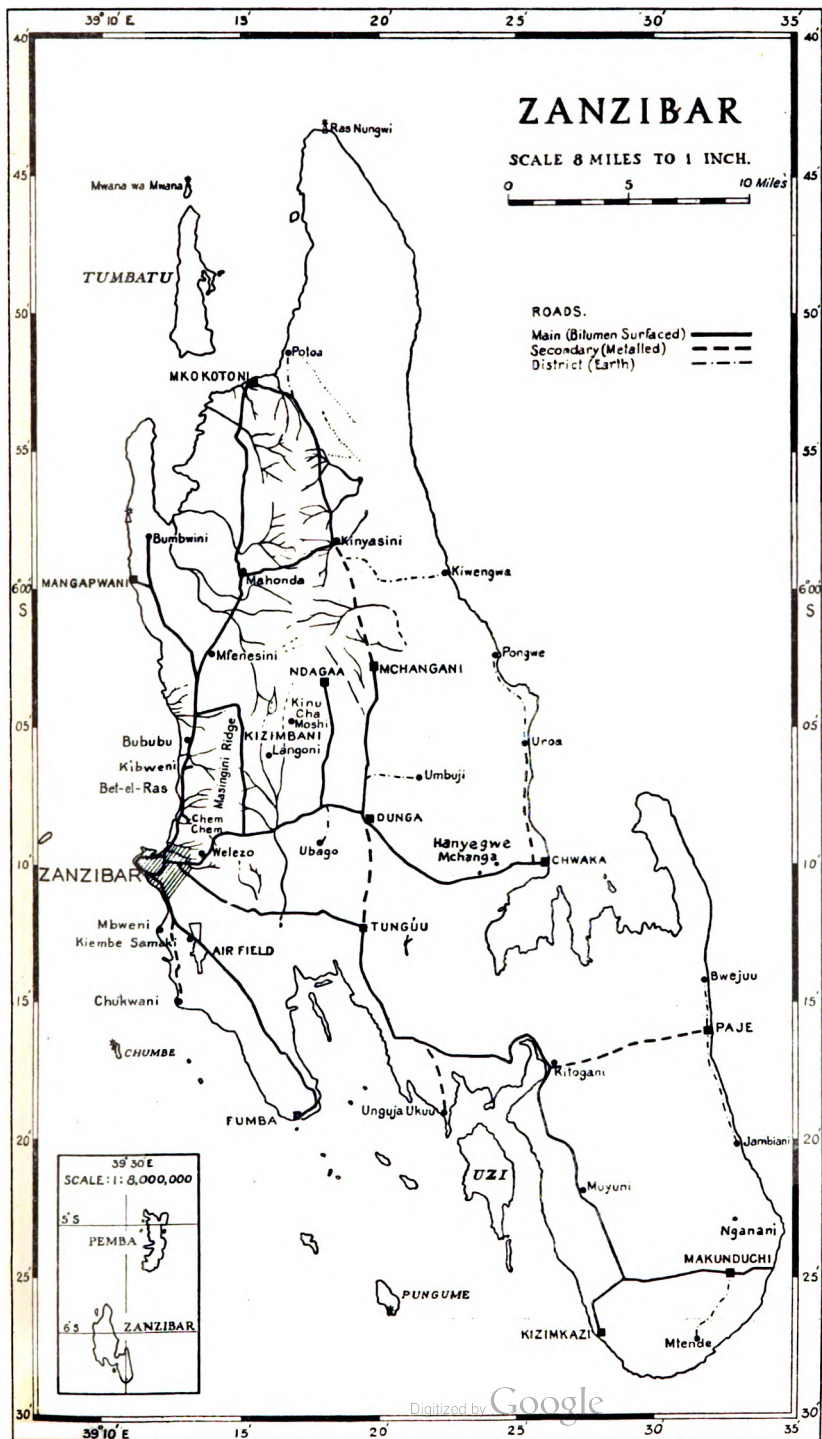
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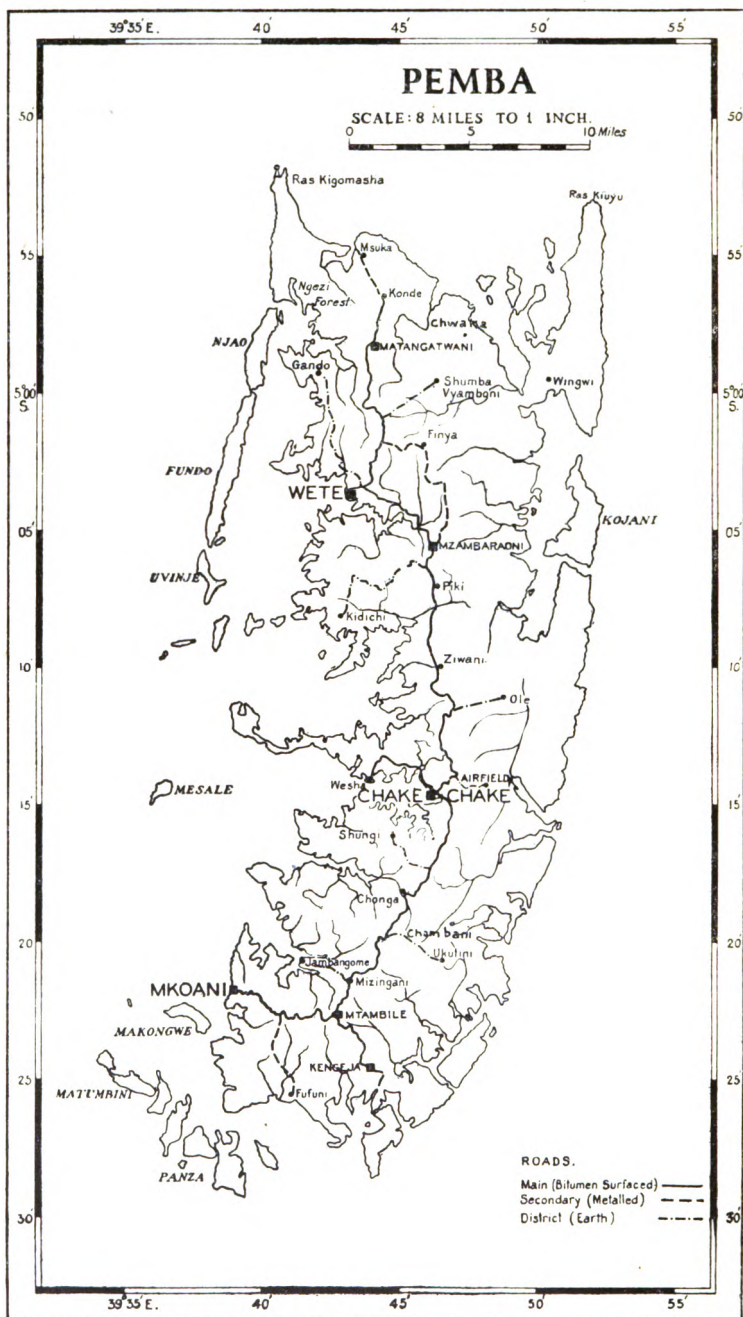
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REPORT ON ZANZIBAR

FOR THE YEARS
1949 & 1950

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PART I

Review of 1949 & 1950

A SMALL clove crop in 1949 was followed by a bumper crop in 1950 which brought with it a period of great prosperity. The cloves fetched prices which broke all previous records : a hundred pounds were sold at Shs. 79 in January, 1950, but by December, prices rocketed to Shs. 230/25 and were still rising strongly at the close of the year. Some idea of the amount of money about is conveyed by the fact that up to the end of December £984,750 had been remitted by the Clove Growers Association to Pemba to finance the clove harvest. Many plantation owners planned to go on pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Sudden Death Control Scheme for the cutting out of diseased and suspect clove trees in affected areas, which was planned to begin in the middle of 1950, had to be abandoned owing to the vast increase in estimated cost revealed by the most recent survey of the progress of the disease. Pemba growers, who had always opposed it, greeted this news with undisguised pleasure and relief.

The progress of the Development and Welfare Schemes has been satisfactory in spite of labour shortage in the latter half of 1950 when most Africans turned to clove picking. The Seyyid Khalifa Schools were completed ; they are about four miles from the town, built on the site of an old palace on the sea shore, and the pupils get plenty of swimming and fishing. In the township the building of the new offices and stores for the Zanzibar Fisheries Scheme was completed and good progress was made with the new school, the Sir Euan Smith Madressa. A Fishery Officer was appointed late in 1949 to work on the Fisheries Scheme in the Development Programme. The foundation of the new town hospital was laid at the end of 1950 and work has been going ahead at a good pace. At Makunduchi, the new maternity home was opened by Her Highness the Sultana in August, 1950. At Wete hospital in Pemba, the new Mnazi Moja Ward, operating theatre, kitchen, incinerator and disinfector were finished.

The Sociological Survey of the Protectorate, which was directed by Professor Edward Batson of Cape Town University, was completed in 1949. Professor Batson is in Cape Town working on the data collected, but owing to unavoidable delays the report is not yet ready for publication.

The Social Welfare Section continued to expand its activities and in 1950 gave attention to 742 new family-cases in Zanzibar and Pemba islands. The Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society has been doing valuable work in helping the needy and a sharp decline is noticeable in the number of mendicants who used to roam about the narrow streets of Zanzibar town.

Their Highnesses the Sultan and the Sultana paid a state visit to Mombasa for the opening of the Arab Boys Secondary School (which His Highness performed) and the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education. On their return Their Highnesses called at Pemba where they were received with great rejoicings. Pemba was gay for the three days of the State Visit. The whole population immensely appreciated this opportunity of entertaining their sovereign and of demonstrating the deep affection and loyalty in which he is held by all.

His Excellency the British Resident carried out numerous tours in the rural areas of Zanzibar Island and also paid periodical visits to Pemba.

Among the visitors who came to Zanzibar were Sir Thomas Lloyd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. W. L. Gorell-Barnes, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State : both paid short visits to Pemba. Dr. F. J. Harlow, the Secretary of State's Assistant Educational Adviser (Technical Education), also visited Zanzibar and met the Legislative Council Select Committee on Technical Education. These visits are most welcome as they afford opportunities for useful discussions on the spot.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE estimated population of the Protectorate at mid-year, 1950, was 269,000. A general census was held in February, 1948, and yielded the following figures :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Africans ...	104,065	95,910	199,975
Arabs ...	24,339	20,221	44,560
Goans ...	383	298	681
Indians ...	7,924	7,287	15,211
Europeans ...	158	138	296
Others...	1,615	1,754	3,439*
TOTAL ...	138,554	125,608	264,162

* Including 3,267 Comorians.

The total population had increased from 235,428 at the 1931 census to 264,162 in 1948—comprising 149,575 persons in Zanzibar Island and 114,587 in Pemba Island.

The only large town in the Protectorate is the city of Zanzibar itself with a population, at the 1948 census, of 45,275, which had hardly varied at all since 1931. Of this total, 22,310 are Africans, 7,080 Arabs, 12,998 Indians, and 240 Europeans. There are three small townships in Pemba with populations of 3,806 (Wete), 3,014 (Chake) and 883 (Mkoani), all of which have increased appreciably in size since the 1931 census.

A large number of different Asiatic communities and of Arab and African tribes is represented in the population but detailed figures are not available. There is a considerable coming and going between the Protectorate and Arabia and India, particularly by the seasonal dhows which arrive with the north-east monsoon and return with the south-west. There is also, of course, a constant interchange with the mainland territories of East Africa, which is facilitated in the case of permanent residents of any of these territories and in the case of all Africans, the latter being exempted from the provisions of the Immigration (Control) Decree, 1947. The European community consists almost entirely of

British officials of the Protectorate Government, and their families, though there is a small British commercial community (banks, shipping, Cable & Wireless, etc.), and missionaries.

Registration of births and deaths of all races throughout the Protectorate is compulsory by law, and in 1945 steps were taken to check its efficiency in rural areas for the African population by compiling statistics in respect of the ten-year period 1935-44 and relating them to an estimate of the population which was carried out in Shehias in 1944. The figures arrived at show an average annual birth rate of 16.0 per thousand population compared with an average death rate of 14.7 in Zanzibar Island and a birth rate of 15.6 per thousand compared with a death rate of 10.3 in Pemba Island.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

The main work of the Protectorate is agriculture of one kind or another, and at the present time a large proportion of the rural population is engaged in food production ; paid labour is almost entirely dependent on the Protectorate's two major industries, cloves and coconuts, and the processing and handling of their products.

Agricultural labourers employed by Government numbered about 1,200 and received the following rates :

Plantation Weeding

For a task of 735 sq. yards or in ring-weeding a task of 40 trees (both tasks represent about 4 hours' work per day)	Shs. 2/-
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Coconut Picking

For climbing 100 trees (average of 40 trees climbed per day)	„ 7/50
For gathering 1,000 nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 7/50
For husking 1,000 nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2/75
For breaking and drying 1,000 nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 5/-

<i>Clove Picking</i>	1949-50 harvest.	1950-51 harvest.
----------------------	------------------	------------------

Per pishi of 4 lb. of freshly stemmed cloves	20 to 30 cents.	25 to 50 cents.
--	-----	-----	-----------------	-----------------

The principal occupations and the daily wages of Public Works Department employees from 1st January, 1949, to 30th April, 1949, were as follows :

<i>Occupation</i>				<i>Skilled Shs. per day</i>	<i>Semi-skilled Shs. per day</i>	<i>Unskilled Shs. per day</i>
Carpenters :						
Asian	...	...	9/70	6/10 to 8/60	—	
African	...	...	7/60	5/60 to 6/10	—	
Masons :						
Asian	...	...	9/10	5/70 to 7/70	—	
African	...	...	6/70	3/32 to 4/50	—	
Painters :						
Asian	...	...	—	2/20 to 3/32	—	
African	...	...	4/-	2/20 to 3/32	—	
Fitters & Mechanics :						
Asian	}	...	...	7/10	2/95 to 4/50	—
African		...	...	
Pipe Layers :						
Asian	}	...	...	8/10	5/10 to 7/10	—
African		...	...	
Labourers :						
African	...	...	—	—	2/-	

As from 1st May, 1949, there was a general wage increase. The new rates which are given below were in force at 31st December, 1950.

From Shs. 14/- to Shs. 18/- per day :

Overseer carpenter, overseer mason, overseer electrician, and senior works overseer.

From Shs. 10/50 to Shs. 14/- per day :

Senior carpenter, senior mason, electrician, carpenter electrician, mason electrician, mechanic, motor mechanic, head fitter, head blacksmith, and works overseer.

From Shs. 7/50 to Shs. 10/50 per day :

Carpenter, mason, assistant electrician, junior mechanic, fitter, engine driver (Water Works), blacksmith, senior pipe layer, and greaser (Power Station).

From Shs. 6/- to Shs. 7/50 per day :

Assistant fitter, senior lorry driver, senior road-roller driver, senior stone-breaker driver, assistant blacksmith, billman, telephone operator, pipe layer, plumber, carpenter improver, mason improver, electrician improver, and greaser improver (Power Station).

From Shs. 4/- to Shs. 6/- per day :

Painter, vulcanizer, boiler maker's mate, lorry driver, junior road-roller driver, junior stone-breaker driver, waste water inspector, senior drain boy, pumper, storeman, headman, junior telephone operator, pipe layer improver, assistant plumber, fuse duty man and handyman, guardian, sub road overseer, sub building overseer, and sub electrician overseer.

From Shs. 2/50 to Shs. 4/- per day :

Painter improver, caretaker, drain boy, cleaner, blacksmith's mate, telephone linesman, skilled labourer (trimmer, destructor fireman, moulder's mate, gatekeeper), telephone operator trainee, junior plumber, street lamplighter, ganger, improver road-roller driver, artisan trainee (equivalent to apprentice), and tar sprayer.

Shs. 2/- per day :

Unskilled labour.*

The average daily muster roll strength of the Public Works Department was about 1,200 ; 600 of these at one time were concentrated on the aerodrome. The average number of hours worked was eight per day, or 46 hours per week, or 36 hours per week for those employed on task work.

The average number and wages of daily workers employed by the Development Department and by the Department's Contractor were as follows :

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT						
		<i>Wages per day from Jan. to Dec. 1949.</i>		<i>Wages per day from Jan. to Dec. 1950.</i>		<i>Average number per day.</i>
		From Shs.	To Shs.	From Shs.	To Shs.	
Masons	...	3/50	6/50	5/-	8/-	30
Carpenters	...	3/-	6/-	5/-	7/-	15
Drivers	...	2/50	2/75	4/50	5/-	6
Labourers	...	1/30	2/-	2/-	3/50	210

Time worked—8 hours per day.

* With effect from 1st April, 1950, all unskilled Government labour with more than 15 years service received a bonus of 50 cents per day.

CONTRACTOR

		<i>Wages per day from Jan. to Dec. 1949.</i>		<i>Wages per day from Jan. to Dec. 1950.</i>		<i>Average number per day.</i>
		From	To	From	To	
		Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	
Masons	...	8/-	10/-	5/-	16/-	70
Carpenters	...	8/-	10/-	5/-	16/-	35
Labourers	...	1/75	2/50	2/-	2/50	80

Time worked—8 hours per day.

COST OF LIVING

The following list of retail prices of commodities normally consumed by African workers gives an indication of the cost of living during 1949 and 1950 :

<i>Commodity.</i>		<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1949.</i>		<i>1950.</i>
			<i>1st Jan.</i>	<i>1st Dec.</i>	<i>1st Dec.</i>
Cassava (raw)	.. ..	lb.	7-8 cts.	8-10 cts.	5-10 cts.
Coconut	.. ..	each	10-17 "	12-20 "	15-30 "
Sweet potatoes	.. ..	lb.	7-8 "	10-12 "	7½-10 "
Bananas	.. ..	½ bunch	40-50 "	40-50 "	50-60 "
Meat	.. ..	lb.	Shs. 1/25	Shs. 1/25	Shs. 1/50
Fish	.. ..	lb.	50-60 cts.	40-50 cts.	50-75 cts.
Wheat flour	.. ..	Kibaba (1/64 bushel)	35 "	36 "	37 "
Maize flour	.. ..	—do.—	25 "	26 "	27 "
Coconut oil	.. ..	lb.	97 "	82 "	Shs. 1/05
Bread (pipa)	.. ..	4½ oz.	15 "	15½ "	15 cts.
Sugar	.. ..	lb.	30 "	40 "	40 "
Tea	.. ..	lb.	Shs. 2/32	Shs. 2/32	Shs. 3/60
Milk	.. ..	pint	50 cts.	50 cts.	50 cts.
Bambara Nuts (njugumawe)	.. ..	Kibaba (1/64 bushel)	35-37 "	35-37 "	80 "
Cow peas (kun de)	.. ..	—do.—	35-40 "	55 "	60 "
Kerosene	.. ..	pint	30 "	35 "	40 "
Soap	.. ..	bar of ½ lb.	Shs. 1/05	90 "	Shs. 1/-
Cigarettes	.. ..	each	5-5½ cts.	5-5½ "	5 "
Matches	.. ..	box	5-10 "	5-10 "	7½-10 "
			Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Hoe	.. ..	each	4/50 - 5/-	3/15 - 3/65	3/- - 3/50
Gray Shirting	.. ..	yard	1/75 - 1/88	1/50	2/-
Kangas	.. ..	pair	9/80	9/70 - 13/-	10/- - 17/-
Kaniki	.. ..	pair	9/92 - 10/68	10/68	10/50
Khaki shorts	.. ..	each	8/-	7/-	7/50 - 12/-
Shirt	.. ..	each	4/- - 7/50	4/- - 7/50	7/50 - 9/-
Kanzu	.. ..	each	9/-	8/-	10/- - 12/-
Shuka	.. ..	each	4/-	3/50	5/-
Native bed	.. ..	each	5/-	5/-	5/-
Mat	.. ..	each	5/-	5/-	5/-
Cooking pot (earthenware)	.. ..	each	40 cts.	40 cts.	40 cts.
			Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Cooking pot (aluminium)	.. ..	each	3/- - 7/50	3/- - 7/50	4/50
Room rent	.. ..	1 room monthly	4/50 - 6/-	4/50 - 8/-	6/- - 10/-

TRADE UNIONS

In 1949 the Zanzibar Seamen's Union was registered, and the registration of the Zanzibar Carpenters' Association, which had long been inactive, was cancelled at the request of the Association.

In 1950 the Oil and Soap Manufacturers Association was registered.

The unions previously registered are the Labour Association, membership of which is confined to porters, packers and hamali-cart drivers, the European Servants Union (domestic servants in European employment), and the Shop Assistants' Association.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The only real industrial dispute which came to the notice of Labour Officers during 1949 was a small strike in October by employees of the Shell Company of East Africa when called upon to perform the unusually arduous task of dismantling a petrol storage tank at the local depot, with no difference of wages. Daily paid employees demanded a hundred per cent increase from Shs. 2/- to Shs. 4/- per day, and permanent employees stopped work in sympathy with them. A representative of the Company's head office in Nairobi arrived by air and, after consultation with the Labour Officer, it was decided to pay an extra shilling a day as a bonus to men employed on the task of dismantling the tank. This offer was accepted and all employees resumed work. The number of men affected was 15 and the man-days lost amounted to 120.

Government employees on daily rates made representations regarding their terms of service, which resulted in the following improvements :

- (a) No daily paid employee who has served more than five years shall have his service terminated for any reason, including dismissal for misconduct, without the prior approval of the head of the department concerned.
- (b) No daily paid employee who has served for more than five "effective" years shall have his service terminated without being given one month's notice or one month's pay in lieu of notice.
- (c) Extension of the period in respect of which a gratuity can be earned.

Ten men, who represented themselves to be spokesmen on behalf of all the daily paid labour of the Government, had a number of interviews with the Senior Commissioner during the last three months of the year to press certain requests which they desired of the Government, e.g. for retrospective payment of the difference between the old and the recently enhanced rates of pay (on the analogy of similar payments made to the permanent staff) ; for the introduction of some system of increments of pay for long continued service; for increased annual leave, and for free steamer passages on such leave to the African main-

land, etc. On most of these points the Government was able to make little concession although at the end of the year it still reserved its reply on the question of a system of financial reward for regular and prolonged service. In December there was talk of strike action to back these requests but it did not materialise as the promoters found inadequate support among both the labour themselves and the general public.

Dock workers of the African Wharfrage Company whose repudiation of their contract led to the general strike of September, 1948, appeared well satisfied with their new terms of service, and the relations between them and their employers were most satisfactory.

The year 1950 was free from industrial disputes.

LEGISLATION

No new Decrees affecting labour were enacted during the years 1949 and 1950. Factory legislation is contained in the Factory (Supervision and Safety) Decree of 1943.

There is no legislative provision for sickness or old age.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE

Year	Import Duty £	Clove Duty £	Licences £	Colonial Development and Welfare Grants £	Other Revenue £	Total £
1940 ..	133,982	136,025	28,506	311	166,747	465,571
1941 ..	132,835	207,139	36,760	382	188,209	565,325
1942 ..	137,934	140,278	49,884	667	220,340	549,103
1943 ..	165,880	88,465	50,043	1,380	229,383	535,151
1944 ..	206,529	85,841	80,912	2,166	263,785	639,233
1945 ..	202,856	105,955	59,852	14,174	246,029	628,866
1946 ..	276,818	195,053	51,398	25,627	246,167	795,063
1947 ..	276,738	97,538	53,936	56,426	261,695	746,333
1948 ..	290,785	188,312	70,594	91,757	259,760	901,208
1949 ..	395,876	151,508	56,755	93,374	420,824	1,118,337
1950 ..	394,659	488,448	118,724	233,335	468,003	1,703,169

EXPENDITURE

Year	Agriculture £	Health £	Education £	Other Ex- penditure £	Total £
1940	26,421	40,337	28,205	428,663	523,626
1941	24,626	41,411	29,854	384,679	480,570
1942	26,090	45,732	33,295	378,648	483,765
1943	29,072	50,586	35,302	384,125	499,085
1944	32,110	50,993	40,304	442,535	565,942
1945	35,601	51,997	46,999	513,389	647,986
1946	39,176	56,992	56,773	596,592	749,533
1947	63,136	81,047	82,808	650,729	877,720
1948	76,949	80,192	76,895	703,637	937,673
1949	86,275	80,937	85,228	958,572	1,209,012
1950	58,801	93,212	88,680	1,001,606	1,242,299

ZANZIBAR
PUBLIC DEBT
Nil.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a comparative statement of the surplus of Assets over Liabilities for the years 1940-1950 :

Year	£	Year	£
1940	297,779	1946	623,709
1941	383,176	1947	462,004
1942	450,456	1948	434,589
1943	489,650	1949	326,534
1944	565,108	1950	792,499
1945	547,408		

The following is an abridged statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ended 31st December, 1950 :

LIABILITIES	£	ASSETS	£
Special Funds ...	664,854	Special Funds	
		Invested	579,165
Other Funds and		Cash on Deposit ...	54,193
Accounts ...	56,159		
Grants from Col.		Advances	71,784
Development and		Surplus Funds	
Welfare Funds ...	12,127	Invested	536,779
Deposits	54,844	Suspense	218
Suspense	17,600	Cash other than	
General Revenue		Cash on Deposit	355,944
Balance	742,912		
Development			
Revenue Balance	49,587		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1,598,083		1,598,083
	<hr/>		<hr/>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELDS

The principal heads of taxation are customs import duties (£394,659 in 1950), clove duty (£488,448 in 1950) and income tax (£78,792 in 1950). There is no poll or hut tax or other important source of direct or indirect taxation.

Customs Tariff

Schedule I of the Customs Tariff Decree was amended on 24th December, 1948, to raise the basic *ad valorem* duty from 15 per cent to 20 per cent and also to add certain articles to the Tariff which had previously been exempt.

Export duties are charged on copra, coconut oil, soap, cloves, clove stems, mother of cloves and mangrove bark produced in the Protectorate.

Excise and Stamp Duties

The Stamp Duty Decree (No. 5 of 1940) imposed stamp duty on various instruments including :

Conveyance.—Shs. 2 where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance does not exceed Shs. 100/-.

Shs. 4 for every Shs. 200/- or part thereof where it exceeds Shs. 100/- but does not exceed Shs. 2,000/-.

Shs. 20 for every Shs. 1,000/- or part thereof in excess of Shs. 2,000/-.

Lease.—Twice the duty on a mortgage or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage-Deed.—50 cents for every Shs. 100/- or part thereof.

Settlement.—Half the duty on a conveyance for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled.

Wakf—Deed of Dedication.—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property dedicated.

Income Tax

Income tax was first introduced in the year 1940 under Decree No. 1 of that year. The rates charged are common to all East African Territories and were revised in 1949 by Decree 18 of 1949 ; they are briefly as follows for residents in the Protectorate :

Allowances

Married men	£350
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

First child	{	under the age	...	£80
-----------------	-----	---	---------------	-----	-----

Next three children, each	{	of 16, or still	...	£40
		receiving educa-		
		tion.		

Life insurance premiums up to a specified limit.

Widows and Orphans Pensions contributions.

Rate of Tax on remaining income

The tax varies from Sh. 1 on a chargeable income of £1 to Shs. 4/20 per £ on a chargeable income of £4,000. Thereafter an additional Shs. 5 is charged on every £ of the chargeable income in excess of £4,000

For persons other than individuals, e.g. companies, the tax is Shs. 4 on every £ of chargeable income.

Surtax

Where the total income of any individual, whether resident or not, exceeds £2,000 an additional tax (called surtax) is chargeable.

Estate Duty

Estate duty is governed by the Estate Duty Decree (No. 6 of 1940). No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £50 in value. The rate of duty rises from two per cent where the principal value exceeds £50 but does not exceed £500, to 20 per cent, where the principal value of the estate exceeds £275,000.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The currency of the Protectorate is composed of the coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in Zanzibar by a Currency Officer. The shilling is subdivided into 100 cents. A cupro-nickel shilling and 50-cent piece were first introduced into Zanzibar on 17th January, 1949, and put in circulation on 11th February of the same year. The original silver coinage is being recalled. The shilling is legal tender for the payment of any amount; the 50-cent piece is legal tender for an amount not exceeding 20 shillings; and the 10-cent, five-cent and one-cent pieces (bronze) are legal tender for an amount not exceeding one shilling. East African Currency Board notes are issued in denominations of Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10, and Shs. 5, and are legal tender for the amount expressed on the note.

Seyyidieh pice are still used as currency for small market transactions, one pice is regarded as equivalent to three cents and two pice are equivalent to five cents.

The amount of notes and coin in circulation at 31st December, according to the Currency Officer's circulation registers, were as follows :

			1949		1950
Notes	....	...	£240,900	...	£441,591
Coin	...	...	£186,263	...	£362,674

There are two joint stock banks in Zanzibar :

The National Bank of India Ltd. (Head Office : 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.)

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (Head Office : 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.)

There is also the private Indian banking firm of Messrs. Jetha Lila.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The total value of imports in 1950 was £3,879,344, an increase of £899,470 over the 1949 figure of £2,979,874. The total value of exports was £5,069,156, an increase of £2,245,820 over the 1949 figure of £2,823,336. The increase in import values was largely due to rising costs, but foodstuffs, especially grains and grain products, and piece-goods showed an increase in quantity. Exports of cloves were more than double the quantity for 1949, with higher prices, while clove oil and coconut oil also showed significant increases. The export of copra as such ceased entirely, local expelling mills using the whole amount produced.

As greater sums of money were available from export produce, the bazaar trade was brisk throughout the year and there was a profusion of "incentive" goods both in quantity and variety.

Trade enquiries from abroad were received in considerable numbers. The tourist traffic shows a tendency to increase and the need for a larger hotel of a more luxurious type than the existing one is becoming increasingly obvious.

The following table shows the principle articles imported and exported by quantity and value, during 1949 and 1950.

Imports

			1949		1950	
			Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Millet	..	cwt.	15,498	20,334	25,184	39,713
Pulses	..	"	51,679	66,669	59,000	101,424
Wheat flour	..	"	100,312	185,696	138,385	259,640
Flour, other sorts	..	"	54,818	54,767	78,982	88,653
Ghee	..	"	3,373	37,216	2,812	39,257
Tea	..	"	2,838	28,796	4,064	40,521
Cotton piece-goods	sq. yd.		7,087,133	518,143	8,750,252	650,316

Exports

Cloves	..	cental of 100 lb.	169,981	843,993	396,435	3,199,945
Copra	..	tons	7,922	424,938	—	—
Clove oil	..	lb.	320,882	77,058	343,565	113,621
Coconut oil	..	cwt.	130,791	582,039	160,179	786,086

Chapter 6: Production

Apart from its entrepôt trade, a valuable survival of the days when Zanzibar was the emporium of East Africa, the Protectorate is mainly dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural and marine products.

The chief agricultural industry centres round the clove tree, *Eugenia aromatica*, the aromatic buds of which are used as a spice throughout the world, for cigarettes in the Far East, for the preparation of vanillin and other flavourings in occidental countries, for dentistry and many other purposes. Cloves are produced by individual Arab, Indian and African agriculturists on their own plantations, and the task of picking is carried out with hired African labour drawn from the indigenous population or from temporary visitors from the mainland. Export is normally in the form of dried buds, or oil distilled from the flower stems on which the buds are borne. Oil is distilled from buds only in exceptional circumstances.

The total quantities of cloves received at the Central Clove Market for the seasonal years of 1948-49 and 1949-50 (the seasonal year is 1st July to 30th June) were 137,435 and 204,449 centals (100 lb.) respectively. The 1949-50 crop was about average and Pemba provided 73.6 per cent of it as compared with 79.2 per cent for the previous crop. Neither of these crops would have been sufficient to meet the export demands of 169,981 centals in 1949 and 396,435 in 1950, had not the second half of 1950 seen part of the harvest of a bumper crop. By 31st December, 277,218 centals of the new crop had already been received at the Central Clove Market and at present there is apparently a very considerable demand for cloves, especially in the Far East where large stocks of spice are being built up.

Exports of clove bud and stem oil were 320,882 lb. in 1949 and 343,565 in 1950.

The coconut industry ranks next in importance, copra products such as coconut oil, soap and oil cake forming some of the Protectorate's main exports. Copra is largely produced by the Omani Arabs who come down to Zanzibar on the north-east monsoon and, after trading for a few years, return to their homes. The coconut industry has increased in importance in recent years and in 1949, the value of coconut products exported was, for the first time, greater than that of cloves.

The export figures for 1948, 1949 and 1950 were :

Unit	1948		1949		1950	
	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Copra . . . tons	—	—	7,922	424,938	—	—
Coconut Oil cwt.	63,228	175,853	130,791	582,039	160,179	786,086
Oil cake . . cwt.	35,766	38,023	104,265	70,781	106,179	117,757
Soap, common & toilet cwt.	10,843	37,279	7,619	26,126	11,925	39,711

The chief reason for the increase in copra exports in 1949 was the delay in disposing of copra and copra products in the latter part of 1948 pending price negotiations with the Ministry of Food. For 1949 and 1950 satisfactory contract prices were arranged with the Ministry and the 1951 contract negotiated at the end of 1950 has also very greatly increased the interest taken in the copra trade. Kilns are being constructed, palms planted in large numbers—both activities aided by grants from the Copra Cess Fund—and the coconut oil and soap factories are becoming of increasing importance to the producer.

Mangrove bark, used in the tanning industry, is derived from certain species of the mangrove trees which are prolific inhabitants of the tidal creeks. Stripping and export of bark during the war years was so considerable that a temporary cessation in this trade has become necessary in order to allow the mangrove forests to recover. It is hoped soon, however, to organise the regular production of mangrove bark by proper controlled stripping.

Chillies, coil tobacco, citrus and other fruits also form part of the Protectorate's export trade. Interest in chillie production has increased in recent years.

Efforts are being made to extend the growing of cocoa ; a small number of trees have been growing in the Protectorate for the past fifty or more years. Several thousand seedlings have already been planted by the Agricultural Department and a few private agriculturists. Some interest is also being taken in the production of derris root, a new crop for the Protectorate which appears to grow well and provides a useful cash return.

Agricultural production for domestic use must also be mentioned. The year 1949 was one of severe drought which badly affected the rice crop and reduced the quantities of other staple foodstuffs ; 1950 was a better year and a good rice crop of 15,643 tons of paddy was reaped in both islands. In addition large quantities of cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, maize, millets, pulses and other food crops were grown and consumed locally. Owing mainly to its large urban population Zanzibar is not self-supporting in foodstuffs, nevertheless a large proportion of the food supply is produced locally by small farmers and peasant squatters and this adds materially to the Protectorate's economy.

At present the clove-growing areas carry few livestock though there is no doubt that, with proper management, considerable numbers of animals could be maintained. The wide, open grassy plains which have poor soils, and which are a feature of the eastern seaboard of both islands, especially Pemba, already maintain a fair number of cattle, and there is every indication that these areas could carry a much larger animal population. Cattle dips are being constructed in both islands,

but, whereas those in Pemba are being well attended, the Zanzibar dips have been virtually boycotted by cattle owners for reasons apparently unconnected with the merits or disadvantages of dipping.

A recent census gives the number of cattle in Pemba at approximately 21,000. A figure of 9,666 for Zanzibar was obtained during a recent count but it is thought to be an underestimate. Pemba produces sufficient meat for its own requirements.

Hides and skins are exported and steps to improve their quality have recently been taken. Shade suspension drying has been introduced in both islands and the improved products are being graded and baled in Zanzibar prior to export.

There are only three small forests, one in Zanzibar and two in Pemba, which yield a small amount of Mfuu (*Vitex cuneata*), Mtondoo (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), Mvule (*Chlorophora excelsa*) while jackwood (*Artocarpus integra*) is a useful timber of the clove areas. During the past two years two schemes for the afforestation of areas of Government-owned land have been inaugurated.

Fishing is, of course, a prominent activity ; the fish is consumed locally. Fish is distributed to inland areas mainly by bicycle. There is a small export of dried shark. Experimental fish-ponds, of both salt and fresh water, have been established during the past two years and other means are also being explored of increasing the production of fish in the territory.

There are no mineral resources, though lime-burning for local requirements and export forms a useful industry.

The only industries are the distillation of clove-oil, coconut-oil expression and the manufacture of soap.

The manufacture of coir fibre and rope by hand is fairly extensive in the coastal areas, but most of the resulting product is at present sold locally. It is hoped soon to establish a coconut-products factory under the auspices of the Copra Board, a corporate body with a non-official majority which will be empowered to impose a cess on exports of copra and copra products.

The clove industry is organised by the Clove Growers Association, a body formed in 1930 to protect the interest of clove growers by preventing violent market fluctuations, and by carrying surplus stocks a body formed in 1930 to protect the interest of clove growers by preventing violent market fluctuations, and carrying surplus stocks until such time as they can be sold. The business of the Association, which has the financial backing of Government, is conducted by a General Manager, who is not a Government official but is answerable to a Board of Management composed of official and unofficial members, with an official chairman.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

During 1949 and 1950, there were 42 and 41 Government primary schools respectively, 13 grant-aided schools, two Government secondary schools (one boys' and one girls', both including junior and senior secondary classes) and one rural middle school (junior secondary). The rural middle school and the Male Teacher-Training Centre are now called the Seyyid Khalifa Schools after the present Sultan. The total enrolment was 9,501 in 1949 and 9,082 in 1950 (end-of-year figures). In addition, there were two Government teacher-training centres for primary teachers, one for men and one for women.

There were also four small independent schools—the Comorian School, and three catering for younger children of various Indian religious sects. Over 600 non-Government Koran Schools were scattered throughout the two islands, each a one-teacher one-class school, with a total enrolment of about 5,500. From these classes of purely religious instruction, certain pupils passed into the normal schools every year.

The Government primary schools were attended in 1949 almost entirely by Arabs and Africans and had a roll of 5,661. In 1950 there were 6,044 pupils but almost 1,000 of these were Indians attending a big boys' combined primary and junior secondary school taken over by Government in January of that year. The apparent falling-off thus apparent in the 1950 figures was due to the prolonged absence of some hundreds of children, mainly boys and most of them in Pemba, who joined in the harvesting of the big clove crop towards the end of the year. If the enrolment figure for the first quarter of the year were given, the total would be 6,868.

The grant-aided schools had a total roll of 3,308 pupils in 1949 and 2,332 in 1950. Two of them, the Convent School and His Highness the Aga Khan's School for Boys, took pupils up to School Certificate standard.

There were two Government boys' schools for secondary education in 1949, and three in 1950, but in one centre only was education carried on up to School Certificate level; the remaining one in 1949 and two in 1950 were centres for junior secondary education only. The girls' secondary school was opened in 1947, and completed its 4-year course to School Certificate standard for the first time in 1950. Five hundred and thirty-two pupils attended Government secondary classes in 1949, and 706 in 1950. The senior secondary departments were inter-racial.

The medium of instruction was Kiswahili, except in the Indian primary schools, where it was Gujarati. The St. Joseph's Convent School (grant-aided), in which Goans predominated, was the only

school in which English was used in all standards, and where co-education was practised throughout.

One of the marked features of Government schools was the overwhelming proportion of boys ; they outnumbered the girls by about 5 to 1. The increase in the girls' numbers, after the much delayed start in organisation in 1927, continued to be slow because of the difficulty in finding and training women to be teachers, and by accommodation problems. Except in the lower standards of a few shamba schools, co-education is not possible in this Muslim land.

Adult evening classes were held wherever there was a demand for them. The number of centres decreased to three in 1950 from 10 in 1949 because of staffing difficulties. The classes were mainly for men, but classes for women in domestic science were popular at the Centre, where this subject was also taught to girls of the Town primary and secondary schools, and to women teachers in training. An encouraging development was the starting of English classes for women at Raha Leo, the new Civic Centre.

No provision is made for post-secondary education and those pursuing higher studies go overseas. Arabs and Africans may be sent on Government Scholarships to Makerere College in Uganda where it is possible for them to receive diplomas in such subjects as education, medicine, veterinary science, and agriculture. Indian students generally go to India for higher professional training.

Selected students of all races receive overseas scholarships under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, from the Nuffield Foundation, the British Council, or from local Government funds. Most of these students go to the United Kingdom, the bulk of the remainder to India.

The training of primary teachers, men and women, is carried on locally. The Male Training Centre—with the Rural Middle School—used to be at an inland site, but has been housed since 1949 in buildings built by the sea with Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

A number of apprentices are trained by the Agricultural, Medical and Public Works Departments. A few candidates for other forms of training are sent to centres on the mainland.

HEALTH

The staff position improved during the latter part of 1949 owing to the arrival of one senior medical officer, a surgical specialist and one medical officer and three nursing sisters. It was thus possible to provide improved services in Pemba and to restore in a small way the school medical service.

The training of sanitary inspectors continued up to March, 1950, when the sanitary inspector teacher went on leave and was not replaced. Four candidates passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary

Institute in 1949 and two in 1950. The training of nurses and midwives continued and the number in the training school had increased to 50 by December, 1950. Four nurses passed the final examination in 1949 and seven nurses and five midwives passed in 1950.

Plans for a new hospital in Zanzibar with about 250 beds to replace the existing out-of-date building were completed and the foundation of the new hospital laid at the end of 1950.

A new Mental Hospital was opened in March, 1949. It is situated three miles from Zanzibar Town. The hospital is a modern building and provides accommodation for the different types of patient in separate blocks. The hospital was filled almost to capacity with 78 male and 53 female patients soon after it was opened.

A new rural Maternity Hospital was opened by Her Highness the Sultana in August, 1950. It is situated at Makunduchi, 40 miles from Zanzibar Town, and contains six beds and accommodation for ante-natal patients and adequate staff quarters. This hospital is proving very popular; 80 in-patients and 106 ante-natal cases were treated up to the end of December, 1950.

At Wete, in the island of Pemba, a new 50-bed ward was opened in March, 1950, and a new operating theatre in June, 1950.

Tuberculosis is a serious problem in Zanzibar where 168 cases were notified in 1949 and 135 in 1950. To combat this menace, plans have been made to do a tuberculosis survey in Zanzibar and Pemba and, after the survey, to inoculate susceptible sections of the population with B.C.G. A sanatorium of about 40 beds is being built on high ground 13 miles from Zanzibar Town.

The numbers of cases of malaria recorded for 1949 and 1950 are 8,222 and 8,832 respectively. Precautions were taken to oil breeding places of mosquitoes in the town and a protective belt of half a mile outside the town was regularly sprayed with D.D.T.

The school dental service, which was discontinued in 1948, was restarted in 1950 on the return of the Assistant Dental Surgeon after qualifying in the United Kingdom. Five thousand seven hundred and twenty-three school children were examined during the year, of whom 3,121 required treatment.

In spite of the prevalence of malaria, chronic helminthiasis and malnutrition the general health of the population was reasonably good. No major epidemic occurred during 1949 and 1950. Zanzibar is fortunate in being free from small-pox, plague, trypanosomiasis and relapsing fever. Trachoma is comparatively rare, cerebro-spinal meningitis very rare and typhoid fever, although it occurs, is by no means common. Amoebic dysentery is widespread, although complications such as liver abscesses are not often seen. Venereal diseases remained high with 1,442 cases treated in 1949 and 1,557 in 1950.

The usual type of native house is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual. In the main, such houses have from two to four rooms, and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for the purpose. Elaborate sanitary arrangements are rare : many dwellings possess small shelters nearby in which a cesspit is dug ; but in the towns the privy and cesspit are frequently within the hut : only the poorest have no sanitary arrangements at all. This type of building is comparatively inexpensive and can be built to a large extent from material available on the spot or nearby. One of its chief weaknesses is the tendency of the roof to collapse owing to the insufficient strength of the supporting posts. In recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, white-washing, and lime plastering and washing.

Almost all the country folk own their houses, which they erect themselves. In the town of Zanzibar the African usually owns his hut but not the site. The ground landlords are Arabs or Indians, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. In recent years the cost of materials has increased, and now, outside Zanzibar Town, a three-roomed hut of average quality would cost—including labour—upwards of £45. Within the town it might cost as much as £75.

With 250 persons to the square mile, Zanzibar Protectorate is one of the most densely populated countries of Africa. Indeed, according to the tentative classification of Professor Dodd (*Dimensions of Society*, New York, 1942), the whole population of the Protectorate is, on an average, on the border line between rural and urban density.

Thus it is of unusual interest that the average density of population per dwelling throughout the Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of three persons or less. In Zanzibar Town the average is higher than this : 4.66 in the Stone Town with its many large dwellings, 3.50 in the native town of Ngambo. In the rest of Zanzibar Island and Pemba the average is less than three. Whilst these figures do not point to any serious degree of overcrowding, the fact that one-third of the population of Zanzibar Island live in the town of Zanzibar has led to some of the worst features of native slums.

Town Improvement

Consequently, when, in 1943, the Government took in hand the improvement of housing conditions, it was to Zanzibar Town in particular, and the three townships of Pemba in a lesser degree, that it first applied itself. All four urban localities have one characteristic in common, namely that the stone-built quarters are inhabited mainly

by Indians and Arabs, and the hutted quarters by Africans. In both there is serious building congestion and lack of adequate sewerage, drainage and ventilation ; while the former are susceptible only of gradual improvement, the latter call for a careful balance of modern ideas with consideration for native tastes and means.

Financial difficulties began to show themselves forcibly in 1949, when it was found necessary to reduce the work from what was originally contemplated. Since the inception of the town improvement schemes 101 utility* and 153 reception* houses have been built. During 1950 drainage and levelling work was carried out at four localities in Ngambo. Sullage-pit drainage for 18 houses at Miembeni and Holmwood was completed. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of cement, all utility and reception houses were built out of locally produced material. The windows and doors and roofing materials were made from locally grown wood.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Life

The Civic Centre (Raha Leo) in Ngambo which was opened in January, 1948, has been the principal meeting place for the various communal activities of the African population in the Town. The Civic Centre has also been used by other races and, except for entertainments organised by individual clubs, the public using the Centre has been cosmopolitan. The Centre consists of a coffee shop and a post office in addition to the main building comprising men's and women's reading rooms, a committee room for the use of the Managing Committee and voluntary societies, and a hall for lectures, dancing and other entertainments. There is also a fully equipped children's playground.

Full use has been made of all these facilities, and the open space in front of the main building has proved most popular as a meeting place for social intercourse. There has been an extension of classes for women, reading and writing in Kiswahili being introduced during 1949, and in English during 1950.

The daily broadcasts of the news and occasional broadcasts of concerts of Arab music by local artists were always well attended.

The Ladies' Club in the old Portuguese Fort, which was opened in 1947, continued to increase its membership which at the end of 1950 stood at 370. Netball matches have been played against teams of European ladies, and table tennis introduced. A lending library has been started with books in Arabic, Gujarati and Kiswahili.

* Utility is the term given to houses specially designed for the Ngambo shum clearance scheme. ["Reception houses" are houses erected on the outskirts of the township area to receive families temporarily displaced during the process of rebuilding within the township.

Continued use was made of the Victoria Gardens and Hall, which are Government property, by all races in Zanzibar, for a variety of meetings and entertainments.

In rural areas the principal activity has been in Makunduchi, the special area selected in 1947 for community development. The development in this area has been directed by the Social Welfare Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of the Senior Commissioner, the members being the Senior Medical Officer, the Director of Education and the Director of Agriculture, with the Welfare Officers as joint secretaries. In the Makunduchi area itself a community development team has been at work consisting of the Mudir, a resident sanitary inspector, the local schoolmaster and an Agricultural Officer. Their activities have been co-ordinated by the District Commissioner who has been *ex officio* Community Development Officer.

It had been hoped that the establishment of a Local Council at Makunduchi would provide a stimulus to community development. Unfortunately there was hostility in 1949 to the Council which was expressed in a lack of co-operation by villagers with the community development team. During 1950 it appeared that this difficulty had been largely overcome, but from later experience it is now known that the co-operation was entirely superficial. A village hall was built in 1950 by the Development Authority. The community development team has appointed a sub-committee to assist them in the administration of this social centre.

At Kiembe Samaki there has been continued use of the village hall for religious and social events, lectures, etc. Attendance at the adult class in Kiswahili has been well maintained. The children's school, built and financed by the villagers themselves, was completed in 1949 and provides better accommodation for children's classes than the village hall used hitherto. A monthly class in sewing and dress-making, started at the end of 1949, has held the sustained interest of a small group of women.

At Chwaka the monthly meetings for women, started in 1947, have been held regularly. The main activity has been sewing and latterly knitting. Some talks on housewifery were given during 1949.

Boy Scouts', Girl Guides' and Wolf Cubs' activities were fully maintained in the Town. The start made in 1947 with rural scouting has gained impetus and the number of rural troops (including Pemba) now exceeds that of the Town.

Relief of the Destitute and the Disabled

Increased use was made by the public of the service offered by Welfare staff to help individuals in solving their personal problems, the majority of which arose from poverty. In many of these cases detailed case-work was undertaken.

Supervision of school attendance officers by the Woman Welfare Officer was continued in 1949 and by close co-operation of Welfare Officers with the Education Department every effort was made to ensure that no pupil should fail to attend school on account of poverty or neglect. As from 1st January, 1950, the employment of School Attendance officers by the Education Department was discontinued on grounds of economy, but one of these officers has since been re-employed as an Assistant Welfare Officer and there has been no reduction in the co-operation between the schools and the Welfare staff.

The Welfare Staff co-operated with the Medical Department in the following ways :

- (a) They provided regular financial assistance, and if necessary, accommodation for aged and infirm persons for whom institutional treatment was not essential, thus relieving the pressure on accommodation in the hospital and poor house.
- (b) When required, they visited in-patients who were believed to have difficult home circumstances.
- (c) Patients were referred by doctors to the Welfare Officer for assistance in economic difficulties which were retarding their recovery. Several cases were referred in which it was essential that a period of rest should follow discharge from hospital or out-patient treatment be completed, and it was found that this could only be achieved by financial assistance.
- (d) Notifications of cases of tuberculosis were forwarded confidentially to the Welfare Officer to enable him to arrange assistance to any patients who were unable for financial reasons to obtain a suitable diet, or who might, on account of poverty, start work in spite of contrary instructions from the Medical Officer. In such cases regular visits were paid to the homes.

In all these activities the Welfare Officers received the fullest co-operation of the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society, of which they were the joint honorary secretaries. The Society provided the financial assistance required after each case had been considered in committee, and the Society's voluntary workers also assisted considerably in home visiting.

A blind youth who was partially maintained by the Society while he was learning to make baskets, mats, brushes and similar articles has proved himself to be a competent instructor and organiser. The aged and infirm men's handicrafts centre has grown under his guidance from small beginnings to an organisation capable of undertaking Government contracts satisfactorily. At the end of 1950 there were 48 aged and infirm men occupied at the centre in making mats, baskets and brushes. Nearly all these men had hitherto been mendicants. Eight aged and infirm women were employed in their own homes supplying plaiting for use in the men's handicraft centre. A centre for aged and

infirm women was started at the beginning of June, 1950, and has been very successful. A woman instructor has been paid by Government to teach the women to make fine-quality articles three mornings a week and at other times the women continue the work in their own homes. The articles have been sold to the public by the Woman Welfare Officer who is engaged in the promotion of handicrafts in the Protectorate. Materials have been provided in part by purchase by the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society and in part by the Agricultural Department. At the end of the year 24 women were employed; some of these had been mendicants. It is not expected that any of these aged persons will be able to maintain themselves fully by their own efforts, but they have been able to augment the allowances paid to them by the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society and have welcomed the opportunity of useful occupation.

The Roman Catholic Mission's poor-house at Walezo (160 beds), which is Government grant-aided and has the fullest co-operation of the Medical Department, receives aged and infirm persons in need of institutional care. A member of the Welfare staff visited Walezo weekly to learn of any troubles which the inmates might have outside the poor-house. Assistance was given whenever possible, and in some cases as a result of change of circumstances discharges were arranged.

An Assistant Welfare Officer was posted to Pemba in June, 1949, and a good start has been made in the relief of the destitute and disabled on the same lines as in Zanzibar. At the end of 1950 good progress had been made in the formation in Pemba of a voluntary organisation similar to the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services

Fifty boys in 1949 and 60 boys and one girl in 1950 appeared before the Juvenile Court for the following offences :

	1949	1950
Larceny	24	27
Housebreaking	5	2
Throwing missiles... ..	3	3
Idle and disorderly	5	5
Receiving stolen property	1	—
Wounding	1	2
Assault	3	2
Indecent assault	1	—
Affray	—	1
Reckless riding	5	16
Riding bicycle without light	1	—
Riding bicycle with insufficient brakes	1	—
Allowing animal to stray	—	1
In need of care and protection	—	2

and were dealt with in the following ways :

	1949	1950
Caning	4	8
Fined	4	16
Convicted and warned	5	9
Bound over with surety	5	8
Bound over on probation	13	2
Committed to Approved School	5	3
Acquitted and discharged	12	10
Dismissed	—	1
Withdrawn	—	2
Returned to mother on mainland	—	1
Legal guardianship	—	1
Pending	2	—

The Probation Officer made pre-trial enquiries in all these cases. The racial analysis was :

	1949	1950
African	27	35
Arab	3	8
Indian	19	10
Comorian	1	8

Of those placed on probation :

	1949	1950
African	3	2
Indian	9	—
Arab	1	—

During 1949 the total number of probationers supervised was 21 (including cases remaining from previous years). Six probationers completed their periods of supervision satisfactorily.

During 1950 the total number of probationers supervised was 25 (including those remaining from previous years). Ten juveniles and two adults completed their periods of supervision satisfactorily during the year. Three juveniles were unsatisfactory and were committed to the Approved School in Tanganyika before completing their period of supervision.

In the adult court in 1949 two males (one Indian and one Singhalese) and one woman (African) were placed on probation.

In 1950 the Probation Officer made Court enquiries in cases of four adult prisoners (one Comorian, two African and one Indian) who had appealed against sentence. In all four cases the sentences were revised and the prisoners were placed on probation under the supervision of the Probation Officer. One of the probationers has completed his period.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid

Shortly before discharge the majority of prisoners were seen in the Central Prison or prison camps by a member of the Welfare staff, who was thus able to obtain an indication of the number of prisoners who would be needing assistance to obtain work and details of their capabilities and training. It also afforded an opportunity for prisoners to discuss any personal problems they might have. During 1949 there were 484 interviews and during 1950 393.

Provision was made for assistance from Government funds to discharged prisoners by gifts of tools or materials for handicrafts, and temporary assistance in cash or kind during rehabilitation.

In Pemba there were few problems requiring the attention of the Assistant Welfare Officer among the prisoners in Wete gaol, as all of these were serving quite short sentences for very minor offences. The posting of an Assistant Welfare Officer to Pemba has, however, made it possible to give much more effective assistance to prisoners from the Central Prison who returned to homes in Pemba on their discharge.

In 1949 employment was found for 103 ex-prisoners. Eight were assisted with agricultural implements, three with scissors and coir to start mat-making, one with scissors and comb to follow the trade of barber and two with stock to start again in trade. Thirty-six ex-prisoners received other forms of financial assistance, mostly maintenance pending employment. In 1950 employment was found for 53 ex-prisoners; eight were assisted with agricultural implements and one with stock-in-trade to resume his coffee-seller's business.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-six Decrees were enacted in 1949 and 28 in 1950; the following were the most important :

Bankers' Books

Decree No. 10 of 1949 makes statutory provision for the admission in evidence of entries in bankers' books and gives effect locally to the English law on the subject.

Criminal Procedure

Decree No. 6 of 1949 abolishes the special provisions contained in the Criminal Procedure Decree relating to the trial of Europeans.

Police

Decree No. 22 of 1949 replaces the previous law governing the Police in the Protectorate with a comprehensive measure based upon similar legislation in the other East African territories.

Among the more important new provisions are those dealing with the regulation of public assemblies, those prohibiting members of the Force from membership of trade unions and those authorising the use, in an emergency, of police sent from the mainland territories.

Registration of Business Names

Decree No. 9 of 1949 provides for the compulsory registration of business names and is similar in terms to legislation enacted in the other East African territories on the same subject.

Stage Plays and Cinematograph

Decree No. 15 of 1949 replaces with a comprehensive measure the previously existing law on the subject (which was enacted in 1920 and was out of date in some respects). The functions of licensing theatres and of censoring films and plays, hitherto performed by a single board, are now separated and the Decree provides for different authorities for these purposes. The Decree is based on the law in force in Uganda.

Township Councils

Decree No. 24 of 1949 provides for the amalgamation of the two townships created out of Zanzibar Town and the establishment of one Township Council with wider executive powers than those previously enjoyed by the Councils which existed previously.

Appeals

Decrees Nos. 19 to 27 of 1950 make provision for appeals to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa from decisions of the High Court given in either its original or appellate jurisdiction on questions of law in both civil and criminal matters. Power is also given to the High Court to state a case for the opinion of the Court of Appeal.

Copra

Decree No. 13 of 1950 replaces the Copra Cess Decree, 1947, and establishes a Board to be known as the Copra Board, which, for the purpose of fostering the production of copra, shall have power to establish factories to process the products of the coconut palm.

The Sultan in Executive Council is empowered to impose a cess on copra and other coconut-palm products manufactured in and exported from the Protectorate, and the Board is empowered to use the proceeds of the cess for the general benefit of the coconut industry, for example, by granting loans or other assistance to co-operative societies engaged or intending to engage in the industry.

The constitution of the Board provides for a majority of persons who are not Government officers.

Suitable safeguards have been provided to protect the existing oil milling industry by limiting the extent to which the Board may compete with it.

Corporal Punishment for Prison Offences

Decree No. 15 of 1950 amends the Prisons Decree by restricting the infliction of corporal punishment for prison offences to cases of mutiny, incitement to mutiny and personal violence to a prison officer.

Emergency Powers

Decree No. 8 of 1950 expressly provides that the powers conferred by the Emergency Powers Decree, 1948, can be used on occasions of emergency or public danger and permits of a proclamation of emergency or of emergency regulations applicable to a part only of the Protectorate. The terms "strike", "industrial conscription" and "essential service" are defined and power is given to make regulations with regard, *inter alia*, to the preservation of essential services.

Forest Reserves

Decree No. 12 of 1950 gives power to create forest reserves so that natural resources may be protected and improved. The procedure for creating reserves and for settling claims and rights in respect of them is laid down.

Supplies of fuel for industrial and domestic purposes will be safeguarded by restricting the cutting of wood to certain areas each year so as to allow other areas to regenerate. Certain reserves will be planted with forest trees to produce timber and fuel in the future. These reserves will also help to conserve water supplies and control erosion.

Immigration Control

Decree No. 17 of 1950 repeals and replaces the Immigration (Control) Decree, 1947, which has been found in practice to be defective in many respects and contained anomalies which made its administration difficult.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

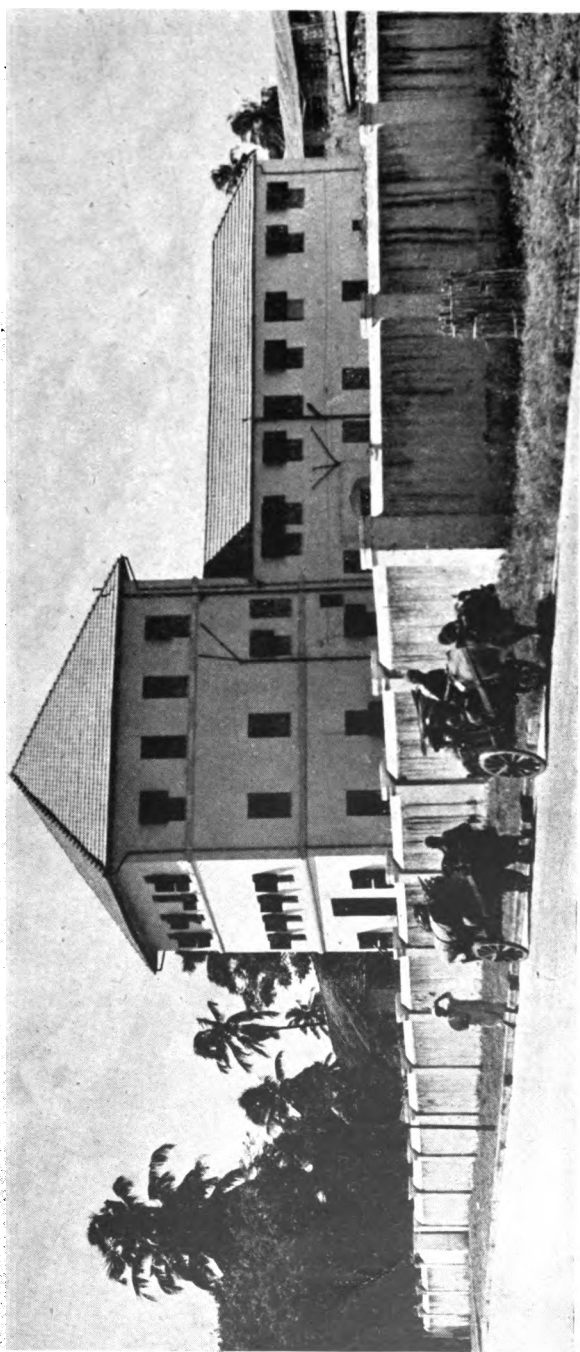
Justice is administered in the Protectorate by the undermentioned Courts :

The High Court

This Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the High Court are at Zanzibar, but there is a District Registry at Chake Chake in Pemba.

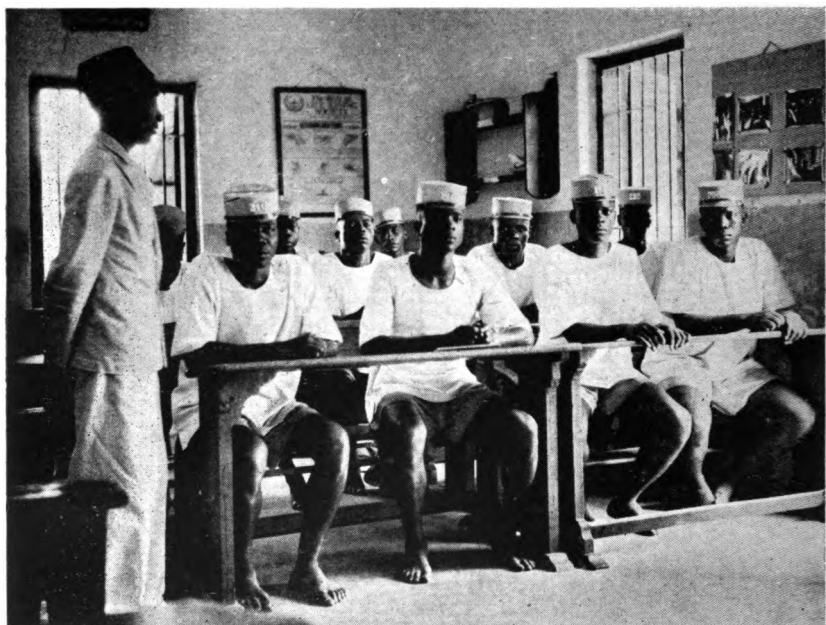
First Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts include Courts presided over by (a) Resident Magistrates, (b) District Commissioners and (c) such other persons as may be



LIVINGSTONE HOUSE

A historic building now occupied by a team of scientists investigating the cause of the sudden death disease in clove trees.



A CLASS IN THE POLICE LINES



CLOVE BEING DRIED ON A CEMENT FLOOR



ZANZIBAR RE-EXPORT IVORY BOUGHT FROM
TANGANYIKA



RICE PLANTING



MAIN STREET

There are many narrow streets in Zanzibar

specially appointed by the British Resident to hold First Class Subordinate Courts. In cases in which the value of the subject matter can be estimated at a money value the civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to Shs. 3,000. In criminal matters they have jurisdiction to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 4,000, or of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes, and may combine two or more of such punishments.

Second Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts are presided over by such persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident for the purpose. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 1,500. In criminal matters they have jurisdiction to pass sentences for a term not exceeding 12 months, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 750. If so empowered by the British Resident, these Courts may also impose sentences of corporal punishment not exceeding 10 strokes. The Courts may combine any two or more of the sentences which they are empowered by law to pass.

Third Class Subordinate Courts

Unless he is specially appointed by the British Resident to hold a First or Second Class Subordinate Court, every Assistant District Commissioner presides over a Third Class Subordinate Court. In addition, the British Resident may specially appoint any other person to hold a Third Class Subordinate Court. The civil jurisdiction of Third Class Subordinate Courts is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 800. In criminal matters such courts may pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 200 and may combine both such sentences.

Juvenile Courts

The personnel of these Courts is drawn from Panels consisting of twelve or more persons and formed by the British Resident for Zanzibar and Pemba respectively. The chairman of each Juvenile Court is a Resident Magistrate, or in his absence an Administrative Officer, or in the absence of both such persons a person appointed by the Chief Justice. The quorum of a Juvenile Court is constituted by the chairman sitting with two other members of the Panel, who shall include one man, and, so far as is practicable, one woman. These Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any case in which a person under the age of sixteen years is charged with an offence other than murder and manslaughter. In certain circumstances, they also have jurisdiction to deal with the cases of children and young persons who are under the age of sixteen years and are brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection. The members of each Panel meet at

least twice a year to discuss matters connected with their work and, if necessary, to report to the High Court on any matter relating to it.

Kathis' Courts

Each of these Courts is presided over by a Kathi. They have no criminal jurisdiction and their civil jurisdiction is limited (a) to matters relating to the personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance (where the claim in respect of such inheritance does not exceed Shs. 1,500) of Arabs and Mohammedan Africans, and (b) to suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 800.

Mudirial Courts

Every Mudir is empowered to hold a Court within the local limits of his Mudiria. The ordinary civil jurisdiction of Mudirial Courts is limited to cases in which the subject matter of the suit does not exceed Shs. 200, but certain Mudirial Courts are specially empowered to try cases in which the subject matter of the suit is alleged to be land held under native customary law and does not exceed Shs. 800 in value. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction Mudirial Courts may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two months and award fines or compensation not exceeding Shs. 100.

Appeals

An appeal lies as of right to the High Court from Courts subordinate thereto in any civil matter in which the amount or value involved in the suit exceeds Shs. 200. In all other civil matters, an appeal lies only by leave of the High Court. In addition, the High Court has power to call for and revise the proceedings of a lower Court in a civil case in which no appeal lies. Any Court may, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, also state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, which latter Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

In criminal matters, any person convicted on a trial held by a Subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court, unless the sentence passed by the lower court is of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 100 only, or of corporal punishment only. In addition, any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Subordinate Court as being erroneous in point of law or in excess of jurisdiction may apply to that Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Finally, the High Court has power to call for and to revise the criminal proceedings of any Subordinate Court.

Except in cases in which under certain laws the right of appeal is expressly prohibited, an appeal lies from the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (a) from decrees or any part of the decrees or from the orders of the High Court passed or made in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction ; or (b) from any finding, order or sentence

(other than an order of acquittal or sentence fixed by law) recorded or passed by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. In criminal matters the right of appeal from the High Court is as of right when the ground of appeal involves a question of law alone. In other criminal cases the leave of the Court of Appeal has to be obtained, but, if the ground of appeal involves a question of fact alone or a mixed question of law and fact, the appeal will also be admitted upon a certificate from the trial judge that there is in his opinion a sufficient ground of appeal. No appeal lies from an order of acquittal by the High Court.

POLICE

The present Police Force dates from 1906 when, following a strike by members of the previous organisation, a new Force, largely composed of mainlanders, was recruited and placed under proper supervision and control. The present Force became an armed force on the withdrawal of the King's African Rifles in 1923, and is trained largely on military lines ; but recently more emphasis has been placed on the necessity for training along normal civil police lines.

The authorised establishment of the Force consists of a Commissioner, one senior superintendent, five European superintendents and assistant superintendents, one Arab assistant superintendent, 23 inspectors and 525 rank and file, together with a clerical and menial staff. Of these, one assistant superintendent, four inspectors and 81 rank and file are stationed in Pemba Island, and two inspectors and 56 rank and file in the outstations in Zanzibar districts north and south. The remainder of the Force is stationed in Zanzibar Town. The strength of the police given above includes the Criminal Investigation Department, the strength of which is one European officer, four inspectors, three detective n.c.o.s, and 28 detective constables.

Of the 500 n.c.o.s and constables comprising the uniformed branch no fewer than 285 men have less than five years service and a further 72 men have less than ten years service. Over 70 per cent of the rank and file are mainlanders and the majority, both mainlanders and locals, have little or no education prior to joining the Force. There are only 15 men in receipt of English literacy allowances and a further 166 men know how to read and write the Swahili language with some degree of proficiency.

It was hoped that the new rates of pay introduced in 1948 as a result of the Holmes Salaries Commission would attract the more educated local youths but such has not proved to be the case, in fact, applications to join the Force from locally-born men are few and most of them are quite unsuitable for enlistment. They are of poor physique, uneducated and not capable of sustained effort.

All recruits attend educational classes while undergoing training, indeed educational subjects form a large part of the training syllabus.

Night classes are held three times a week and all recruits are required to attend them. These classes are held primarily for the benefit of trained men who wish to improve their education ; the average attendance, not including recruits, is 12 men per class.

Good quarters built of permanent materials are available for all ranks in Zanzibar Town and in many of the outstations. The Police Barracks at Ziwani, where all men stationed in the Zanzibar Town area live, also provide accommodation for the Training School, the Pay and Quartermaster, the Stores and other miscellaneous offices. There is an infirmary with 10 beds, a recreation room, a canteen and a recruits mess situated in the Lines.

The main activities of the Force were connected with the preservation of the peace and prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law and order and traffic control at all public functions. Guards of honour were also provided on numerous occasions.

Football is the most popular game among the rank and file, other games such as hockey and cricket having no popular appeal. The Force Team defeated the Tanganyika Police in the Annual Inter-Territorial Football Cup played at Dar es Salaam in 1950.

Crime

There has been a steady and appreciable decrease in crime during the last two years.

This may be attributed in part to revised and improved patrolling systems but also to full employment in the Protectorate consequent upon the high prices being received for primary exports such as cloves, copra and coconut oil and to numerous public works undertaken under the Development Plan.

The crime figures for 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1950 are given below :

	1939	1948	1949	1950
Murder	3	8	6	3
Attempted murder ...	1	1	1	—
Manslaughter	4	8	11	8
Rape	2	5	7	8
Burglary & house-breaking	366	463	313	247
Stealing agricultural produce	58	650	425	345
Stealing other than agricultural produce ...	555	1,278	1,037	648
Wounding and similar acts	108	189	241	160
Native liquor offences ...	530	454	443	457
Dangerous drugs offences...	31	38	36	69
Traffic offences	534	1,468	1,364	1,725
Totals ...	2,192	4,562	3,884	3,670

Details of juvenile delinquency are given on page 26-7.

PRISONS

A new prison camp was gazetted during 1950 and the following are now declared prisons under Section 4 of the Prisons Decree :

Zanzibar Island

Central Prison.
Langoni Prison Camp.
Kinu cha Moshi Prison Camp.
Kichwele Prison Camp.

Pemba Island

Wete Prison.
Weni Prison Camp.

On 31st December, 1950, the Prison and Police Departments were separated ; all prisons are now under the control of the Superintendent. There are two chief warders, 6 sergeant warders, 7 corporal warders, 50 warders, 1 matron, 3 artisan instructors and 3 clerks.

All classes of offenders, male and female, are received in the Central Prison, Zanzibar. Selected prisoners are sent to work in the prison camps. The Central Prison, Zanzibar, is so constructed as to segregate completely Europeans, Asiatic first offenders and old offenders (including Arabs), African first offenders and old offenders, females, juveniles and civil prisoners.

Prison industries are concentrated in the Central Prison. The two principal industries under qualified instructors are carpentry and tailoring ; the carpenters have been particularly busy over these last two years attending to the needs of Government Departments and the making of furniture and fittings for the Police Department and the new prison camp. Some articles of clothing for Government Departments are made in the tailor's shop. Female prisoners are taught mat and basket-making.

Compulsory educational classes are held five times a week for all male prisoners serving sentences of six months and over. A library is provided and is well patronised.

A fully-equipped infirmary stands in its own grounds within the Prison and is attended daily by a dispenser and twice weekly by the Medical Officer.

Wete Prison, Pemba, receives all short-term prisoners convicted in Pemba Island and those long-term prisoners whom the medical authorities advise should not be transferred to Zanzibar, and provides accommodation for 37 prisoners of the categories of male convicts, female convicts, remand prisoners and civil prisoners. The longest sentence served in this prison is six months. Medical attention is obtained in the nearby Government hospital.

At all four prison camps prisoners are accommodated in mud-and-wattle buildings of native type, and are engaged on agriculture and forestry. They are taught an improved system of agriculture which is of practical value to them on completion of their sentences. Subjects such as soil erosion, rotation of crops, value of cover crops, etc., are explained to them and great interest is shown by the prisoners in their work. A considerable quantity of rice, cassava, beans, sweet potatoes and other crops is produced in these camps. Reading material in the form of news-sheets and Information Office pamphlets are provided for the use of the prisoners. The camps are visited daily by a qualified dispenser and weekly by a Medical Officer.

Ministers of religion of all denominations have access to all penal institutions. Occasional services, which are well attended, are held in the Central Prison.

Regular inspections by the Superintendent of Prisons are carried out ; visits by members of the Visiting Committee ensure that prisoners have ample opportunity of making their wishes and complaints known. A register of all matters brought up by prisoners at these inspections is maintained, recording the action taken in each case.

A prisoners' Earning Scheme is in operation, whereby prisoners, by industry and capability, may earn small sums of money for use on their release. Prisoners are divided into four classes for the implementation of the Scheme :

" A " Class	...	Efficient and industrious workers who require no supervision—Sh. 1 per month.
" B " Class		Industrious but not capable prisoners who require no supervision—65 cents per month.
" C " Class	...	Good workers but who require full-time supervision—25 cents per month.
" D " Class	...	Lazy and incapable prisoners—nothing.

When the scheme is understood, most prisoners make every effort to become efficient and be placed in Class " A ".

An officer of the Welfare Department visits prisoners a month prior to their date of release and each prisoner who wants help in obtaining employment is provided with a letter to the Welfare Officer on the day of his release. Every effort is made to find suitable employment for released prisoners and selected ones are provided with tools purchased from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Fund. Further details of aid to discharged prisoners are given on page 28.

The diet is as laid down in Rule 27 (1) of the Prison (Amendment) Rules, 1941, and is both appetising and generous.

The weight of each prisoner is recorded on admission and thereafter at monthly intervals. Any serious decrease in the weight of any individual is reported to the Medical Officer.

All prisoners serving sentences of more than one month may earn remission of one-quarter of their sentence provided this does not reduce the sentence to be served to less than 30 days. All prisoners are informed of this on admission. The remission system is provided for under Section 62 of the Prison Decree (Cap. 72 R.L.Z. 1934) as amended by the Prisons (Amendment) Decree No. 5 of 1941.

During the two years 3,439 persons were admitted to prison in the Protectorate, the daily average number of prisoners being 662.58. The daily average sick were 55.68 and 511 were treated in hospital. There were seven deaths and two executions.

Prison labour performed 167,284 man-days on work of public utility, farming and forestry.

The new prison camp at Kichwele, some 17 miles from the Central Prison, was gazetted a prison during 1950, and the first half-dozen prisoners moved in on 11th August and immediately set to work clearing the first camp site. A dormitory to hold 36 prisoners is now in use and various other buildings including staff quarters are nearing completion. Thirty prisoners are now settled in, but this number will be gradually increased to 50 which will be the maximum kept at this camp. The building was done entirely by prison labour with local materials. Seed beds were prepared and planted with a variety of trees as a result of which a large number of seedlings will be ready for transplanting in the rains of 1951.

Between 16 and 20 acres of trees were planted by prisoners at Walezo Cumbuni, which is some four miles from the Central Prison, during the March and April rains of 1950 (the ground was cleared and prepared in 1949). A similar area will be planted each year until approximately 54 acres are covered.

As the re-forestation scheme got under way, the demand for prison labour increased, and it became obvious that the policy in the past which laid so much stress on agriculture had to be adjusted in order to meet these new labour demands ; consequently the number of prisoners kept at Kizimbani were reduced. At the same time it was seen by the Prison and Agricultural Departments that most of the hill land at the two prison camps at Kizimbani was gradually becoming exhausted, and needed resting if the fertility of the soil was to be restored, hence, when the present crops are harvested, no further food crops will be planted for the next few years on the hill land. Rice-growing, however, in the valleys will continue as before.

Despite the large daily number of prisoners employed on forestry work, public and other services were maintained throughout the year.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

The main public utility services are owned and operated by Government.

ELECTRICITY

Zanzibar Town is supplied with direct current electricity from a diesel-operated generating station first established in 1909 and later expanded to meet increasing demand.

A contract has been let for a new A.C. generating station which it is expected will be completed in 1953.

WATER

Piped supplies are provided to Zanzibar Town and the townships of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani in Pemba. New pumping plant has been installed in Zanzibar, Wete and Mkoani and investigations are proceeding regarding an improved supply to Chake Chake. An extension to the Wete supply was completed in 1950.

Zanzibar is fortunate in having a source of supply which provides untreated water of excellent purity, but extremely hard. From Bububu and Chem-Chem springs the water is piped by gravity to the Town where it is pumped into the high-level tank supplying the Town at about 35 lb. per square inch. The output from the springs is seasonal and dependent upon rainfall, but is adequate for all normal purposes. The average daily consumption is 1.7 million gallons and the minimum yield about two million gallons per day.

Revenue for water services is derived from rates for house installations, and metered supplies to factories, shipping, etc.; the rates to private consumers are extremely low and water is supplied free to public standpipes, and to certain religious, educational and charitable institutions.

BROADCASTING

Experimental short-wave speech transmissions have been carried out by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. at the request of Government, and a complete public-address receiving equipment has been installed at Makunduchi, a large village 41 miles south of Zanzibar. It is expected that broadcast transmissions will be started shortly.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Port Facilities

In addition to the anchorage afforded in Zanzibar harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet. The wharf is fitted with electrically-operated cranes, and spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports, with an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce. Protection to lighters, water boats and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin which is sheltered by a breakwater.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Facilities for visitors are promoted by the Trade and Tourist Traffic Committee.

The Associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company provides ship-to-shore transport for visitors.

Numbers of Ships

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the port of Zanzibar during 1950 was 301, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,441,565. While there was no increase in the actual number of ships calling here, there was a marked increase of 79,210 tons as compared with figures for 1949. Figures for 1939 were 294 ships of 1,477,377 net tons.

The total number of coasting vessels entered during 1950 was 386 with a net registered tonnage of 162,088 ; this represents an increase of 112 vessels and 36,481 net tons compared with 1949 figures, and an increase of 155 ships and 19,978 net tons compared with 1939 figures.

During 1950, the number of native vessels entered was 3,349 with an aggregate tonnage of 112,709 as compared with 2,748 vessels of 81,320 tons in 1949, and 2,727 vessels of 56,763 tons in 1939.

Steamship Services

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company have a service about once every four weeks between the United Kingdom and East Africa via Suez or via West Africa and the Cape.

The British India Steam Navigation Company provides a service about once every six weeks between the United Kingdom and East Africa viz Suez, and about three services each month between Bombay and Durban.

The American South African Line operates about three times a month between the United States and East African ports via the Cape calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

The Indian African Line (Bank Line) maintains a monthly passenger and freight service between Calcutta and Durban calling at Madras, Colombo, Mombasa, Dar Es Salaam and Zanzibar on inducement.

The Robin Line Steamers call, on inducement, on a New York and East African service.

The Clan-Hall-Harrison Line (joint service) maintains a fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and East African ports.

The Ellerman-Bucknall Steamship Company Ltd. maintains a monthly service between New York, South African and East African ports.

The Oriental African Line (Bank Line) maintains a three-monthly service between East African ports, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintains a service to and from Amsterdam via Suez and via the Cape about once a month in each direction.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, and an occasional service between Zanzibar and Mombasa, calling at Pemba each way.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Increased road maintenance has been carried out throughout the two years and the Protectorate roads are in a fair state of repair.

Zanzibar and Pemba are well served by roads. Zanzibar has 200 miles of road, of which 150 miles have a bituminous surface, and Pemba has 100 miles, of which 50 have a bituminous surface; the remainder have either earth or metal surfaces.

In the Zanzibar Town area the bazaar streets are for the most part surfaced with precast concrete slabs providing a surface suitable for the iron-wheeled handcars used for transporting merchandise in the narrow thoroughfares. These surfaces are given a reverse camber to assist storm water drainage, and are well washed with every shower of rain. Within the boundary of the Town, there are 13 miles of water-proofed roads other than bazaar streets.

There are approximately 288 buses, 52 lorries and 558 taxis and private cars running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Bus Owners Associations are established in both Zanzibar and Pemba. The distribution of passenger traffic is under the control of the Road Traffic Control Board.

Animal-drawn iron-tyred vehicles, totalling approximately 1,400 bullock carts and 173 donkey carts, are used extensively for carrying produce from the plantations to the Town and ports.

POSTS

Full postal facilities and the Post Office Savings Bank are available in Zanzibar at the Central Post Office and Ngambo Post Office, a branch office in the native quarter of Zanzibar Town opened in 1947, and in Pemba at Wete, Chake-Chake and Mkoani Post Offices. Restricted postal services are also available in the districts of Zanzibar.

Since the establishment in 1945 of the Coastal Feeder Air Service connecting with regional and trunk air routes, regular air mail services have been available to other parts of the world. In 1950 the frequency of air postal services was 20 per week, including five to the United Kingdom, Europe and the Americas, five to the Middle East, India and the Far East, and five to South Africa, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa. There has been a large increase in the receipt and despatch of air mail. The transit time of air mail between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom varies from three to six days.

As goods have become more readily available, there has been a marked increase in the number of parcels, especially trade parcels, received from abroad as the postal service at present offers more expeditious delivery than freighting by ship.

CABLE, WIRELESS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Cable and wireless communication with Europe, South and East Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable & Wireless Ltd.

The Government wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba were handed over on 1st May, 1948, to Cable & Wireless Ltd., who have maintained the service between the islands and improved upon it by the addition of new equipment. The spark transmitter has been closed down and the daily watch for shipping discontinued since all marine communication traffic is now handled by Cable & Wireless, Mombasa.

There are no inland telegraphs in either island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation is administered by the Commissioner of Police in his capacity as Aviation Control Officer, assisted by the Radio Officer as Assistant Aviation Control Officer.

The Zanzibar Government, under the direction of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa, has in conjunction with other East African Territories applied certain International Civil Aviation Organisation operational procedures and practices.

Aircraft

No aircraft are based in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

Scheduled Air Services

Scheduled services are operated to and from Zanzibar from and to points on the East African Coast by the East African Airways Corporation. These services connect with services at such international terminals as Nairobi and Dar es Salaam ; consequently it is unlikely that additional routes to include Zanzibar will be planned. There is, however, a slow but steady increase in the frequency and seating capacity of feeder services. In December, 1950, Air France made a proving flight between the Comoro Islands and Zanzibar calling at Lindi to refuel, with the intention of establishing a scheduled monthly service between these two points.

Charter Operations

Charter operations from and to Zanzibar are handled by companies based in other East African territories.

Passenger Traffic

Zanzibar to Dar es Salaam takes 25 minutes by air and four to five hours by surface transport. Air services are available three or four times a day compared with approximately two a week by sea.

Freight Traffic

Freight traffic is almost non-existent. What small amount there is, is carried by feeder passenger aircraft.

Aerodromes

Zanzibar Aerodrome is situated some four miles from the Town. A bitumen-surfaced all-weather landing strip, 1,600 yards by 50 yards, was completed and put into operation on 1st May, 1950. The permitted all-up weight has been increased from 25,000 lb. to 44,000 lb. The construction of a terminal building and hangar is in progress and is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1951. Telephony and wireless telegraphy are available for control of aircraft ; customs, immigration, health and passenger reception facilities are provided.

The Pemba Landing Ground at Chake-Chake, rendered unserviceable during the war, is available for emergency landing only.

Chapter 12: Museums and Exhibitions

The Zanzibar Arts and Crafts Society was formed in 1941 and holds periodical exhibitions of work by artists of all races in Zanzibar and on the mainland. A small annual provision is included in the Protectorate Estimates for the purchase of exhibits to form the basis of a small art gallery.

The Museum contains a good collection of exhibits of historical and artistic interest and its extension houses a natural history section.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE island of Zanzibar is situated in latitude 6° south and longitude 39° east, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the East African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles, with a population of 149,575 (1948 census).

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° south latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles, with a population of 114,587 (1948 Census).

The highest point in the Protectorate is 390 feet (Masingini Ridge).

The seasons are well defined. From December to March, when the north-east monsoon blows, it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur the heavy rains. From June to October is the coolest and driest period (south-west monsoon). The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar and Pemba is approximately 58 inches and 73 inches respectively, the precipitation in the western areas of both islands being heavier than in the eastern.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4°F. and the mean minimum 76.6°F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3°F. and 76.1°F. respectively.

The climate of Zanzibar is, of course, tropical, but the heat is tempered throughout the year by constant sea-breezes which blow with great regularity except during the change of the monsoons.

Some 40 miles south-east of Zanzibar Island and 30 miles from the mainland coast lies tiny Latham Island which forms part of the Protectorate. Latham Island measures approximately 920 feet by 280 feet and its flat surface is only about 10 feet above high tide level. It forms the breeding place of a colony of Blue-faced Boobies (*Sula dactylatra melanops*) and there is a small deposit of guano. Landing on the island is somewhat hazardous owing to the heavy swell.

Chapter 2: History

Zanzibar owes its history mainly to its convenience as a jumping-off place for the east coast of Africa, to its proximity to Asia, and to the trade winds or monsoons, which made possible its close connection from the earliest times with India, the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Although the east coast of Africa and Zanzibar were practically unknown to the nations of Europe before the close of the fifteenth century, it is surmised that before the beginning of the Christian era a steady and systematic trade existed along this littoral, at least as far south as Zanzibar, in which participated such ancient races as the Sumerians, Assyrians, Himyarites, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Hindus, Greeks and Southern Arabians.

The first mention of Zanzibar in any historical document is contained in a book, written in Greek, known as the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* (or in other words *A Directory of the Indian Ocean*), the Erythraean Sea comprising the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The name of the author is unknown, but it is generally assumed that he was an Egyptian Greek, who may have resided at Berenice, a seaport on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. It is believed to have been written in about A.D. 60. The general scope of the *Periplus* comprises a list of the ports (with their respective imports and exports) touched at in the journey from the port of Myos-hormus on the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, to India and Zanzibar. This island is referred to as the—

“Island of Menouthias about 300 stadia from the mainland, low and wooded, in which there are rivers, many kinds of birds, and the mountain tortoise. There are no wild beasts except the crocodiles : but there they do not attack men. In this place there are sewed boats, and canoes hollowed from single logs, which they use for fishing and catching tortoise. In this island they also catch them in a peculiar way, in wicker baskets, which they fasten across the channel opening between the breakers.”

Information regarding East Africa, and consequently Zanzibar, in the first six centuries of the Christian era is of the scantiest, though it is known that during this period Chinese and Malay traders made their appearance in these parts, and that the east coast was overrun by the Bantu peoples of the mainland from whom, with the Shirazis and Arabs, the indigenous native tribes of Zanzibar are supposed to be descended. These centuries also witnessed latterly the disintegration of the Southern Arabian states, whose connection with the East African coast had been a very close one both commercially and politically. A new era dawned, however, with the birth of the Prophet Mohamed in A.D. 571, and the stimulus to the Arabian peoples of the Islamic revelation had far-reaching and permanent effects on East Africa. As a result of internecine struggles among the several factions of the Moslem world following the death of Mohamed in A.D. 632, immigration took place on a large scale, the East African coast becoming a favourite region for the settlement of Arabs and Persians driven by political and religious stress from their homes in Western Asia and elsewhere. It is these immigrations, therefore, coupled with the lure of trade, which led to the establishment of the East African littoral, and in Zanzibar and Pemba, of rival Arab and Persian sultanates and chiefships in mediaeval times.

The conversion of the coast peoples to Islam probably dates from the beginning of the tenth century, towards the end of which Persians from Shiraz founded the Zenj Empire on the coast. Some of the most important of the states of this Empire were Kilwa, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mombasa, and it is probable that they were more or less independent, although doubtless there existed among them a form of alliance.

The chief authority for the period between A.D. 632 and the coming of the Portuguese in 1497 is *The Arab Chronicles of Kilwa*. This document came into the possession of the Portuguese when they took Kilwa from the Shirazis in A.D. 1505 ; there appear to have been two copies, and the copy to which reference is generally made is that which came into the possession of Sir John Kirk (appointed British Consul-General and Agent at Zanzibar in 1873) and which he presented to the British Museum.

With the advent of the Portuguese in 1497, the year in which Vasco da Gama circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope, the Zenj Empire was doomed ; a new era began for East Africa and Zanzibar, and the veil which had concealed the mysteries of the Southern Ocean from Europe was permanently drawn aside. Dominion in East Africa was never the ultimate object of the Portuguese, their main purpose being to establish a route to the Indies ; and, however interesting they may be to the historian, their footholds on the eastern seaboard were only incidental to this purpose. Zanzibar itself became subject to Portugal in 1503, and was thereafter settled by the Portuguese, who lived on friendly terms with the local Zanzibaris. They did not disturb the local system of government under "Kings" or "Sultans" of African origin who were born on the island and possibly had some strain of Persian or other Asiatic blood in their veins derived from ancient colonists.

In 1528, with the aid of armies from Zanzibar, Mombasa was subdued and made tributary, this victory consolidating Portuguese rule of the whole of the coast. From this time onwards Zanzibar remained in alliance with Portugal and ceased to be tributary.

The first recorded visit to Zanzibar of an English ship was that of the *Edward Bonaventure* in 1591, when the visitors seem to have got on very well with the "Moors", and were impressed by the commodious harbour, the good water supply and the plentiful stocks of fruit and provisions.

Early in the seventeenth century Portuguese dominion was seriously threatened. The island of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf was wrested from them by the Persians, assisted by English ships, in 1622, and an insurrection took place among the Moslem states on the coast, including Pemba, in 1627. In 1650 they were driven out of Muscat, the capital of Oman, by the Omani Arabs under the Imam Sultan bin Seif ; and in 1652 the Omani Arabs attacked Zanzibar and killed a large number of Portuguese. Thus was renewed that close association of Oman and

Zanzibar which was to culminate later in that island becoming the royal capital of the Oman Empire. In 1660 the Arabs, again under Imam Sultan, captured Mombasa, and after it had once more come under Portuguese sway, it was recaptured in 1698. The Omanis then proceeded to consolidate their power on the coast, and, with the capture of Pemba and Kilwa, the coast came directly under the dominion of Oman.

The dominion of Portugal in the northern portions of the east coast, therefore, lasted some 200 years, for by 1698 the Portuguese had lost every dependency north of Mozambique.

Relics of the Portuguese occupation of Zanzibar survive to this day in the shape of certain words in the Kiswahili language, the Old Fort in Zanzibar Town, military guns, wild pigs and the practice of bull-fighting in Pemba.

In the eighteenth century civil wars in Oman weakened the hold of the Omanis on the African coast, with the result that in many cases the Arab Governors, who had been entrusted with the administration of these outlying possessions, revolted against their master, the Imam of Muscat, and set themselves up as petty princes and sultans of the settlements to which they had been appointed. This was especially the case with Mombasa, where a Governor of the turbulent Mazrui tribe had been appointed : it declared itself independent of Oman, and many other coastal towns followed suit. Zanzibar, however, remained loyal to the Imam, and in about 1753 was attacked by the Mombasa Arabs, using as a base Pemba, which was completely under the control of the Mazrui chief of Mombasa and remained so until that clan was totally defeated in 1822 by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. The attack failed owing to the dissensions between the commanders of the forces, and the invaders returned to Mombasa.

The great figure in the history of Oman during the eighteenth century was Ahmed bin Said, the founder of the Al-Busaid Dynasty which has reigned in Zanzibar ever since. He became Imam of Muscat in 1741, and reigned for thirty-four years until his death in 1775. He delivered his country from Persian invaders, drew up new rules for the financial, judicial and fiscal departments of his State, and entirely reorganised the administrative system. He was the father of Seyyid Sultan, who, as Imam, despatched an expedition to East Africa in 1784 which resulted in the reassertion of Oman influence in that region and in Zanzibar's formal acceptance of the supremacy of the Sultan of Muscat. His grandson, Seyyid Said bin Sultan, was the first outstanding figure in the history of Zanzibar ; and Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (Khalifa II), the present Sultan, is his great-great-grandson.

SEYYID SAID BIN SULTAN was born in 1791, and became Imam of Muscat in 1804, on the death of his father. After subduing his Mazrui enemies on the East African coast, he transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. With him came hundreds of Oman Arabs, and with this

incursion begins what may be called the modern phase of East Africa's and Zanzibar's history. Unexampled prosperity followed in his wake ; trade flourished exceedingly ; the Arabs pushed deep into the unknown regions of the mainland, and the fame and influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar spread from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. An old Arab saying of the time ran, "When one plays on the flute in Zanzibar, all Africa as far as the lakes dances." It was he who laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by making the island his permanent residence and by encouraging the cultivation of the clove, which is the backbone of the Protectorate's economy. The clove tree may, in fact, be regarded as his memorial. Under his direction Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. He signed commercial treaties with America, Great Britain and France, for which countries consulates were opened in 1837, 1841 and 1844 respectively ; and, although from the earliest times Zanzibar had been the principal market for the great African slave trade, he entered into agreements with the English for its restriction in his dominions when, early in the nineteenth century, public opinion in England began to demand the suppression of the trade.

Seyyid Said was 65 years old when he died in 1856, his death occurring on board his frigate *Victoria* while he was returning to Zanzibar from one of his periodical visits to Oman. His dominions at the time included the whole of Oman, with certain islands in the Persian Gulf, and the coast of Africa from Guardafui to Cape Delgado, with the exception of Lamu, a distance of 960 miles ; in addition his sway was acknowledged in the interior as far as the Great Lakes and even farther westward. The trade routes inland from the coast were entirely under the control of the Oman Arabs who had followed him to Zanzibar, and the periodical caravans which passed along them helped to strengthen and maintain the influence and domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar in those remote regions. Tradition says that 112 children were born to him ; certainly at the time of his death 34 of them were living. On his death a dispute arose as to the succession between his sons, Seyyid Thuwaini of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar ; and, as the result of an award made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, the African possessions of the Imam were made independent under Majid. From that date onward Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate, the administrative unification of the two principalities having lasted since 1784, when, as previously mentioned, Zanzibar formally accepted the supremacy of the ruler of Muscat.

SEYYID MAJID BIN SAID reigned from 1856 to 1870. During this time African exploration was at its height ; David Livingstone was in Zanzibar in 1866, and the house used by him is still extant. Like his father, Majid was a firm friend of the British, and in 1862 the independence of Zanzibar was recognised by England and other powers. The year 1869 was a memorable year in that it saw the opening of the Suez Canal,

which, of course, brought Zanzibar into close touch with Europe. His reign was a comparatively uneventful one, and he died in 1870 at the early age of 36. He left one daughter, who, by her marriage with Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohamed (Sultan 1896-1902), became the mother of Seyyida Matuka, the deceased wife of Seyyid Khalifa II, the reigning Sultan.

SEYYID BARGASH BIN SAID, his brother, succeeded him. He possessed many of the striking qualities of his father, the old Seyyid Said, and was the first of his race to be commonly called the Sultan of Zanzibar. He was a lavish spender of money and a great builder of palaces, and was responsible for the introduction into Zanzibar of a pure water supply. Important events took place early in his reign. In 1872 the island of Zanzibar was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. In 1873 he agreed by treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the export of slaves from East Africa and to close all public slave markets in his dominions ; thereafter the great slave market in Zanzibar town was abolished, and on its site was later erected the existing Anglican Cathedral. In 1875 he paid a state visit to England at the invitation of the British Government, visiting the King of Portugal *en route* at Lisbon, where the British Fleet had been assembled to salute his arrival. In 1879 a further link was forged between Zanzibar and the outside world by the laying of a cable by the Eastern Telegraph Company, to facilitate which Seyyid Bargash ceded to the Company the small island of Bawe. The latter part of his reign was a period of anxiety for him on account of the inroads made upon his mainland dominions by Germany and her agents, especially Dr. Carl Peters. Up till 1884 the domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the mainland regions, certainly as far westwards as the Great Lakes, was an accepted fact. In that year, however, the attitude of Germany in regard to Africa in general, and to East Africa in particular, was such as to cause the British Foreign Secretary to make enquiries regarding Germany's intentions with the gratifying result that Prince Bismark assured the British Ambassador in Berlin that "Germany was not endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over Zanzibar." But the actions of Germany's agents were scarcely in conformity with this assurance, for Dr. Carl Peters had proceeded to East Africa and, on behalf the Society of German Colonisation, had secretly entered into a number of "treaties" with natives in territory which was undoubtedly and indisputably under the dominance of the Sultan of Zanzibar. On his return to Germany he founded an association called the German East Africa Company, whose business it was to exploit and administer the territory which he had become possessed of by means of his "treaties," and, in 1885, the German Government gave the Company a charter. The whole transaction had been kept a profound secret until the Company had been duly constituted. Directly he became acquainted with the usurpation of his right over the territories involved, Seyyid Bargash protested vehemently, as did Sir John Kirk, the British

Representative at Zanzibar. But, in spite of these remonstrances, on 28th April, 1885, the annexation of some 60,000 square miles of the Sultan's territories by the German Government was announced. Seyyid Bargash, however, refused to acknowledge Germany's right to the territory annexed, and despatched troops to the mainland. Eventually, on 7th August, a formidable German squadron appeared off Zanzibar and delivered an ultimatum, which Seyyid Bargash perforce had to accept. With this initial success German annexation proceeded apace. In 1886 Great Britain, France and Germany mutually agreed as to the extent of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. They were to comprise a strip of coast 10 miles in depth from the Rovuma river to the Tana river, a distance of about 600 miles ; the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu ; and in addition the coast towns, not already included in the coast strip, of Kismayu, Brava, Merka and Mogadishu, with territory of a 10-mile radius round each, and of Warsheikh with a territory of a five-mile radius round it. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African continent to the British East Africa Association (later known as the Imperial East African Company). He died at Zanzibar in March, 1888 at the age of 55, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifa.

SEYYID KHALIFA BIN SAID (KHALIFA I) only reigned for two years. During that time fresh concessions were obtained by Germany, a lease of the 10-mile coast strip from the Rovuma to the Uмба River being granted in 1888 to the German Company, which gave the Germans free access to the coast and placed in their control all the great caravan routes to the interior. A further step forward was taken in the abolition of slavery by an agreement with the British Government that all persons entering the Sultan's dominions after 1st November, 1889, and all children born after 1st January, 1890, should be free. The latter part of this agreement, however, was not embodied in any proclamation. He died in 1890 at the age of 36, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali, who was the last of the sons of the old Seyyid Said to sit upon the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID reigned from 1890-93. In 1890 the supremacy of British interests in Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and on 4th November they were proclaimed a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the territory between the rivers Uмба and Rovuma, including the island of Mafia, was ceded to Germany on payment of 4,000,000 marks (£2,000,000) : such was the genesis of "German" East Africa. This sum was lodged with the British Government on behalf of the Sultan, and the interest on it is paid annually into the Zanzibar Treasury. Also in the same year the buying and selling of slaves was declared illegal by a Decree of the Sultan. In 1891 a constitutional government was established with a

British Representative as First Minister. In 1892 the Benadir coast was leased to Italy (to which power it was ceded for £144,000 in 1905). Seyyid Ali died in 1893, and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamed, the son of Seyyid Said's eldest son, Seyyid Thuwaini, who had contested with his brother Majid the right to the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID HAMED BIN THUWAINI ruled from 1893 to 1896. On the death of Seyyid Ali, Seyyid Khaled, a young and ambitious son of Seyyid Bargash, had attempted to seize the Palace but had at once been expelled owing to the prompt action of the British Consul-General and the First Minister. In 1895 the Imperial British East Africa Company amended its charter in respect of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland which had been handed over to its administration in 1887, and received in compensation £250,000, paid, except for £50,000 out of Zanzibar funds. Their administration was taken over by the British Government, and they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later, Kenya Colony and Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. The Kenya Government pay annually to this day a sum of £11,000 as rent in respect of the 10-mile strip of coast under its control, and £6,000 as interest at three per cent on the £200,000 paid to the Company. To mark the Sultan's territorial rights over the portion of the mainland the Sultan's flag still flies over the Old Portuguese Fort at Mombasa.

On the death of Seyyid Hamed in 1896, the same Seyyid Khaled, in spite of the protests of Her Britannic Majesty's representative, broke into the Palace accompanied by hundreds of armed Arabs and proclaimed himself Sultan. However, he only reigned a few hours. A British squadron assembled in Zanzibar harbour and anchored off the Palace within point-blank range. A two-hour ultimatum was sent to him at seven o'clock on the morning of 27th August, and was ignored; it is said that his soothsayers predicted that the English guns would be innocuous and only spout water. At nine o'clock, therefore, a bombardment began, at the end of which some half an hour later the Palace had been reduced to a shambles, over 500 natives had been killed, and the Sultan's ship of war, the *Glasgow*, sunk. Seyyid Khaled himself, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate and, embarking on a German gunboat, was taken to Dar es Salaam, where, until his capture in "German" East Africa by the British Forces in 1917, he lived as a pensioner of the German Government. He was subsequently exiled to St. Helena and the Seychelles, and eventually died in Mombasa in 1927.

SEYYID HAMOUD BIN MOHAMED, a grandson of old Seyyid Said was proclaimed Sultan in 1896 on the deposition and flight of Seyyid Khaled. He was a very intelligent ruler and intensely English in his sympathies, advocating in every way by his example the adoption of English ideas. The year after his succession the final step in the suppression of the slave trade was taken by the abolition, by decree, of the legal status of slavery, and arrangements were made at the same time for the liberation

of all slaves who cared to apply for manumission. Seyyid Hamoud died at the age of 51 in 1902, and was succeeded by his son.

SEYYID ALI BIN HAMOUD, who was educated at Harrow, represented his father at the coronation of King Edward VII, and it was while he was absent on this mission that Seyyid Hamoud died. Seyyid Ali was still a minor, and the affairs of state were transacted by the British First Minister, who was appointed Regent, until 1905, when he attained his majority. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Administrative establishment. In 1909 the emancipation of the slaves was completed by a decree directing compensation for the deprivation of their master's protection to be given to slaves unable to support themselves, no claims being considered later than the end of 1911. In that year Seyyid Ali left Zanzibar to attend the coronation of King George V. At Naples, however, he left the steamer and proceeded to Paris, where shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abdicate. He died there in 1918.

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (KHALIFA II), the reigning Sultan, who had married Seyyid Ali's sister, Seyyida Matuka, in 1900, acceded to the throne in 1911. He was born at Muscat in Oman on 26th August, 1879, and his father, Seyyid Harub bin Thuwaini bin Said el-Busaid, died in his early childhood. He came to Zanzibar in 1893, at the summons of his uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini, who acceded to the throne in that year, and he was therefore a witness of the 1896 bombardment. He accompanied his brother-in-law, Seyyid Ali, to the coronation of King George V, and, as a result of Seyyid Ali's abdication, was obliged to assume the position of the chief representative of the Sultanate during the celebrations. Shortly after his return to Zanzibar in 1911 the abdication of Seyyid Ali was definitely announced, and, after the vacant throne had been offered to Seyyid Khaled bin Mohamed, the brother of the Sultan Seyyid Hamoud, and declined on account of impaired health and advancing years, Seyyid Khalifa was approached by the British Government, and duly ascended the throne on 9th December. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in 1914 by a new Zanzibar Order-in-Council, under which the offices of His Majesty's Consul-General and of His Highness's First Minister were merged in that of the newly-created post of British Resident, who was appointed subject to the control of the Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate as High Commissioner. In the same year a Protectorate Council was constituted as an advisory body, with His Highness as President and the British Resident as Vice-President. In 1925 the Office of High Commissioner was abolished, and the British Resident was made directly responsible to the Colonial Office. Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted in 1926 in place of the old advisory Protectorate Council. Executive Council is presided over by

the Sultan and is comprised wholly of Government officials, with His Highness's son and heir-apparent, Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, C.M.G., also a member. Legislative Council is presided over by the British Resident, members consisting of various senior officials and unofficial representatives of the European, Arab, Indian and African communities.

His Highness celebrated the 25th anniversary of his accession in December, 1936, and the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Al-Busaid Dynasty was commemorated in November, 1944.

Chapter 3: Administration

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders-in-Council, 1924 and 1925.

Important questions of policy are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan presides in person. The Executive Council consists of His Highness the Sultan (President), His Excellency the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner, and the Financial Secretary as *ex officio* members; the Senior Medical Officer and the Directors of Agriculture and Education are also usually members, though appointed by name, together with Seyyid Abdulla, His Highness's son and heir-apparent. There are no unofficial members.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner and the Financial Secretary (styled *ex officio* members), together with the Senior Medical Officer, the Directors of Agriculture, Education, Public Works, Electricity and Land Survey and Comptroller of Customs all appointed by name (styled official members). The unofficial members are one European, three Arabs, two Indians and two Africans.

For general administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into the two island districts of Zanzibar and Pemba, in the charge of three District Commissioners, two in Zanzibar and one in Pemba, under the general control of the Senior Commissioner (whose title was changed from that of "Provincial Commissioner" by the District Administration and Rural Local Government Decree, 1947, which came into force on 1st January, 1948). The districts are subdivided into Mudirias, each in the charge of an Arab Mudir, and these Mudirias are again subdivided into Shehias (village areas), each in charge of an African Sheha. The various officers in the administrative chain of contact between the people and Central Government derive their authority from the Decree just mentioned.

This Decree contains provision for the setting-up of a system of rural local government by means of Local Councils constituted of representatives chosen by the people from the Shehias under the Council's control, with due regard to a realistic relationship with one another of the predominant races residing in the Council's area, together with representatives of significant minorities (where such exist) to be nominated by the District Commissioner, after due enquiry. Every effort is made to ensure that the traditional leaders of the people are included. Six such Councils have been formed (three in Zanzibar Island and three in Pemba) to administer areas with populations varying from about 2,500 to 12,000. The formation of these Councils is entirely at the instance of the people themselves, and is in no way thrust upon them and the extent of territory administered by the Council is also decided in consultation with the people of the area. The whole system is new to the local population and care is therefore exercised to retain the confidence of the people by proceeding at a pace which outruns neither their assent nor their understanding. The Council's budgets amount to no more than a few thousand shillings each, and all are obliged to receive a Government subsidy. Towards the end of 1950 a simplification of Local Council's accounting was approved by Government, who authorised the direct collection by Councils (or Mudirs on their behalf) of the licence and court fees, fines, and land and market rents to which they were entitled, and their payment by Councils direct into the latter's own account with the bank in Zanzibar or Government Sub-treasury in Pemba. Formerly this revenue was paid by the Mudir through the District Commissioner into Central Government revenue from which periodical reimbursement was made to the Councils by the Government's Chief Accountant. Withdrawals are now made in Zanzibar from the bank account by cheques, signed by the District Commissioner upon receipt of a voucher from the Local Council ; and in Pemba, from the deposit account by presentation of the Local Council's voucher direct to the sub-accountant. The Councils also have powers to enact bye-laws to be obeyed by all persons resident within their areas. An additional form of Council, for which the Decree provides, is a Mudirial Council which has no executive powers and is purely advisory to the Mudir : none of these has yet come into being.

The town of Zanzibar presents an administrative problem of its own, containing as it does one-third of the population of the whole district of Zanzibar Island. A consolidated Township Council, for which the Townships (Amendment) Decree No. 24 of 1949 provided, was set up by the British Resident in March, 1950, and held its first meeting on the 24th of the same month. Its constitution provides for a total membership of 19, composed of four Africans, four Arabs, four Indians, one Comorian, one European, one Goan, and four Government officials nominated by Government.

All members were appointed by nomination of the British Resident,

in the case of the Arab and Indian members after consultation with their respective racial Associations. The official nominees included the Senior Commissioner, whom His Highness's Government wished to continue to preside for the time being, the Medical Officer of Health, the District Engineer, and the Town Mudir. The Municipal Officer is the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Council. His Highness's Government did not consider that the time was yet ripe for introduction of the electoral principle for appointment of councillors.

The Ngambo quarter is subdivided into administrative areas, each under an African area headman under the control of the District Commissioner through the Town Mudir, and it is in this manner that contact with the town people is maintained.

In rural areas each Mudir is president of a Mudirial Court for his Mudiria, established by proclamation as a District Court, with powers of a Subordinate Court of the third class, and limited civil jurisdiction. The procedure is simplified so as to be readily understandable by the people whom these Courts are designed to serve, and with a reduced schedule of fees commensurate with their means. These Mudirial Courts are dealt with in greater detail under Part II, Chapter 9 : mention of them, however, is made here in view of the fact that they facilitate administration generally by providing the people with a ready means of settling comparatively minor matters of dispute.

The administrative problem is a complex one because of the many different communities of which the population consists ; for it is mainly comprised of an Arab aristocracy, an Asiatic bourgeoisie, and an African proletariat. The Arabs are largely landowners (although some Indians and Africans also own land) ; the Indians have in their hands the bulk of the commerce ; and the Africans constitute the main source of labour. The latter belong to one of other of two main groups, namely the so-called " indigenous " people and those who are of mainland origin.

Public relations constitute a very important aspect of the administration of the cosmopolitan community of Zanzibar, and happily they have hitherto been marked by a notable degree of concord, although latterly the time-honoured amity between communities has known some unfortunate exceptions. The trend of world events and the increase in political consciousness create an increasing need to safeguard this tradition. The administration try to carry this out through the Township Council ; through the Welfare Section, closely associated with the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society ; and through the thirty-odd committees, boards and authorities, mainly of an advisory character, whereon sit many unofficals of all communities. Several village welfare centres, a village institute for women, and at Ladies' Club in the town of Zanzibar, have already proved themselves valuable in promoting good public relations. The policy of Government progressively to replace European personnel by local officers is kept

continually in view, and is demonstrated by the fact that several senior posts formerly held by European officers have now been taken over by subjects of His Highness the Sultan.

The Information Service, which is an integral part of the Provincial Administration, maintains close touch with the local press, and *ad hoc* press conferences are held by heads of Departments from time to time. Monthly "public relations meetings" with representatives of the principal political Associations, under the chairmanship of either the Chief Secretary or the Senior Commissioner, with the Information Officer present, were held during the period under review.

Generally speaking, public relations work is promoted at present through the easy access which all members of the public have to all Government officers, through the use of a small public address system in the town of Zanzibar, and through the periodical production by the Information Office of broadsheets on topical themes.

Sport, which thrives in Zanzibar under the auspices of the Sports Control Board, is a realm where the happiest relationships are established between all races and classes.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used together with the following native ones :

<i>Weights</i>						<i>Lb.</i>
Frasila	...	...	for produce generally	...	...	35
Gisla	...	...	for grain	...	...	360
			for native salt	...	...	600
			for groundnuts without husks	...	...	285
			for groundnuts in husks	...	...	180
Tola	...	...	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of 1 rupee			40 tolas = 1

Measures

Pishi or Keila	...	Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.
Kibaba	...	Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice ; subdivided into $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in Zanzibar :

<i>Zanzibar Times</i>	...	...	Daily in Gujarati.
<i>Al Falaq</i>	...	...	Weekly in English and Arabic.
<i>Samachar</i>	...	...	„ „ English and Gujarati.
<i>Zanzibar Voice*</i>	„ „ English and Gujarati.
<i>Adal Insaf</i>	...	...	„ „ English and Gujarati.
<i>Mwongozi</i>	...	...	„ „ English and Swahili.
<i>Zanzibari</i>	...	...	„ „ English and Swahili.
<i>Afrika Kwetu...</i>	...	...	„ „ English and Swahili.
<i>Mazungumzo ya Walimu</i>	...	...	Monthly in Swahili.
<i>Al Nahdha</i>	...	...	Weekly in English and Arabic.

* Also appears daily, in Gujarati, in the form of a single sheet.

Chapter 6: Reading List

BOOKS OF GENERAL SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL INTEREST

- BRODE, H., *Tippoo Tib*. London, Arnold, 1907.
- BURTON, R. F., *Zanzibar City, Island and Coast*. 2 Vols. London, Tinsley, 1872.
- COLOMB, R. N., *Slave-Catching in the Indian Ocean*. London, Longmans, 1873.
- COUPLAND, R., *East Africa and its Invaders. From the Earliest Times to the death of Seyyid Said in 1856*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1938.
- COUPLAND, R., *The Exploitation of East Africa, 1856-1890. The Slave Trade and the Scramble*. London, Faber, 1939.
- CRASTER, J. E., *Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar*. London, Unwin, 1913.
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- DALE, G., *The Peoples of Zanzibar*. London, U.M.C.A., 1920.
- HEANLEY, R. M., *A Memoir of Edward Steere*, London, Bell, 1888.
- INGRAMS, W. H., *Zanzibar : Its History and its People*. London, Witherby, 1931.
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- LYNE, R. N., *Zanzibar in Contemporary Times*. London, Hurst and Blackett, 1905.
- MORSHEAD, A. E. M. ANDERSON, *The History of the U.M.C.A. 1859-1896*. London, U.M.C.A., 1897.

- NEWMAN, H. S., *Banani*. London, Headley, 1898.
- PEARCE, F. B., *Zanzibar, The Island Metropolis of East Africa*. London, Unwin, 1920.
- PRAIN, D., *Memoir of Sir John Kirk*. Royal Society, 1922.
- RIDLEY, H. N., *Spices*. London, Macmillan, 1912.
- SAID-RUETE, R., *Said bin Sultan*. London, Alexander-Ouseley, 1929.
- PRINCESS SALME (FRAU EMILY RUETE), *Memoirs of an Arabian Princess*. New York, Appleton, 1888.
- VAUGHAN, J. H., *Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar*. London, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1935.

APPENDIX I

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable, if in print, from the Government Printer, Zanzibar, or from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Official Gazette (weekly).

Annual Reports on Agriculture, Audit, Education, Medical Services, Provincial Administration, Trade, Zanzibar Museum (Beit-el-Amani)

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Development Programme.

Debates of the Legislative Council (for each session).

Papers laid before the Legislative Council (for each year).

Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition, 1924, 4 vols.

Supplements to the Laws of Zanzibar.

Law Reports, Vol. I : 1868–1918 ; Vol. II : 1918–22 ; Vol. III : 1923–27 ; Vol. IV : 1927–34.

Programme of Social and Economic Development in Zanzibar Protectorate for the ten-year period 1946–55. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946.

Memorandum on the General Progress of Development and Welfare Schemes for the period 1st April, 1946 to 1st October, 1947. Sessional Paper No. 17 of 1947.

Revised Statements of Expenditure, etc., in connection with the Development Programme for 1946–55.

Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in relation to its Economic Resources. By Sir Alan Pim. London, Crown Agents, 1932.

Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1895–1935.

Customs Handbook.

Nutritional Review of the Natives of Zanzibar. Sessional Paper Nos. 2 and 10 of 1937.

Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic Condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar. By C. F. STRICKLAND. London, Crown Agents, 1932.

Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes. By C. A. BARTLETT and J. S. LAST. 1934.

Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar. 1935.

Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the rationalisation of the Clove Industry. 1929.

Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate. By R. S. TROUP. 1932.

- Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.* By G. D. KIRSOPP and C. A. BARTLETT. London, Crown Agents, 1933.
- Report on the Zanzibar Clove Industry.* By H. H. BINDER. Sessional Paper No. 13 of 1936.
- Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate.* 1928.
- Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate.* 1927.
- Report on the Preliminary Survey of the Marine Fisheries of the Zanzibar Protectorate.* 1929.
- Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education on Grants-in-Aid and on the Reorganisation of Indian Education,* November, 1935.
- Report on the Non-Native Census.* 1921.
- Report on the Native Census.* 1924.
- Report on the Census Enumeration of the Whole Population of the Zanzibar Protectorate.* 1931.
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry concerning the Riot in Zanzibar on the 7th February, 1936.* Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1936.
- Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers.* By W. H. INGRAMS. 1926.
- A Guide to Zanzibar.* 1949.

APPENDIX II

MAPS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Scale.</i>
Zanzibar City Survey (General)	1,038	1/4,800
Zanzibar City : Ngambo Area	W.K. 34/39	1/2,500
Zanzibar City : Stone Town Area	—	1/250
Zanzibar City, showing roads passable by car and Police posts	784	1/8,400
Zanzibar City, showing Native Loca- tions, Stone Town and Ward Divisions	1,038	1/4,800
Key Plan of Wete, Pemba	1,004	1/5,000
Key Plan of Chake-Chake, Pemba	987	„
Key Plan of Mkoani, Pemba	260	„
Zanzibar Island, showing Administrative areas, Roads and Districts	2,065	½" to mile
Zanzibar Island, showing topographical features	2,080	„
Zanzibar Island, showing contours and plantations	1,111	„
Pemba Island, showing Administrative areas, Roads and Districts	2,066	„
Pemba Island (folding type) of Wete and Chake-Chake	—	1" to mile

These maps are obtainable from the Government of Zanzibar or through Edward Stanford, 12 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

ZANZIBAR

39°15'

39°30'

Miles.

Principal Roads

Telegraph or Telephone Lines

Native Villages

ZANZIBAR

KENYA COLONY
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
PEMBA I.
ZANZIBAR I.
Dar es Salaam

INDIAN OCEAN

39°15'

39°30'

39°30'

39°45'



39°30'

39°45'

COLONIAL REPORTS

ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	N. RHODESIA
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BR. HONDURAS	FED. OF MALAYA	SINGAPORE
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CYPRUS	NIGERIA	TRINIDAD
FIJI	NORTH BORNEO	UGANDA

BIENNIAL REPORTS

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BAHAMAS	GILBERT AND	*SEYCHELLES
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*BERMUDA	GRENADA	SOMALILAND
*CAYMAN IS.	*LEEWARD IS.	TONGA
*DOMINICA	*NEW HEBRIDES	*TURKS AND
FALKLAND IS.	ST. HELENA	CAICOS IS.
GAMBIA	*ST. LUCIA	*ZANZIBAR

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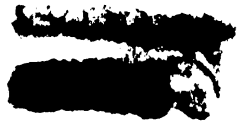
Zanzibar

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FOR THE YEARS
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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1953

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PART I

Review of 1951 and 1952

THE year 1951 opened with a bumper clove crop still being picked in Pemba and prices reached a new high level of Shs. 400/- per 100 lb. These prices were well maintained and rose even higher as the year proceeded. This wave of prosperity hardly receded during 1952 and money continued to flow freely, largely due to the very high prices which were obtained for the two small clove crops which followed. At one time the price for 100 lb. of cloves exceeded Shs. 900/- as compared with Shs. 75/- in early 1950. This spectacular rise in prices was not shared by copra products, the production of which is the other major industry in Zanzibar.

The dependence of the Protectorate's economy on two agricultural products, cloves and coconuts, makes it highly vulnerable to fluctuations in crop and market conditions. The Agricultural Department is continually trying to broaden this agricultural basis by experimenting with new crops for export and by active measures to increase the quantity and quality of milk and meat production. At the same time every encouragement is given to local food production with a view to making the Protectorate as self-sufficient as possible. Secondary industries are limited to the manufacture of soap and the production of coconut and clove oils, but plans for the establishment of a pineapple canning industry were under consideration and work was begun on the building of a factory for the production of coir fibre products. Most manufactured goods and a proportion of the Protectorate's food supplies have to be imported. A new Fisheries Vessel, the *Annajah*, was launched in 1952 and was put into operation on a survey of local fishing grounds.

There is a large field for agricultural production of all kinds by means of co-operative societies and a new development was the establishment in July, 1952, of a Co-operative Development Office under a full time Registrar. By the end of 1952 satisfactory progress had been made with laying the foundations of a co-operative movement and several small groups of rice cultivators were established as co-operative societies and were granted loans by the Government to finance tractor cultivation of their rice land.

Work on the construction of the new 200-bed General Hospital in Zanzibar Town was continued and a Tuberculosis Sanatorium was opened in 1951 at Dole. The latter has been named the Zenubbai Karimjee Hospital in memory of the late wife of Mr. Tayabali Karimjee who made a generous donation towards the building. A tuberculosis

survey of the Protectorate was conducted by the Medical Officer in Charge of the Tuberculosis Unit and in July, 1951, a leprosy survey was carried out by Dr. James Ross Innes, Inter-Territorial Leprologist. The result of the latter survey showed that the incidence of leprosy in the Protectorate was considerably lower than in the neighbouring mainland territories.

Some progress was made with the problem of relieving the serious congestion in urban areas, but this must be a gradual process and unavoidable financial difficulties have acted as a break on the original plans or town improvement. The Town Planning Adviser to the Government of Kenya visited Zanzibar in 1952 to advise on the layout of a new housing estate. A canal drainage scheme for Zanzibar Town was started in 1952 ; the scheme is estimated to cost £64,000 and the money is being provided from Protectorate funds.

In general the Development Programme made better progress during the period. Five new schemes were started during 1951 and two in 1952. Particular attention was paid to agricultural schemes in an effort to broaden the base of the territory's economy and to reduce the Protectorate's dependence on the clove industry.

Among the schemes started in 1951 was a scheme to improve facilities for tourists. Part of this scheme is the construction of a covered landing stage near to the centre of the town which will allow visitors to land at the public gardens in front of the main Government Buildings rather than in the less attractive port area as previously. Another scheme was concerned with experimental work in the use of tractors for ploughing on a co-operative basis, while a further agricultural scheme was started to encourage the growing and marketing of citrus fruit. Expenditure in 1951 on the five new schemes was £13,422 of which £433 was provided from Protectorate funds and the balance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

In 1952 a start was made on the provision of water supplies in one of the more thickly populated rural areas and a survey of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in Zanzibar Island was also commenced. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds on these two schemes amounted to £8,277.

A schedule of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes initiated or in progress during the years 1951 to 1952, showing the amount spent on each scheme both from Colonial Development and Welfare and local funds, is at Appendix III while details of the operation of the various schemes may be found under the reports of the departments responsible for their administration.

The most important item in the field of educational development was the visit of the Binns Commission followed by the 1952 Cambridge Conference on Educational Policy and Practice in Africa, which was attended by representatives from Zanzibar. The preparation of a revised Education Programme for the period 1953 to 1958 was deferred until the Commission's Report had been received and studied.

No new services were instituted by the Social Welfare Section, but extensive work was done in connection with the relief of the destitute and disabled, aid to discharged prisoners, and the operation of probation services. The activities of the Welfare Section are still mainly confined to the towns, but steps were taken to extend these activities by degrees to the rural areas. A local handicrafts showroom was opened in Zanzibar Town with a view to encouraging and helping local craftsmen to sell their products.

There were no industrial disputes or strikes during the period under review. The tranquillity of Zanzibar, was, however, seriously disturbed by a riot which occurred in July, 1951. The rioting took place as a result of the conviction and imprisonment of 19 cattle owners for failing to have their cattle inoculated against anthrax. The Police were obliged to open fire before order was restored, causing several casualties. A full account is contained in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, published by the Government Press.

There are no constitutional changes to report during the period under review. The question of elections for unofficial representatives in the Legislative Council was raised from time to time, but no satisfactory basis was reached and the matter was still under consideration at the end of the year. In the sphere of local government, progress was mainly confined to Pemba where four rural local councils have now been established. All the Pemba local councils passed resolutions providing for the collection of rates in their areas. The Zanzibar Township Council was still the only urban local government body.

Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultana paid a state visit to Pemba in October, 1952, and were received with great rejoicing and demonstrations of affection and loyalty by the whole population. Among other engagements His Highness laid the foundation stone of Seyyid Said bin Sultan Memorial Madressa.

The British Resident carried out numerous tours in the rural areas of Zanzibar Island and also paid periodical visits to Pemba.

Among the visitors who came to Zanzibar were the Rt. Honourable Mr. A. Lennox Boyd, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs ; Mr. P. Rogers, C.M.G., Head of the East African Department, Colonial Office ; Mr. W. H. Chinn, Social Welfare Adviser to the Secretary of State ; the Countess of Mountbatten, Superintendent-in-charge, St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas and Mr. E. W. Barltrop, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE estimated population of the Protectorate at the end of 1952 was 270,784.

A general census was held in February, 1948, and yielded the following figures :

	<i>Zanzibar</i>		<i>Pemba</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Island</i>	%	<i>Island</i>	%		%
Africans ..	118,652	79.3	81,208	70.9	199,860	75.7
Arabs ..	13,977	9.3	30,583	26.7	44,560	16.9
Indians ..	13,107	8.8	2,104	1.8	15,211	5.8
Comorians	2,764	1.8	503	0.4	3,267	1.1
Goans ..	596	0.4	83	0.2	681	0.3
Europeans	256	0.2	40		296	0.1
Others ..	221	0.2	66		287	0.1
	<u>149,575</u>		<u>114,587</u>		<u>264,162</u>	

The total population had increased from 235,428 at the 1931 census to 264,162 in 1948—comprising 138,554 males and 125,608 females.

The only large town in the Protectorate is Zanzibar itself with a population, at the 1948 census, of 45,275, which has hardly varied since 1931. Of this total, 22,310 were Africans, 7,080 Arabs, 12,998 Indians and 240 Europeans. There are three small townships in Pemba with populations (in 1948) of 3,806 (Wete), 3,014 (Chake) and 883 (Mkoani), all of which have increased appreciably in size since the 1948 census.

A large number of different Asiatic communities and of Arab and African tribes is represented in the population but detailed figures are not in all cases available. There is a considerable coming and going between the Protectorate and Arabia and India, particularly by the seasonal dhows which arrive with the north-east monsoon and return with the south-west. There is also a constant interchange with the mainland territories of East Africa, which is facilitated for the permanent residents of any of these territories and for all Africans, the latter being exempted from the provisions of the Immigration (Control) Decree, 1947. The European community consists almost entirely of British officials of the Protectorate Government, and their families, though there is a small number engaged in commercial activities (banks, shipping, Cable & Wireless, etc.) or as missionaries.

A detailed analysis of the 1948 census has been undertaken by the Director of Statistics of the East Africa High Commission. His report, of which an abridgement will shortly be published, includes a geographical analysis by race, analyses by age, sex, marital condition, religion and occupational activities, a tribal analysis of the Africans in the Protectorate, and chapters on the fertility and growth of population and the size of households and families.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS AND WAGES

The majority of the population are engaged in agriculture paid labour is almost entirely dependent on the Protectorate's two major industries, cloves and coconuts, and the processing and handling of their products.

Agricultural paid labour is divided into three main classes with the following rates of wages :

Plantation Weeding

Area planted with 15 trees	..	..	..	..	Shs.	3/-
Ring-weeding of 40 trees	..	..	..	..	"	2/-

Both these tasks represent about four hours work per day, the latter being less strenuous.

Coconut Picking and Copra preparation

For climbing 100 trees	..	..	..	..	"	7-9
For gathering 1000 coconuts	..	..	..	..	"	7-9
For husking 1,000 coconuts	..	..			"	2/50-3/50
For breaking and drying 1,000 coconuts	"	3-4

Clove Picking

Per pishi of 4 lb. of freshly stemmed cloves	50 cts-Shs.	2
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The principal occupations and the revised daily wages of Public Works Department employees for 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

From Shs. 14/- to Shs. 18/- per day :

Overseer carpenter, overseer mason, overseer electrician and senior works overseer.

From Shs. 10/50 to Shs. 14/- per day :

Senior carpenter, senior mason, electrician, carpenter electrician, mason electrician, mechanic, motor mechanic, head fitter, head blacksmith and works overseer.

From Shs. 7/50 to Shs. 10/50 per day :

Carpenter, mason, assistant electrician, junior mechanic, fitter, engine driver (Water Works), blacksmith, senior pipe-layer and greaser (Power Station).

From Shs. 6/- to Shs. 7/50 per day :

Assistant fitter, senior lorry driver, senior road-roller driver, senior stone-breaker driver, assistant blacksmith, billman, telephone operator, pipe layer, plumber, carpenter improver, mason improver, electrician improver and greaser improver (Power Station).

From Shs. 4/- to Shs. 6/- per day :

Painter, vulcanizer, boiler maker's mate, lorry driver, junior road-roller driver, junior stone-breaker driver, waste-water inspector, senior drain boy, pumper, storeman, headman, junior telephone operator, pipe-layer improver, assistant plumber, fuse duty man

and handyman, guardian, sub road overseer, sub building overseer and sub electrician overseer.

From Shs. 2/50 to Shs. 4/- per day :

Painter improver, caretaker, drain boy, cleaner, blacksmith's mate, telephone linesman, skilled labourer (trimmer, destructor fireman, moulder's mate, gatekeeper), telephone operator trainee, junior plumber, street lamp-lighter, ganger, improver road-roller driver, artisan trainee (equivalent to apprentice) and tar sprayer.

Shs. 2/- per day :

Unskilled labour.

In addition all Government employees receive a cost-of-living allowance of 20 per cent of their basic pay.

There is also provision for the payment of long-service bonuses to Government employees who receive a minimum of Shs. 2/- per day. These are at the rate of 25 cents per day for those with 10 years' service and 50 cents per day for those with 15 years' service.

The average daily muster roll strength of the Public Works Department exceeds 1,200, the majority of whom are employed on road and ancillary works. An eight-hour day is recognised, resulting in a 46-hour week, but this is reduced in cases where task systems are adopted.

COST OF LIVING

The following table gives an indication of the approximate prices of commodities normally used by labourers :

Commodity	Unit	1951		1952	
		1st January	1st July	1st January	1st July
Cassava, raw ..	lb.	5-10c.	5-10c.	5-10c.	5-10c.
Coconut ..	single	15-33c.	20-35c.	10-30c.	7-20c.
Sweet potatoes ..	lb.	7-10c.	10-15c.	10-17c.	15-25c.
Bananas ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ bunch	50-60c.	50-60c.	50-60c.	40-60c.
Meat ..	lb.	Sh. 1/50	Sh. 1/60	Sh. 1/60	Sh. 1/40-1/50
Fish ..	lb.	75c.-Sh. 1/25	75c.-Sh. 1/25	75c.-Sh. 1/25	75c.-Sh. 1/25
Wheat flour ..	kibaba*	37-39c.	41c.	47c.	50c.
Maize flour ..	kibaba	27c.	34c.	34c.	47c.
Coconut oil ..	lb.	Sh. 1/05-1/20	Sh. 1/20	Sh. 1/10-1/20	80c.
Bread ..	pipa†	15c.	13c.	13-15c.	15c.
Sugar ..	lb.	40-60c.	65c.	59-73c.	60c.
Tea ..	lb.	Sh. 3/60	Sh. 3/60	Sh. 3/60	Sh. 3/60
Milk ..	pint	45c.	45c.	50c.	50c.
Bambara nut ..	kibaba	80c.	50-60c.	45-50c.	55-60c.
Cow peas ..	kibaba	50-60c.	50-80c.	50-75c.	50-75c.
Kerosene ..	pint	40c.	40c.	45-50c.	45-50c.
Soap ..	bar of 1½ lb.	Sh. 1-1/20	Sh. 1-1/20	Sh. 1/10-1/20	65c.
Cigarettes ..	each	6c.	6c.	6c.	6c.
Matches ..	box	7-10c.	7-12c.	7-12c.	7-12c.
Hoe ..	single	Sh. 3-3/50	Sh. 3/40-3/60	Sh. 3/95-4/00	Sh. 3/75-4/00
Grey shirting ..	yard	Sh. 2-3/00	Sh. 2/50-2/75	Sh. 2/75	Sh. 2/40-2/50
Kangas ..	pair	Sh. 9-17/00	Sh. 9-17/00	Sh. 8-14/00	Sh. 8-12/00
Kaniki ..	pair	Sh. 10/50	Sh. 11/70	Sh. 14/00	Sh. 10-12/00
Khaki shorts ..	each	Sh. 7/50-12/00	Sh. 5/50-8/00	Sh. 8-14/00	Sh. 6-12/00
Shirt ..	each	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 6-8/00
Kanzu ..	each	Sh. 10-12/00	Sh. 11-13/00	Sh. 10/50-10/00	Sh. 8-12/00
Shuka ..	each	Sh. 5/00	Sh. 4/50-6/50	Sh. 4/50-6/50	Sh. 4-5/00
Native bed ..	each	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 7/50-12/00
Mat ..	each	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 7/50-8/00	Sh. 7/50-12/00
Cooking pot: ..					
Earthenware ..	each	40-50c.	40-50c.	40-50c.	40-50c.
Aluminium ..	each	Sh. 4/50	Sh. 4/50	Sh. 4/50	Sh. 4/50
Room rent ..	1 room (monthly)	Sh. 6-10/00	Sh. 8-12/00	Sh. 8-12/00	Sh. 8-15/00

* kibaba = 1/64 bushel.

† pipa = 4½ oz.

TRADE UNIONS

One small trade union of tally-clerks who style themselves the Port Checkers' Union was registered in 1952.

All the unions are still in need of advice in the management of their business and officers of the Provincial Administration continue to give the required help.

The numerical strength of trade unions in the Protectorate is summarised in the following table :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Registration</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Labour Association (Hamali Car- ters and Packers)	9.10.46	325
European Servants' Union (dom- estic servants in European em- ployment)	9.7.47	60 { 35 men 25 women
Shop Assistants' Association ..	28.8.47	80
Zanzibar Seamen's Union ..	22.9.49	92
The Oil and Soap Manufacturers' Association	19.1.50	11
Port Checkers Union	21.8.52	17
Total number of members		<hr/> 585 <hr/>

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There was no industrial dispute during the period under review.

Staff Councils, called Departmental Labour Councils, have been established for the three main labour-employing Government Departments (Works, Health and Agriculture). Through these Councils workers found an opportunity of meeting their executive officers with whom they had free discussions on labour matters.

LEGISLATION

The Labour Decree No. 11 of 1946 was amended and the significant features of these amendments were :

- Increase of the maximum permissible term of contract from two years to four years for immigrant artisans etc., mainly from Asia (not applicable to indigenous labour).
- Removal of the option of a contracted worker, in receipt of an advance of wages, to avoid fulfilment of the contract by repayment in cash. (This principally applies to clove-pickers).
- Extension of the period from 2 weeks to 6 weeks within which an employer must lodge his complaint.
- Provision for the termination of contracts whose duration is not expressed.
- Right of employer to deduct wages on account of a servant's illness.

The Shop Hours Decree No. 30 of 1948 was made effective and Rules under the Decree were published.

Two orders were published under the Minimum Wages Decree No. 1 of 1935 revising the rates of wages payable to carters and produce packers.

Two new Decrees, Employment of Children, Young Persons and Adolescents and Employment of Women (Restriction), were enacted.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Import Duty £</i>	<i>Clove Duty £</i>	<i>Licences £</i>	<i>Colonial Development and Welfare Grants £</i>	<i>Other Revenue £</i>	<i>Total £</i>
1949 ..	395,876	151,508	56,755	93,374	420,824	1,118,337
1950 ..	446,383	488,448	118,724	159,983	489,631	1,703,169
1951 ..	639,142	371,994	148,673	145,451	496,562	1,801,823
1952 ..	550,184	291,018	125,406	110,267	566,877	1,643,752

EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agriculture £</i>	<i>Health £</i>	<i>Education £</i>	<i>Other Ex- penditure £</i>	<i>Total £</i>
1949	86,275	80,937	85,228	958,572	1,209,012
1950	91,378	110,197	163,862	876,862	1,242,299
1951	102,213	156,690	163,848	964,430	1,387,181
1952	111,582	193,483	193,600	1,164,988	1,663,653

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt outstanding at the end of 1952 amounted to £66,000, being a loan from the National Bank of India Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. for the new Zanzibar Electricity Scheme.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a comparative statement of the surplus of assets over liabilities as at the end of the years 1950-52 :

<i>Year</i>	<i>£</i>
1950	742,912
1951	553,609
1952	494,761

It should be noted that in 1951 £500,000 was transferred from General Revenue Balance to the Revenue Equalisation Account. This is not included in the figures given above for 1951 and 1952.

The following is an abridged statement of assets and liabilities for the years ending 31st December 1950-52 :

LIABILITIES

	1950	1951	1952
	£	£	£
Special Funds	664,854	750,677	816,353
Other Funds and Accounts ..	56,159	53,639	57,079
Grants from Colonial Development & Welfare Funds ..	12,127	16,733	18,452
Deposits	54,844	102,541	76,471
Suspense	17,600	17,293	17,502
Cash overdrafts	—	—	45,167
General Revenue Balance ..	742,912	553,609	494,761
Revenue Equalisation Account ..	—	500,000	500,000
Development Revenue Balance	49,587	77,253	109,435
	<u>1,598,083</u>	<u>2,071,745</u>	<u>2,135,220</u>

ASSETS

	1950	1951	1952
	£	£	£
Special Funds invested	579,165	588,508	725,731
Cash on Deposit	54,193	51,173	55,291
Advances	71,783	80,642	55,498
Imprests	—	3	1
Surplus Funds Invested ..	536,780	1,134,731	1,223,382
Development Funds Invested	—	57,807	57,948
Suspense	218	—	2
Special Funds	—	—	547
Cash other than Cash on Deposit	355,944	158,881	16,820
	<u>1,598,083</u>	<u>2,071,745</u>	<u>2,135,220</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELDS

The principal heads of taxation are customs import duties (£639,142 in 1951), clove duty (£371,994 in 1951), income tax (£94,106 in 1951) and duties on copra, coconut oil and soap (£93,536 in 1951).

There is no poll or hut tax or other important source of direct or indirect taxation.

Customs Tariff

Schedule I of the Customs Tariff Decree was amended on 24th December, 1948, to raise the basic *ad valorem* duty from 15 per cent to 20 per cent and also to add certain articles to the Tariff which had previously been exempt.

Export duties are charged on copra, coconut oil, soap, cloves, clove stems, mother of cloves and mangrove bark produced in the Protectorate.

Income Tax

Income tax was first introduced in 1940 under Decree No. 1 of that year.

The rates charged are common to all East African Territories. Allowances were revised in Decrees No. 18 of 1949 and 29 of 1951 and all previous Decrees were consolidated in Decree No. 32 of 1952.

Allowances

Married man	..	..	..	..	..	£350
First child	..	..	{ under the age of 16, or still receiving educa- tion.			£120
Next three children, each
Life insurance premiums up to a specified limit.						
Widows and Orphans Pensions Contributions.						

Rate of Tax on remaining income

The tax is on a sliding scale and the following examples are given of the amounts payable :

<i>Chargeable Income</i>					<i>Tax</i>
£					<i>Shs.</i>
250	..	..	..	..	375
500	..	..	..	..	812
750	..	..	..	..	1,453
1,000	..	..	..	..	2,250
1,250	..	..	..	..	3,203
1,500	..	..	..	..	4,312
2,000	..	..	..	..	6,800
2,500	..	..	..	..	9,300
3,000	..	..	..	..	11,800
4,000	..	..	..	..	16,800

Surtax

Where the total income of any individual, whether resident or not, exceeds £2,000 an additional tax, called surtax, is chargeable.

Excise and Stamp Duties

The Stamp Duty Decree (No. 5 of 1940) imposed stamp duty on various instruments including :

Conveyance.—Shs. 2 where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance does not exceed Shs. 100.

Shs. 4 for every Shs. 200 or part thereof where it exceeds Shs. 100 but does not exceed Shs. 2,000.

Shs. 20 for every Shs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Shs. 2,000.

Lease.—Twice the duty on a mortgage or the duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage-Deed.—50 cents for every Shs. 100 or part thereof.

Settlement.—Half the duty on a conveyance for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled.

Wakf-Deed of Dedication.—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property dedicated.

Estate Duty

Estate duty is governed by the Estate Duty Decree (No. 6 of 1940). No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £50 in value. The rate of duty rises from two per cent where the principal value exceeds £50 but does not exceed £500, to 20 per cent, where the principal value of the estate exceeds £275,000.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The currency of the Protectorate is composed of the coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in Zanzibar by a Currency Officer. The shilling (cupro-nickel) is subdivided into 100 cents. It is legal tender for the payment of any amount ; the 50-cent piece (cupro-nickel) is legal tender for an amount not exceeding Shs. 20 ; and the 10-cent, five-cent and one-cent pieces (bronze) are legal tender for an amount not exceeding Sh. 1. East African Currency Board notes are issued in denominations of Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10, and Shs. 5, and are legal tender for the amount expressed on the note.

Seyyidieh pice are still used as currency for small market transactions. One pice is regarded as equivalent to three cents and two pice as equivalent to five cents.

It is difficult to ascertain the circulation of currency in Zanzibar with any degree of accuracy since the currency used is the same as that in the mainland territories.

There are two joint stock banks in Zanzibar :

The National Bank of India Ltd. (Head Office : 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2).

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (Head Office : 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4).

There is also the private Indian banking firm of Messrs. Jetha Lila.

Chapter 5: Commerce

Total values of imports and exports (including transshipments) for the last four years are as follows :

			<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
			£	£
1949	..	..	2,979,874	2,823,336
1950	..	..	3,879,334	5,069,156
1951	..	..	5,263,002	6,185,892
1952	..	..	5,195,708	4,825,171

Included in the export figures given above are re-exports valued as follows :

			£
1949	..	..	584,840
1950	..	..	582,524
1951	..	..	766,323
1952	..	..	690,048

The decrease in the value of exports in 1952 as compared with 1951 was mainly attributable to the shortfall in the yield of cloves and clove oil due to drought conditions. However, while the quantity of cloves exported fell by 62 per cent compared with 1951, their total value fell by only 31 per cent, owing to the exceptionally high prices paid in 1952.

The production of coconut oil was maintained, although exported at reduced prices, and towards the end of 1952 exports of copra began to increase when it was found that a more lucrative return was obtainable from an improved quality of copra. For this reason a considerable increase in the quantity of copra exports may be expected in future.

Although the decrease in purchasing power resulting from the small clove crop in 1952 had a restrictive influence on the volume of imported manufactured goods, there was no real shortage of consumer goods and bazaar trade remained fairly active. Imports of foodstuffs showed increases in quantity and value.

So far secondary industries have been confined to the manufacture of soap and the production of coconut and clove oils, but a coir fibre factory is being built and plans for the establishment of a pineapple canning industry are being studied.

The following table shows the principal articles imported and exported by quantity and value, during the four years 1949 to 1952.

IMPORTS									
	<i>Unit of Quantity</i>	1949		1950		1951		1952	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Millet ..	cwt	15,498	20,334	25,184	39,713	7,288	11,613	15,568	21,756
Pulses ..	"	51,679	66,669	59,000	101,424	39,278	73,902	53,784	94,044
Wheat flour ..	"	100,312	185,696	138,385	259,640	115,336	275,731	114,892	279,646
Flour, other sorts ..	"	44,461	45,417	78,982	88,653	15,899	23,116	28,074	45,360
Ghee ..	"	3,373	37,216	2,812	39,257	2,534	43,595	5,405	74,843
Tea ..	"	2,838	28,796	4,064	40,521	3,647	64,163	3,425	60,204
Cotton piece-goods	sq.yd.	6,087,133	518,143	8,750,252	650,316	5,194,299	532,222	5,484,661	488,020

EXPORTS									
	<i>Unit of Quantity</i>	1949		1950		1951		1952	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Cloves ..	cental of 100 lb.	169,981	843,993	396,435	3,199,945	260,221	4,280,865	99,095	2,969,358
Copra ..	tons.	7,922	424,938	—	—	25	1,931	2,560	146,335
Clove oil ..	lb.	320,882	77,058	343,565	113,621	318,336	185,682	180,429	134,659
Coconut oil	cwt.	130,791	582,039	160,179	786,086	101,963	633,866	105,251	479,478

Chapter 6: Production

Apart from its entrepot trade, a survival of the days when Zanzibar was the emporium of East Africa, the Protectorate is mainly dependent for its prosperity on agricultural and marine products.

LAND

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are 640 and 380 square miles in area respectively. Of these 1,020 square miles, approximately 540 are of relatively fertile agricultural land, 470 are of bush overlying rocky coral karst land and perhaps 10 are built up areas. The main crop, cloves, occupies approximately 50,000 acres and the second important crop, coconuts, some 78,000 acres. Nearly 30,000 acres are utilised for rice and other cereals, although much of this land is grazed over when not cultivated to annual crops. In the rocky coral areas a system of shifting cultivation prevails. There are no laws or regulations to control land and water conservation and utilisation.

AGRICULTURE

Cloves. The chief agricultural industry centres round the clove tree. Cloves are the dried, unopened buds of the tree *Eugenia aromatica* which are used as a spice throughout the world, for cigarettes in the Far East, for the preparation of vanilla, perfumes and flavourings and in many other ways. From the pedicels upon which the buds are borne is distilled clove stem oil. Cloves are harvested during two main seasons, the *mwaka* crop of July to September and the *vuli* crop of November to January. These crops vary very much from year to year.

The average annual yield of one clove tree is about 7 lb. of dry cloves. Cloves are picked by hand in clusters, the pickers climbing the tree to harvest it. The cloves are then separated from the pedicels by hand and dried in the sun for about five days on cement platforms or fibre mats. The pedicels are also sun-dried and sold to the Clove Growers' Association, which has the sole right to distil clove oil in Zanzibar.

Figures of the exports of cloves and clove oil have been given in the preceding chapter.

The seasonal year for the clove crop usually runs from 1st July to 30th June. The 1951-52 crop was a poor one and the 1952-53 also below average. The 1953-54 season is expected to produce a large crop.

Clove trees suffer from two serious diseases, "dieback" and "sudden death." The former has now been proved to be caused by a fungus, *Cryptosporella*, attacking open wounds in the branches. Its control, by pruning and plantation sanitation, is now being demonstrated to landowners. Sudden death is thought to be caused by infection of the roots of the clove tree by another fungus, *Valsa*, and experiments are now being planned to discover methods of limiting the spread of the disease and of successfully replanting the stricken areas.

Copra. The copra industry is next in importance. Copra is the dried meat of the coconut and the best quality copra is largely exported from the Protectorate. Less well prepared copra is milled to coconut oil which is either exported or used locally in soap manufacture. The cake which results from copra pressing is a valuable cattle food. Copra making is largely in the hands of Omani Arabs and the oil mills are Indian owned.

Exports of copra and coconut oil have been given in the preceding chapter. The exports of soap and coconut cake are as follows :

	1951 cwt.	1952 cwt. (Approximate)
Soap	4,693	2,342
Coconut Cake ..	64,286	98,871

Until the end of 1952 coconut oil was sold by contract to the Ministry of Food. In 1953 it will be sold on the open market. The quality of copra produced in Zanzibar has improved of late, largely as a result of high prices, stringent export quality regulations and the building of improved types of kiln.

In Zanzibar and on the adjacent mainland coast a large part of the coconut crop is lost through the depredations of a sucking bug, *Therapsus*. Entomological investigations are now in progress to discover a control for this pest. Control is likely to be effected by direct spraying of insecticides and by encouraging the natural predators of the pest.

Other Crops. Lesser export crops are chillies, fresh fruit, seaweed, tobacco and kapok.

Local food crop production is of considerable importance. The principal cereal crop is rice, of which the planting of some 20,000 acres is aimed at each year ; maize and sorghum are also grown, mainly in the coral areas. Cassava is an important food crop ; sweet potatoes, yams, pulses and vegetable crops are also grown. Zanzibar is famed for its excellent fruit.

Marketing Organisation. The clove industry is largely organised by the Clove Growers' Association, a body incorporated by decree in 1934. This organisation protects the producer from too violent market fluctuations and from selling his product below the cost of production by providing a guaranteed buying price each season. The Association can also hold surplus stocks to avoid flooding the market. It provides storage accommodation, loans for picking and cultivation and other services to producers. In recent years the Association has also assisted the marketing of other produce, notably tobacco, coconut oil and copra, chillies, derris root and cacao. The business of the Association, which has the financial backing of Government, is conducted by a General Manager, who is not a Government official but is answerable to a Board with an official chairman.

Experimental Work. The Department of Agriculture is engaged in testing and demonstrating other crops which could take their place beside cloves and coconuts and thus broaden the basis of the Protectorate's economy. The crops which show most promise are cacao, derris, chillies and citrus fruits, while experimental work continues with ylang ylang, limes for lime oil production, and pineapples for a local canning project.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There are some 33,000 cattle in the Protectorate, of which only about a quarter are in Zanzibar island. This is mainly due to the presence of tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis in Zanzibar. The Department of Agriculture conducts a service for the diagnosing and treatment of trypanosomiasis and is also engaged, on an experimental scale, in clearing part of the plantation area of tsetse flies. East Coast Fever occurs in both islands.

There is a shortage of animal products, especially in Zanzibar island which imports much of its meat supplies from Tanganyika. Development projects now in progress include a scheme for breeding up the local Zebu cattle for milk production and a ranching scheme for beef on the open coral plains on the eastern side of Zanzibar. Pemba island, except in times of affluence resulting from good clove crops, is practically self-supporting in meat.

There is a small export of hides and skins, and recent years have seen a great improvement in their quality by the introduction of shade suspension drying.

FORESTRY

There are only three small natural forests in the Protectorate. Small quantities of timber of *Vitex cuneata* and *Calophyllum inophyllum* are exported. Work has begun on replanting parts of the existing natural forests with valuable trees. Experimental plantings have also shown that Casuarina and Eucalyptus trees can be successfully established on the coral areas. In recent years certain less fertile areas have been taken over by the Prisons Department and are being planted up with forest trees.

The stripping of mangrove bark is still in abeyance pending the recovery of the forests from heavy wartime exploitation.

FISHERIES

Fishing is a very important activity in both islands and fish forms a large part of the diet of the people. A recent survey indicated the total year's catch in Zanzibar island alone to be approximately 4,208,000 lb. of fish valued at £126,000. Some 1,461 fishing craft are in use and one man in eight is a fisherman. The estimated consumption of fish is 1 lb. per 13 persons per day.

Experimental fish ponds have not proved a success and it seems that development in the fishing industry must come from the sea. The Department of Agriculture has begun a fishing survey using a 68 ft. vessel of the Scottish seiner-class built in Zanzibar. This vessel will make a study of the local fishing grounds and test modern methods of capture. A smaller, dhow-sized, powered craft is under construction. A fish-curing station has been built and fish caught by the Government fishing vessel is being salted and dried as a demonstration to the local industry.

OTHER PRODUCTION

There are no mineral resources in Zanzibar although lime-burning is an important minor industry. At present the heavy demand of the lime burners for forest trees as fuel is causing disquiet and the export of lime is temporarily stopped. It is intended to introduce lime kilns less wasteful of fuel and also to augment fuel supplies by tree planting in the coral areas where lime is burnt.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Apart from the primary processing of agricultural products mentioned on pages 15 and 16, soap is manufactured from coconut oil and a factory is being built for coir fibre production. The latter project is being financed from funds obtained by an export cess on copra and copra products and administered by a Copra Board having a non-official majority.

CO-OPERATION

A very recent development in the field of production is the introduction of co-operative societies. In 1952, several small groups of rice cultivators were established as co-operative societies and were able to obtain credit facilities to finance tractor cultivation of their rice lands. There is a large field for increased agricultural production of all sorts by means of co-operative societies which are now being formed under the guidance of a full-time Registrar.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

During 1951 and 1952 there were 41 and 40 Government primary schools respectively, one of which was an Indian Boys' School which has a junior secondary section ; 12 grant-aided schools, two Government secondary schools (one boys' and one girls', both including junior and senior secondary classes), and one Rural Middle School (junior secondary). The Rural Middle School and the Male Teacher-Training Centre are on the same site, and are called the Seyyid Khalifa Schools after the present Sultan. The total enrolment in all schools (excluding private Koran schools) was 9,353 in 1951 and 9,910 in 1952 (end-of-year figures). In addition, there were two Government teacher-training centres for primary teachers, one for men and one for women.

There were also three small independent schools : the Comorian School, the Ithnashery Boys' School and the Roman Catholic Mission School, Wete, catering for younger children of various religious sects. Over 800 non-Government Koran schools were scattered throughout the two islands, each a one-teacher one-class school, with a total enrolment of about 10,700. From these classes of purely religious instruction certain pupils pass into the first class of the normal schools every year.

The Arab-African Government primary schools in 1951 and 1952 had rolls of 5,494 (4,103 boys : 1,391 girls) and 5,805 (4,303 boys : 1,502 girls) respectively ; the single Indian Boys' School (primary section) had 740 and 860.

The grant-aided schools had a total roll of 2,384 pupils (974 boys : 1,410 girls) in 1951 and 2,423 (994 boys : 1,429 girls) in 1952. Two of them, the Convent School and His Highness the Aga Khan's School for boys, took pupils up to School Certificate standard.

There were three Government boys' schools providing secondary education, but only in one centre was education carried on up to School Certificate level ; the other two centres were for junior secondary education only. The girls' senior secondary school was opened in 1947, and completed its four-year course to School Certificate standard for the first time in 1950. Seven hundred and thirty-five pupils (610 boys ; 125 girls) attended Government secondary classes in 1951, and 820 (672 boys : 148 girls) in 1952. The senior secondary departments were inter-racial.

The medium of instruction in primary schools was Kiswahili, except in the Indian primary classes where it was Gujarati. The St. Joseph's Convent School (grant-aided), in which Goans predominated, was the only school in which English was used in all standards, and where co-education was practised throughout. In all secondary classes, subjects are taught in English.

One of the features of Government schools was the bigger proportion of boys ; they outnumbered the girls by about 7 to 2. The increase in

the girls' numbers, after the much-delayed start in organisation in 1927, continued to be relatively slow because of the difficulty in finding and training women to be teachers, and because of accommodation problems, particularly in rural areas. Except in the lower standards of a few rural schools, co-education is not possible in this Muslim land.

Adult evening classes were held wherever there was a demand for them. The number of centres increased from one in 1950 to two in 1951. The classes were mainly for men, but classes for women in domestic science were popular at the Domestic Science Centre, where this subject was also taught to girls of the Town primary and secondary schools, and to women teachers-in-training. English classes for women at Raha Leo, the Civic Centre, were started two years ago and continued to be successful.

No provision is made as yet for post-secondary education and those pursuing higher studies, that is post-School Certificate work, go overseas. Students may be sent on Government scholarships to Makerere College in Uganda where it is possible for them to receive diplomas in such subjects as Education, Medicine, Veterinary Science, and Agriculture. Indian students generally go to India for higher professional training.

Selected students of all races receive overseas scholarships under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, from the Nuffield Foundation, from the British Council, or from Zanzibar Government funds. Most of these students go to the United Kingdom, the bulk of the remainder to India.

Training of primary teachers, men and women, is carried on locally. The Male Training Centre—with the Rural Middle School—used to be at an inland site, but has been housed since 1949 in buildings built by the sea with Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Some Indian students have been trained during 1951 and 1952 at the Indian (Male) Teacher-Training Centre in Nairobi.

A number of apprentices were trained by the Agricultural, Medical and Public Works Departments. In 1951, the first entry of boys who had completed either primary or junior secondary classes was taken into the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, a technical institution where a variety of courses such as woodworking and building, engineering, electrical engineering, seamanship and navigation, and marine trades were available. At the end of 1952, 56 boys from the Protectorate were in residence.

HEALTH

The general health of the population remained satisfactory throughout the period under review ; no major epidemic occurred. For many years Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from serious communicable diseases, a freedom which is partly due to the fact that these are island communities and partly due to the rigid sanitary and quarantine measures which are enforced.

Weekly ante-natal clinics and infant welfare clinics were held at Government hospitals and at the Maternity Centre at Makunduchi.

The total number of live births in 1951 was 5,359 compared with 5,198 in 1952. The total number of deaths in 1951 was 4,151 compared with 3,362 in 1952 ; these figures include deaths under one year—347 in 1951 and 409 in 1952.

The following table gives the numbers treated in Government hospitals for some of the more important diseases :

	1951	1952
Malaria	10,033	9,456
Tuberculosis	331	479
Veneral diseases	1,463	1,580
Typhoid	17	7
Ankylostomiasis	3,728	4,904
Pneumonia	786	602
Leprosy	24	32

The following table shows the mortality arising from the principal groups of diseases :

	1951	1952
Tuberculosis	20	31
Dysentery	6	5
Pneumonia	22	37
Malaria	14	24
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	29	24
Diseases of skin, cellular tissue, bone and organs of locomotion	20	14
Ankylostomiasis	11	2
Diseases of the circulatory system	18	27
Cancer and other tumours	11	15
Hernia and internal obstruction	14	29

The Health Organisation is under the control of the Director of Medical Services and consists of one specialist officer, one pathologist and six Medical Officers, nine Assistant Medical Officers, one matron, nine nursing sisters and 89 local staff. The public health service consists of one Medical Officer of Health, one Sanitary Superintendent, one Sanitary Inspector and 24 locally trained sanitary inspectors.

The policy of the Health Department in regard to medical, public health and sanitary matters is primarily to secure the benefits of modern medicine for the largest possible numbers of the population, and to co-operate with the other departments of Government in promoting the social welfare of the population. It aims at preventing, controlling and treating the endemic and epidemic diseases which occur, and at educating the public in all matters connected with health and sanitation. It also aims at training nurses and other medical auxiliaries.

The numbers of different types of medical staff employed by Government and otherwise are as follows :

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>
Registered physicians (persons with degrees recognised both locally and in the metropolitan country)	9	—	21
Licensed physicians (persons with degrees recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition)	8	—	2
Nurses of senior training (persons with nursing training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country)	10	5	—
Certified nurses (persons with certificate recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition)	64	—	—
Midwives of senior training (persons with midwifery training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country)	10	1	—
Certified midwives (persons with certificates recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition)	25	—	6
Sanitary Inspectors	24	—	—
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	1	Radiologist	
Pharmacists	2	—	—

Particulars of expenditure on public health during 1952 are as follows:

	1951	1952
Capital ..	£33,415	£46,500
Recurrent ..	£123,275	£146,983

The following table shows the numbers of hospitals and dispensaries and other medical institutions in the Protectorate :

	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Beds</i>
1. Hospitals.		
(a) General Hospitals (institutions equipped to deal adequately with all general medical and surgical cases) ..	3 (Zanzibar, Wete and Chake-Chake)	307
(b) Cottage hospitals or infirmaries (smaller institutions equipped to handle only lighter cases, more severe cases being referred to General Hospital)	1 (Mkoani)	17
2. Dispensaries (institutions for treatment mainly of out-patients)		
(a) exclusively for out-patients ..	26	—
(b) having beds for lighter cases to be referred to General Hospital ..	4	41

3. Specialised Units :

	<i>Number of Institutions</i>
(a) Maternity and child welfare centres	7
(b) Tuberculosis	1
(c) Leprosaria	2
(d) Mental Institutions	1

The construction of the new hospital in Zanzibar Town continued throughout the period. Some modifications of the original plans were found necessary.

The conversion of the old school buildings at Dole into a Tuberculosis Sanatorium was completed and the buildings were brought into use in 1951. A new male ward and a mortuary and store were constructed at this Sanatorium as a result of a generous donation from Mr. Tayabali Karimjee. The hospital was re-named the Zenubbai Karimjee Hospital in memory of his late wife.

The Makunduchi Rural Health Unit is proving successful and popular, as is indicated by the following figures :

	1951	1952
Total confinements ..	89	133
Ante-natal cases ..	204	233
Infant welfare visits	521	463

Malaria is the commonest cause of morbidity. The usual anti-malaria measures were carried out in the townships and a protective belt half a mile outside Zanzibar Township was regularly sprayed with D.D.T. The measures comprise the search for breeding places and larvicidal control by oiling, the maintenance of anti-malarial drains and destruction of adult mosquitoes by spraying of huts and houses with D.D.T.

Tuberculosis continued to be one of the greatest public health problems in the Protectorate. During 1952 the tuberculin testing survey was completed in Zanzibar and Pemba.

The opening of a new ward at Dole Sanatorium (Zenubbai Karimjee Hospital) increased the available accommodation there to 40 beds for male patients only. Female patients still have to be accommodated in the General Hospital, but it is hoped to build a female ward at Dole in due course.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Tuberculosis Unit continued the tuberculosis survey of the Protectorate and the cases of tuberculosis notified to the Medical Officer of Health were :

	1951	1952
Zanzibar Township.. ..	78	78
Zanzibar Rural Areas	31	28
Pemba Rural District and Township ..	89	45
Imported cases	5	—

The district Sanitary Inspectors in Zanzibar township and rural areas regularly visited all known cases in their areas at monthly intervals to ascertain the condition of patients, to verify changes of domicile and ensure that preventive measures were being carried out. Early contacts of open cases were medically examined in an attempt to detect infection at an early stage.

Helminthiasis and malnutrition are common throughout the Protectorate and every effort was made by propaganda and advice to lessen their incidence.

School medical and dental services were continued. The number of pupils inspected in Zanzibar in 1951 was 1,238 and in 1952 1,114. In Pemba 683 pupils were examined in 1951 and 387 in 1952. Shortage of medical staff prevented medical examinations being made at all schools.

Dr. James Ross Innes, Inter-Territorial Leprologist, East Africa High Commission, carried out a leprosy survey during July, 1951. The incidence of leprosy was found to be considerably lower than in the neighbouring mainland territories ; in Zanzibar Island it was 3.9 per 1,000 and in Pemba 5.5 per 1,000. On 29th April, 1952, a B.E.L.R.A. lay-worker arrived in Pemba to commence anti-leprosy work in the island. He has done much towards improving and enlarging the leper settlement.

HOUSING

The usual type of native house is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual. In the main, such houses have from two to four rooms, and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for the purpose. Elaborate sanitary arrangements are rare : many dwellings possess small shelters nearby in which a cesspit is dug ; but in the towns the privy and cesspit are frequently within the hut : only the poorest have no sanitary arrangements at all. This type of building is comparatively inexpensive and can be built to a large extent from material available on the spot or nearby. One of its chief defects is the tendency of the roof to collapse owing to the insufficient strength of the supporting posts. In recent years there have been improvements in the type of native hut ; these include cement floors, ceilings, white-washing, and lime plastering and washing.

Almost all the country folk own their houses, which they erect themselves. In the town of Zanzibar the African usually owns his hut but not the site. The ground landlords are Arabs or Indians, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. In recent years the cost of materials has increased, and now, outside Zanzibar Town, a three-roomed hut of average quality would cost—including labour—upwards of £100. Within the town it might cost as much as £150–£200.

With 265 persons to the square mile, Zanzibar Protectorate is one of the most densely populated countries of Africa. Indeed, according to the tentative classification of Professor Dodd (*Dimensions of Society*, New York, 1942), the whole population of the Protectorate is, on an average, on the border line between rural and urban density.

Thus it is of unusual interest that the average density of population per dwelling throughout the Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of three persons or less. In Zanzibar Town the average is higher than this : 4.66 in the Stone Town with its many large dwellings, 3.50 in the native town of Ngambo. In the rest of Zanzibar Island and Pemba the average is less than three. While these figures do not point to any serious degree of overcrowding, the fact that one-third of the population of Zanzibar Island live in the town of Zanzibar has led to some of the worst features of native slums.

Consequently, when, in 1943, the Government took in hand the improvement of housing conditions, it was to Zanzibar Town in particular, and the three townships of Pemba in a lesser degree, that it first applied itself. All four urban localities have one characteristic in common, namely that the stone-built quarters are inhabited mainly by Indians and Arabs, and the hutted quarters by Africans. In both there is serious building congestion and lack of adequate sewerage, drainage and ventilation ; while the former are susceptible only of gradual improvement, the latter call for a careful balance of modern ideas with consideration for native tastes and means.

Town Improvement

The Canal Draining Scheme, which is one of the most important works yet undertaken in connection with town improvement, was started in 1952. The initial work consisted of survey and planning, and the ordering of materials by the consultant engineers. When this item was first included in the 10-year Development Programme it was estimated that the whole of the Canal Drainage Scheme could be completed for £45,000, which it was proposed to raise by loan. The increase in cost of materials and labour has been such, however, that the present phase of the work, which is only a portion of that originally planned, is estimated to cost £64,000, which money is being provided from Protectorate funds.

The Town Planning Adviser to the Government of Kenya visited Zanzibar in 1952 to advise on the planning of Zanzibar Town and work was started on the preparation of a new town plan for Zanzibar.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Life

The Civic Centre (Raha Leo) in Ngambo, which was opened in January, 1948, remained the principal meeting place for the various communal activities of the African population in the Town. It has also been used by other races and, except for entertainments organised by

individual clubs, the public using the Centre has been cosmopolitan. The Centre consists of a coffee shop and a post office in addition to the main building comprising men's and women's reading rooms, a committee room for the use of the Management Committee and voluntary societies, and a hall for lectures, dancing and other entertainments. There is also a fully equipped children's playground. A commercial cinema has been re-opened at the Centre for the showing of films on four nights a week.

Classes in English, Kiswahili, sewing and knitting for women were held at the Centre, and aged and infirm women were provided with occupational interest by instruction in handicrafts. Other activities included plays, dances, variety performances, boxing, Information Office film shows, band concerts, Girl Guide displays, health lectures, and wedding receptions.

The Victoria Gardens and Hall, which are Government property, was used by all races in Zanzibar for a variety of meetings and entertainments. The Hall is also used for meetings of Legislative Council.

The Seyyid Khalifa Hall, built partly from funds subscribed to celebrate the 70th birthday of His Highness the Sultan, was commenced in 1951 ; it will also be available for meetings and entertainments.

The Ladies Club in the Old Portuguese Fort, which was opened in 1947, continued to flourish and remains the focal point for purdah women's activities in the Stone Town.

In four villages in Zanzibar there are libraries, and in three of these villages there are halls for meetings and social activities. The most welcome feature of community life in rural areas has been the interest shown in road making and water catchment schemes, for which villagers have contributed both money and labour.

Regular meetings for women have been held each month in four villages at which Welfare Officers have given instruction in knitting, sewing, cooking, hygiene, baby care, etc. The continuance of such activities has however been dependent on the efforts of the Welfare Staff operating from the town. Latterly one of these village groups has been meeting regularly and more frequently than hitherto, without the assistance of a Welfare Officer, and appears to be developing more on the lines of a Women's Institute as known in the United Kingdom.

Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

The public made continued use of the service offered by Welfare Staff in helping individuals to solve their personal problems, a high proportion of which arose from poverty. In many of these cases detailed case-work was undertaken.

There is close co-operation between the Welfare Section of the Provincial Administration and the largest voluntary agencies in the Protectorate, the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society and the Pemba Voluntary Welfare Society. The Welfare Section is repre-

sented on the committees of both societies. While the societies undertake the relief of all cases of need in which no other solution can be found, the Welfare Section undertakes all the case-work and ensures that all cases of apparent need are brought to the notice of the societies. In this work the Welfare Section is assisted by its contacts with the Health, Education and other departments. Both the voluntary societies receive subventions from Government.

There are no institutions for the rehabilitation of the disabled, though the Welfare Section has endeavoured to achieve rehabilitation in individual cases, sometimes with success. The Roman Catholic Mission's Poor House at Walezo, which is financially assisted by Government, provides institutional treatment for persons for whom such assistance is essential. The Poor House has 160 beds only, but was found during 1951-52 to provide adequately for the infirm poor, domiciliary relief being provided by other voluntary agencies in most cases of destitution.

There is no agency devoted specially to the assistance of the blind, though they have a special claim on the voluntary agencies for the relief of destitution. The Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society has a close association with the British Empire Society for the Blind in London, from which assistance has on occasion been obtained in the rehabilitation of individual blind persons.

The Welfare Section has been providing occupational interest, both inside and outside the Poor House, to aged and infirm poor persons, who have been taught mat and basket making. The Welfare Society obtains markets for the articles so produced and pays the workers as a reward for their industry, in addition to any maintenance allowance or institutional relief which they may receive.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services

Throughout the years 1951 and 1952 the services of three Assistant Welfare Officers have been available to the Courts as Probation Officers, one male and one female Probation Officer in Zanzibar, and one male officer in Pemba. The volume of work for Probation Officers in juvenile cases has been much the same as in previous years. Little use has as yet been made of probation for adults ; much use was however made of the Probation Officers' services in connection with persons charged for mendicancy, the Probation Officers' pre-trial enquiries enabling the Court to ensure that the genuinely necessitous were given an opportunity of obtaining another form of livelihood.

There is no Approved School in the Protectorate, but the arrangements made with the Tanganyika Government for the reception of children at the Approved School at Tabora were continued.

Help given by the Welfare Staff to discharged prisoners is described on page 38.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

Thirty Decrees were enacted in 1951 and 34 in 1952. The following are the more important subjects with which they dealt :

1 9 5 1

Adoption of Children

Decree No. 12 of 1951 provides machinery for the legal adoption of children in the Protectorate and is similar in scope to legislation on the same subject in other East African territories but, in general, its provisions are based upon the corresponding provisions of the United Kingdom Adoption Act, 1950. The portions of that Act relating to adoption societies and supervision by welfare authorities have been omitted from this Decree.

Births and Deaths Registration

Decree No. 13 of 1951 replaces with a comprehensive and more up-to-date measure the previously existing law on this subject (which was contained in two Decrees enacted in 1909).

The provisions relating to such matters as the keeping and inspection of registers and the preparation of indexes and returns are similar in form to legislation of a like kind in other colonial territories.

Children and Young Persons

Decree No. 10 of 1951 repeals the Juvenile Offenders Decree, 1935 and replaces it by up-to-date legislation providing for the treatment of young offenders and of children and young persons in need of care and protection. It contains provisions for the procedure to be adopted at the trial on criminal charges of children, young persons and adolescents and empowers Juvenile Courts *inter alia* to remove children and young persons from dissolute masters, to make suitable provision for juveniles who are found wandering and are neither in regular employment nor resident with their parents, and to make contribution orders on the parents or other persons liable to maintain the child or young person.

Control of Seaweed

Decree No. 11 of 1951 (as amended by Decree No. 26 of 1951) provides for the control of the culling of seaweed in the Protectorate, and its exportation therefrom by a system of licensing, to ensure that damage is not done by excessive or unscientific garnering and in order to protect this recently developed and potentially important minor industry.

His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council is empowered to prescribe royalties payable on seaweed culled for sale or export.

European Education Tax

Decree No. 15 of 1951 imposes a tax on male European residents in the Protectorate to meet a part of the cost of assistance provided by the Government, in the absence of European schools, towards the education of the children of Europeans. The tax is graded according to income, and the income of a taxpayer, for the purposes of this Decree, is computed in the same way as it is computed for income tax under the Income Tax Decree.

Exchange Control

Decree No. 14 of 1951 replaces the Defence Regulations relating to finance and provides for the control of currency and foreign exchange.

Mineral Oil

Decree No. 23 of 1951 was enacted in order to place beyond doubt the legal position regarding the ownership of mineral oil in the Protectorate by declaring specifically that all deposits of mineral oil (save where such oil expressly dedicated by the Government of His Highness the Sultan in any conveyance, grant, lease or licence) have always been and remain vested in His Highness's Government.

Mining Mineral Oil

Decree No. 24 of 1951 makes provision for the regulation of the oil mining industry in the Protectorate.

Pensions

Decree No. 18 of 1951 mainly provides for temporary increase in the pensions paid from Protectorate funds in order to mitigate cases of hardship caused by the rise in the cost of living. The rates of increase are comparable to those adopted in the other East African territories and they can be varied by an order of His Highness in Executive Council.

Price Control

Decree No. 20 of 1951, which replaces emergency legislation relating to price control, deals with the control of prices of goods and services.

Restriction on Building of Factories

Decree No. 21 of 1951 is designed to restrict the building of factories within one hundred yards of certain roads in the near vicinity of the town of Zanzibar in order to preserve the beauty of the countryside.

1952

Companies

Decree No. 34 of 1952 introduces company law in Zanzibar for the first time. The Decree makes provision for the incorporation, regu-

lation and winding-up of trading companies and other associations and is modelled upon the United Kingdom Companies Act, 1948.

Employment

Decree No. 8 of 1952 repeals the Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons (Restriction) Decree and replaces it by legislation giving effect to current international conventions on the subject.

Decree No. 9 of 1952 re-enacts the law on the subject of the employment of women which was contained in the Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons (Restriction) Decree. The old law has, however, been amplified to give effect to the terms of all international conventions concerning the employment of women.

Firearms

Decree No. 31 of 1952 repeals the Arms and Ammunition Decree which was enacted in 1920 and replaces it with modern legislation which is more comprehensive.

Income Tax (Management)

Decree No. 32 of 1952 consolidates and reproduces the existing provisions (other than those relating to rates of tax and personal allowances) which were contained in the Income Tax Decree, 1940. It also gives effect to a number of recommendations made by the East African Revenue Advisory Board. This Decree is similar in form and substance to similar legislation in the mainland territories.

Income Tax (Rates and Allowances)

Decree No. 33 of 1952, which is supplemental to the Income Tax (Management) Decree, 1952, makes provision for the rates of tax and allowances to be applied in Zanzibar. The Decree applies to assessments for the year of income commencing on 1st January, 1951, and each subsequent year of income. Assessments in respect of past years of income will continue to be governed by the existing law.

Manufacture of Oil of Limes

Decree No. 16 of 1952 makes provision for the control of the lime oil manufacturing industry. In order to ensure that oil of limes produced in and exported from the Protectorate is of a high quality this Decree prohibits its manufacture without a licence.

Nationality

Decree No. 30 of 1952 repeals the Nationality and Naturalisation Decree and replaces it with legislation in accord with the present conception of nationality. The repealed Decree, which was not counter-signed, did not apply to persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in

Council, 1924, and accordingly British subjects, British protected persons and the citizens of certain countries which have treaty rights in Zanzibar could not take advantage of its provisions. The new Decree has been countersigned by the British Resident and therefore applies to the persons subject to the Order in Council. It is provided by section 1(2), however, that the Decree shall not apply to any subject or citizen of a state mentioned in the Third Schedule thereto except where such state shall have signified its consent to the application thereof—

- (a) to any particular subject or citizen of that state ; or
- (b) generally to all subjects or citizens of that state.

The Decree sets forth the requirements for the status of a Zanzibar subject by birth and those for the status of a Zanzibar subject by descent. It also makes provision for naturalisation as a Zanzibar subject and for registration as such.

Pensions

Decree No. 12 of 1952 repeals and replaces the European Officers' Pensions Decree and the Non-European Officers Pensions Decree, 1945, and gives effect to the recommendations concerning pensions made by the Holmes Commission. The principal changes made are the grant of pension rights to most established non-European officers and the general application of the 1/600th pension constant. This Decree conforms, as far as is practicable, with the law relating to pensions in other East African territories and it combines in one enactment provisions which had previously been contained in separate Decrees or had merely been promulgated as regulations.

Revised Edition of the Laws

Decree No. 17 of 1952 provides for the appointment of a Commissioner empowered to prepare a revised edition of the laws of the Protectorate and for the publication in due course of that edition.

Road Traffic

Decree No. 24 of 1952 repeals the Vehicles and Traffic Decree (which was enacted in 1925) and the Rules made thereunder and replaces it by a more comprehensive measure modelled upon the most recent traffic legislation.

Telephones

Decree No. 23 of 1952 creates a Telephone Authority with the exclusive privilege of providing telephone services on behalf of the Government and of constructing, maintaining and operating telephone apparatus within the Protectorate. It replaces the Telephone Decree enacted in 1923, the provisions of which were inadequate. The Decree is modelled on similar legislation in force in the mainland territories.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

Justice is administered in the Protectorate by the undermentioned Courts :

The High Court

This Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the High Court are at Zanzibar, but there is a District Registry at Chake Chake in Pemba.

First Class Subordinate Courts

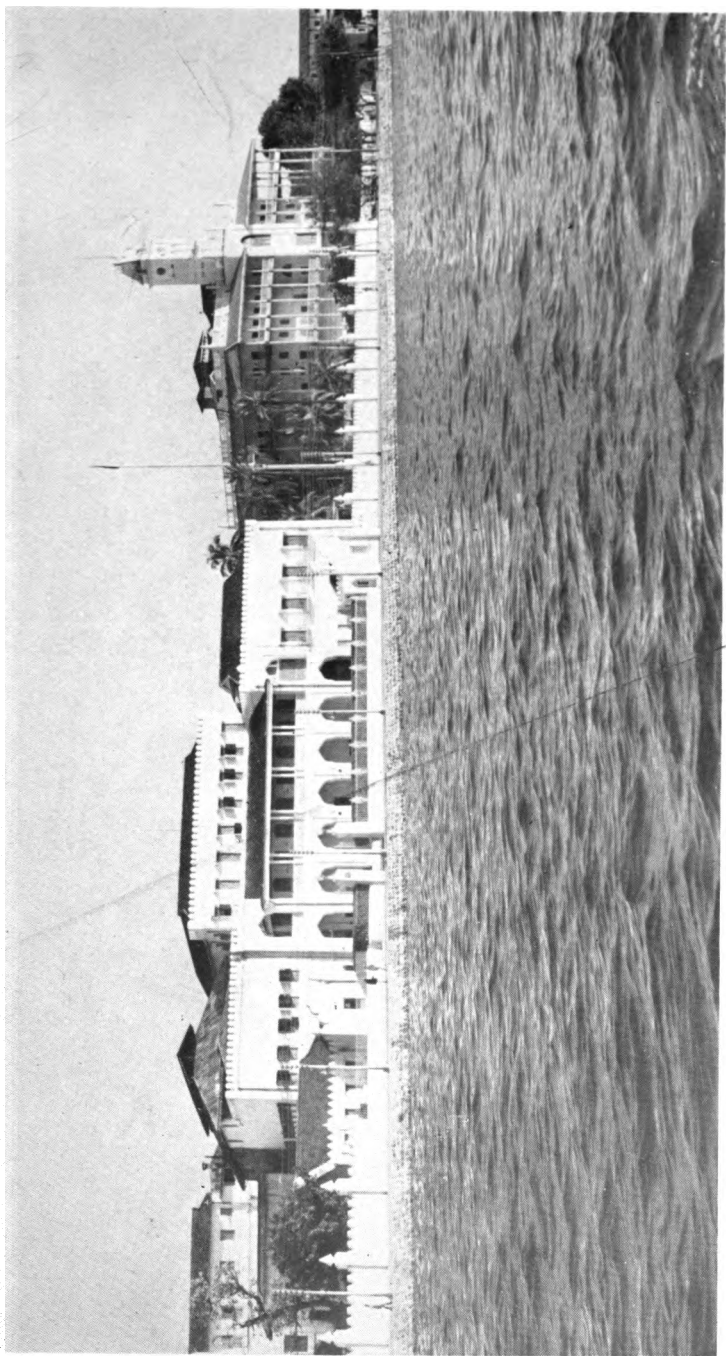
These Courts include Courts presided over by (a) Resident Magistrates, (b) District Commissioners and (c) such other persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident to hold First Class Subordinate Courts. In cases in which the value of the subject matter can be estimated at a money value the civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to Shs. 3,000. In criminal matters they have jurisdiction to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or of fines not exceeding Shs. 4,000, or of corporal punishment not exceeding 12 strokes, and may combine two or more of such punishments.

Second Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts are presided over by such persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident for the purpose. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 1,500. In criminal matters they have jurisdiction to pass sentences for a term not exceeding 12 months, or of fines not exceeding Shs. 750. If so empowered by the British Resident, these Courts may also impose sentences of corporal punishment not exceeding 10 strokes. The Courts may combine any two or more of the sentences which they are empowered by law to pass.

Third Class Subordinate Courts

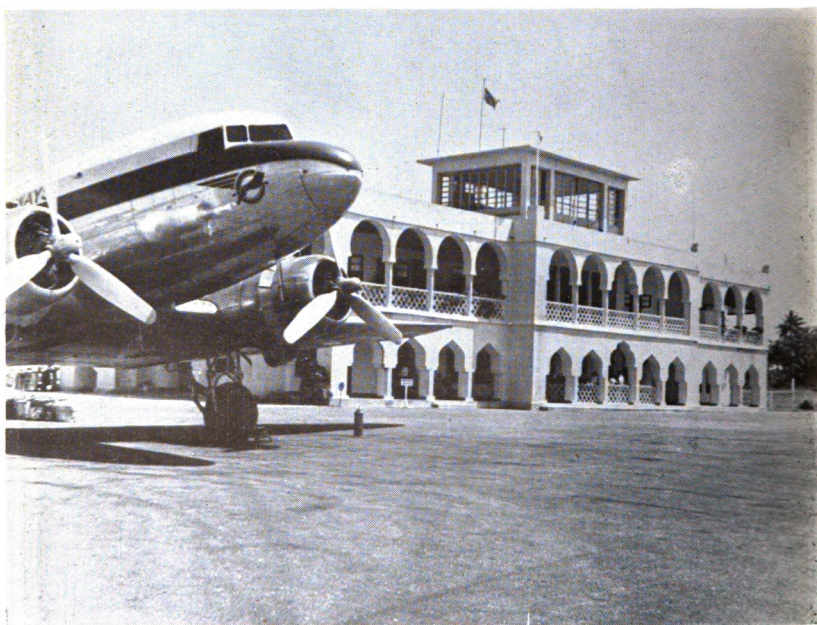
Unless he is specially appointed by the British Resident to hold a First and Second Class Subordinate Court, every Assistant District Commissioner presides over a Third Class Subordinate Court. In addition, the British Resident may specially appoint any other person to hold a Third Class Subordinate Court. The civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 800. In criminal matters such courts may pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of fines not exceeding Shs. 200 and may combine both such sentences.



SULTAN'S PALACE AND WATER FRONT, ZANZIBAR



SECRETARIAT AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES (BEIT-EL-AJAIB)



NEW AIRPORT BUILDINGS, ZANZIBAR



**TWO CLOVE TREES SUFFERING FROM SUDDEN DEATH IN
A PLANTATION AREA**



A CLOVE SPRAY.



PICKING CLOVES

Juvenile Courts

The personnel of these Courts is drawn from Panels consisting of twelve or more persons and formed by the British Resident for Zanzibar and Pemba respectively. The chairman of each Juvenile Court is a Resident Magistrate, or in his absence an Administrative Officer, or, in the absence of both such persons, a person appointed by the Chief Justice. The quorum of a Juvenile Court is constituted by the chairman sitting with two other members of the Panel, who shall include one man, and so far as is practicable, one woman. These Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any case in which a person under the age of sixteen years is charged with an offence other than murder and manslaughter. In certain circumstances, they also have jurisdiction to deal with the cases of children and young persons who are under the age of sixteen years and are brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection. The members of each Panel meet at least twice a year to discuss matters connected with their work and, if necessary, to report to the High Court on any matter relating thereto.

Kathis' Courts

Each of these Courts is presided over by a Kathi. They have no criminal jurisdiction and their civil jurisdiction is limited (a) to matters relating to the personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance (where the claim in respect of such inheritance does not exceed Shs 1,500) of Arabs and Mahommedan Africans, and (b) to suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 800.

Mudirial Courts

Every Mudir is empowered to hold a Court within the local limits of his Mudiria. The ordinary civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to cases in which the subject matter of the suit does not exceed Shs. 200, but certain Mudirial Courts are specially empowered to try cases in which the subject matter of the suit is alleged to be land held under native customary law and does not exceed Shs. 800 in value. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction Mudirial Courts may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two months and award fines or compensation not exceeding Shs. 100.

Appeals to the High Court

An appeal lies as of right to the High Court from Courts subordinate thereto in any civil matter in which the amount or value involved in the suit exceeds Shs. 200. In all other civil matters, an appeal lies only by leave of the High Court. In addition, the High Court has power to call for and revise the proceedings of a lower court in a civil case in which no appeal lies. Any Court may, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, also state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, which latter Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

In criminal matters, any person convicted on a trial held by a Subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court, unless the sentence passed by the lower court is of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 100 only, or of corporal punishment only. In addition, any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Subordinate Court as being erroneous in point of law or in excess of jurisdiction may apply to that Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Finally, the High Court has power to call for and to revise the criminal proceedings of any Subordinate Court.

Appeals to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa

Save where otherwise expressly provided, an appeal lies in civil matters to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa from any decree or any part of any decree or from any order of the High Court passed or made in the exercise of its original jurisdiction. A second appeal also lies from every decree passed in appeal by the High Court on the ground—

- (a) that the decision is contrary to law or usage having the force of law, or
- (b) that the decision has failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law, or
- (c) that there was substantial error or defect in the procedure which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Except with the special leave of the second Appellate Court, no second appeal lies when the amount or the value of the subject matter of the original suit does not exceed Shs. 1,000.

In criminal matters, any person convicted by the High Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa against his conviction or sentence or both. No appeal, however, lies against sentence where such sentence is fixed by law. A second appeal lies on a matter of law only from a decision of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction.

POLICE

The present Police Force dates from 1906 when, following a strike by members of the previous organisation, a new force largely composed of mainlanders was recruited and placed under proper supervision and control. The present Force became an armed force on the withdrawal of the King's African Rifles in 1923, and is trained partly on military lines ; but recently more emphasis has been placed on the necessity for training along the normal civil police lines.

The authorised establishment of the Force consists of a Commissioner, one senior superintendent, six European superintendents and assistant superintendents, three non-European assistant superintendents, 23 inspectors, and 678 rank and file, together with clerical and menial

staff. Of these one assistant superintendent, five inspectors and 81 rank and file are stationed in Pemba, and 54 rank and file in the outstations of Zanzibar District, North and South ; the remainder of the Force is stationed in Zanzibar Town. The total numbers of the Police include the Criminal Investigation Department—which consists of one European officer, 5 inspectors, 3 detective n.c.o's and 39 detective constables ; His Highness's Band—4 n.c.o's and 31 bandsmen ; and the Fire Brigade—4 n.c.o's and 11 firemen.

Of the n.c.o's and constables comprising the uniformed branch, no fewer than 291 have less than five years' service and a further 133 men have less than 10 years' service. Over 70 per cent of the rank and file are mainlanders and the majority, both mainlanders and locals, have had little or no education before joining the Force. There are only 62 men in receipt of an English literacy allowance and a further 206 men know how to read and write the Swahili language with some degree of proficiency.

It was hoped that the new rates of pay introduced in 1948 as a result of the Holmes Salaries Commission would attract the more educated local youths but, as stated in the report for 1949 and 1950, such has not proved to be the case. Applications to join the force from locally-born men are few and of these applicants many are quite unsuitable for enlistment ; they are of poor physique, uneducated and not capable of sustained effort.

All recruits attend educational classes while undergoing training ; indeed education forms a large part of the training syllabus. Night classes are held three times a week, which all recruits are required to attend. These classes are held primarily for the benefit of trained men who wish to improve their education. The average attendance, excluding recruits, is 29 men in each of the two classes.

Good quarters, built in permanent materials, are available for all ranks in Zanzibar Town and in many of the outstations. All men stationed in the Zanzibar Town area live at the Police Barracks at Ziwani. There are also at Ziwani the training school, an infirmary with 10 beds, a recreation room, a canteen and a recruits' mess situated in the lines.

New police quarters with modern accommodation for one inspector, one n.c.o. and 29 men are now in construction at Chake Chake in Pemba, at a cost of £25,000.

The main activities of the Force were connected with the preservation of the peace and prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law and order and traffic control at all public functions. Guards of honour were also provided on numerous occasions during the period under review.

Football and volley ball are the two most popular games among the rank and file. The Force Team defeated the Tanganyika Police in the Annual Inter-territorial Football Cup played in Dar es Salaam in 1951.

Crime

There has been an increase in crime during the last two years particularly in crimes against property but the figures are still considerably less than those for 1947 and 1948. It is significant that a large number of the accused in the cases of serious crime were members of tribes indigenous to the mainland. Africans are not subjected to immigration control and it is very easy for a mainlanders to come over to Zanzibar, commit a crime and return with the proceeds of his crime.

In July, 1951, rioting took place as a result of the conviction and imprisonment of 19 cattle owners for failing to have their cattle inoculated against anthrax. Attempts were made to release the prisoners outside the Court and at the prison and the police were forced to open fire on the rioters killing five and wounding seven.

Some comparative crime figures for the years 1948, 1950, 1951, and 1952, are given below :

	1948	1950	1951	1952
Murder	8	3	9	3
Manslaughter	8	8	16	6
Rape	5	8	8	16
Wounding and similar acts	189	160	171	231
Burglary and house-breaking	463	247	237	391
Stealing	1,928	993	957	1,127
Dangerous Drugs Offences	38	69	56	66
Native Liquor Offences ..	454	457	591	445
Traffic Offences	1,468	1,725	1,672	2,039
Total (excluding traffic offences) ..	3,093	1,945	2,045	2,285

About 60 juveniles were accused of various offences in each of the years 1951 and 1952, approximately half of the total in each year being on charges of theft.

The volume of traffic on the roads has more than doubled since 1949 as the following figures show :

Number of Vehicles registered in the Protectorate

1949	1950	1951	1952
722	970	1,278	1,488

The increase has naturally thrown a heavy burden on the traffic section.

A " Road Safety " campaign was held in Zanzibar and Pemba during 1952 to try and improve the general standard of driving and to reduce the accidents on the roads. Accident figures for the past five years are as follows :

1949	1950	1951	1952
109	215	221	114

The Zanzibar Road Code was also revised during 1952 and improved by the addition of illustrations of signals to be given by road users and point duty constables and of the international road signs which are now being erected in Zanzibar.

PRISONS

The following are declared prisons under Section 4 of the Prisons Decree :

Zanzibar Island :

Central Prison
Langoni Prison
Kinu cha Moshi Prison Camp
Kichwele Prison Camp

Pemba Island :

Wete Prison
Makondeni Prison Camp

The Central Prison receives all classes of male and female prisoners. Selected prisoners are sent to work in the prison camps outside Zanzibar Town. A few difficult prisoners are now transferred from Pemba to the Central Prison in Zanzibar, which is a permanent concrete building situated one mile from the town of Zanzibar. It has separate wards and yards to segregate Europeans, remand prisoners, civil prisoners, females, juveniles, Asian first offenders (including Arabs) and Asian recidivists. The Central Prison has adequate and suitable accommodation for 269 male prisoners and 16 female prisoners and is provided with electric light, water sanitation, washing facilities and well-ventilated cells. There is also a well-equipped infirmary standing in its own yard ; it is under the charge of a Medical Officer, assisted by a dispensary attendant.

Wete Prison, Pemba, is a permanent concrete building situated near the sea and within Wete Township. It has ward and cell accommodation for 39 prisoners of the following categories : remand, convicted male, convicted female and civil.

A prisoner's earning scheme is in operation whereby prisoners may earn small sums of money for use on their release. Prisoners are divided into four classes for the implementation of this scheme :

" A " Class	..	Efficient and industrious workers who require no supervision—Sh. 1 per month.
" B " Class	..	Industrious but not so capable prisoners who require no supervision—65 cents per month.
" C " Class	..	Good workers but requiring full-time supervision—25 cents per month.
" D " Class	..	Lazy and incapable prisoners—nothing.

When the scheme is understood most prisoners make every effort to become efficient and to be placed in Class " A ".

Officers of the Welfare Department visit prisoners a month before their date of release, and each prisoner who wants help in obtaining employment is provided with a letter to the Welfare Officer on the date of his release. Every effort is made to find suitable employment for released prisoners. Selected ones are provided with tools purchased from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Fund.

Before discharge all prisoners in the Central Prison and prison camps are seen by a Probation Officer.

One hundred and sixteen prisoners called at the Welfare Office on their discharge and 72 were found employment, five were repatriated, 11 were provided with tools of their trade, three were provided with regular assistance and 16 others were given general assistance.

The dietary scale is laid down in Rule 27(1) of the Prison (Amendment) Rules, 1941 and is considered to be appetising and ample.

The weight of each prisoner is recorded on admission and thereafter at monthly intervals. Any serious decrease in the weight of any individual is reported to the Medical Officer.

All prisoners serving sentences of more than one month may earn remission of one-quarter of their sentence provided this does not reduce the sentence to be served to less than 30 days. All prisoners are informed of this on admission. The remission system is provided for under Section 62 of the Prisoners Decree (Cap. 72 R.L.Z. 1934) as amended by the Prisons (Amendment) Decree No. 5 of 1941.

During 1952 55 female prisoners were committed to prison. They were employed on mat-making, basket-making, and gardening. The daily average for the year was 6.7.

Altogether, during the two years, 3,621 persons were admitted to prison in the Protectorate, the daily average number of prisoners being 333. The daily sick list averaged 27 and 621 sick prisoners were treated in hospital. There were seven deaths and one execution.

The principal industries in the Central Prison are carpentry, tailoring and hat-making. The first two industries are under the supervision of skilled instructors.

The Kichwele Forestry Camp was completed during 1951 and the prisoners are housed in two large dormitories of 30 prisoners each, supervised by a chief warder, a corporal warder and five junior warders who live in the camp with their families. Good progress was made with tree planting and it is estimated that some 250 acres of trees are now well established. In addition to tree planting, forest maintenance, charcoal burning and general camp duties, an appreciable amount of foodstuffs was also grown.

A gang of 20 to 25 prisoners from the Central Prison is engaged on a re-afforestation scheme at Welezo Chumbuni, an area of 56 acres about four miles from Zanzibar Town. They are employed in clearing land and planting trees. The work is nearly completed.

On 1st January, 1951, the control of the prisons and prison camps in Zanzibar and Pemba was transferred to the Superintendent of Prisons, and the Prisons and Police Departments, which had been jointly run by the Commissioner of Police, were separated. In Pemba the District Commissioner is the Officer in Charge of Prisons under the direction of the Superintendent.

Recruiting of warders was satisfactory throughout the two years. A training school for recruits was started at the Central Prison under the guidance of a drill instructor. The recruits are given a six weeks' course on discipline. Lectures to improve the standard of efficiency in prisons are arranged by the Superintendent and other experienced members of the staff.

The service of a religious teacher has been obtained for the benefit of the prisoners as well as of the members of the staff. Religious teaching has been made compulsory for the prisoners both in town and in the camps. Suitable reading material is available for all prisoners and reading classes, which were started in 1952, are well attended.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

The main public utility services are owned and operated by Government and are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works, Electricity and Land Survey.

ELECTRICITY

Zanzibar Town is supplied with direct current electricity from a diesel-operated generating station first established in 1909 and later expanded to meet increasing demand.

A contract has been let for a new A.C. generating station which, it is expected, will be completed in 1953.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The Zanzibar telephone system is magneto operated. There are at present approximately 600 subscribers in Zanzibar Town itself, and a further 200 who are connected by earth return trunk lines to the Zanzibar Town manual exchange from small sub-exchanges in outlying villages. The system is under review and proposals are being considered for the conversion of the Zanzibar Town network to automatic operation.

WATER

Piped supplies are provided to Zanzibar Town and the townships of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani in Pemba. The township of Chwaka now has a piped supply and work has begun on the construction of a similar supply to the Mkokotoni area.

Zanzibar is fortunate in having a source of supply which provides untreated water of excellent purity, though hard. From Bububu and Chem Chem springs the water is piped by gravity to the Town where it is pumped into the high level tank supplying the Town at about 35 lb. per square inch. The output from the springs is seasonal and dependent upon rainfall, but is adequate for all normal purposes. As a result of a water waste survey, the daily consumption has been reduced to 1.5 million gallons and the normal yield is approximately 2 million gallons per day. The failure of the rains in 1952, however, made it difficult to meet the public demand and the requirements of shipping. As a result of this drought, a small additional source has been harnessed and the possibility of further supplies is being investigated.

Revenue for water services is derived from rates for house installations and metered supplies to factories, shipping, etc.; the rates to private consumers are low and water is supplied free to public standpipes and to certain religious, educational and charitable institutions.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Port Facilities

In addition to the anchorage afforded in Zanzibar harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet. The wharf is fitted with electrically-operated cranes, and spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports, with an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce. Protection for lighters, water boats and other small craft is afforded by an inner basin which is sheltered by a breakwater.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons an hour.

Facilities for visitors are promoted by the Trade and Tourist Traffic Committee.

The Associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company provides ship-to-shore transport for visitors.

Numbers of Ships

The following table shows the numbers and registered tonnage of vessels calling at the Port of Zanzibar in 1951 and 1952. Figures for 1950 and for 1940-41 are also given for purposes of comparison :

	<i>Ocean-going vessels</i>		<i>Coasting vessels</i>		<i>Native vessels</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
1952	300	1,488,510	331	163,888	3,034	100,289
1951	250	1,217,933	450	157,526	3,290	113,035
1950	301	1,441,565	386	162,088	3,349	112,709
1941	127	519,303	91	53,517	2,972	62,482
1940	174	768,912	149	117,022	2,903	62,160

Steamship Services

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company have a service about once every four weeks between the United Kingdom and East Africa via Suez or via West Africa and the Cape.

The British India Steam Navigation Company provides a service about once every four weeks between the United Kingdom and East Africa via Suez, about two services each month between Bombay and East Africa and a monthly service to Durban from Mombasa.

The Farrell Lines Inc. operates about three times a month between the United States and East African ports via the Cape, calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

The Indian African Line (Bank Line) maintains a monthly passenger and freight service between Calcutta and Durban calling at Madras, Colombo, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar on inducement.

The Robin Line Steamers call, on inducement, on a New York and East African service.

The Clan-Hall-Harrison Line (joint service) maintains a fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and East African ports.

The Ellerman-Bucknall Steamship Company Limited maintains a monthly service between New York, South African and East African ports.

The Oriental African Line (Bank Line) maintains a three-monthly service between East African ports, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

The Holland-Afrika Lijn maintains a service to and from Amsterdam via Suez and via the Cape about once a month in each direction.

Christensen Canadian South African Line maintains a monthly service between Canada, South and East Africa back to Canada via South Africa, calling at Zanzibar on inducement.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Company Inc. maintains a regular monthly service between the United States Gulf Ports (New Orleans) and British East Africa.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, and an occasional service between Zanzibar and Mombasa, calling at Pemba each way.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Increased road maintenance has been carried out throughout the two years and the Protectorate roads are in a fair state of repair.

Zanzibar and Pemba are well served by roads. Zanzibar has 200 miles of road, of which 150 miles have a bituminous surface, and Pemba has 100 miles, of which 50 have a bituminous surface : the remainder have either earth or metalled surfaces.

In the Zanzibar Town area the bazaar streets are for the most part surfaced with precast concrete slabs suitable for the handcarts used for transporting merchandise in the narrow thoroughfares. These surfaces are given a reverse camber to assist storm-water drainage, and are well washed with every shower of rain. Within the boundary of the Town there are 13 miles of water-proofed roads other than bazaar streets.

There are approximately 300 buses, 120 lorries and 940 taxis and private cars using the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Bus owners associations are established in both Zanzibar and Pemba. The distribution of passenger traffic is under the control of the Road Traffic Control Board.

Animal-drawn iron-tyred vehicles, totalling approximately 520 bullock carts and 230 donkey carts, are used extensively for carrying produce from the plantations to the Town and ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation is administered by the Commissioner of Police in his capacity as Aviation Control Officer, assisted by the Air Traffic Control Officer and the Airport Superintendent.

The Zanzibar Government, under the direction of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa, has in conjunction with other East African territories applied certain International Civil Aviation Organisation operational procedures and practices.

Aircraft

No aircraft are based in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

Scheduled Air Services

Nearly all the aircraft landing at Zanzibar are scheduled services operated by the East African Airways Corporation. The normal service starts from Nairobi thence via Mombasa, Tanga and Zanzibar to Dar es Salaam and return. Passenger traffic has increased steadily and statistics show that from January, 1946, to December, 1951, the increase amounts to nearly 600 per cent. The increase in aircraft movements is less spectacular and during the same period amounts to 250 per cent, the reason for the difference being the gradual introduction of larger aircraft. As a result of recent changes in the E.A.A.C. fleet

all services are now operated by 28-seater D.C.3's. The Corporation has recently introduced cheaper rates, family travel and other concessions which should still further increase passenger traffic though no increase in aircraft movement is expected for some time. The amount of freight carried in these services has also considerably increased. Air services to the mainland are available on an average twice a day—both north and south.

Charter Operations

Charter operations do not exceed a dozen movements a month and private movements are only two or three a month.

Airport Building

The new Airport Building was opened on 1st January, 1952, for passenger reception, with customs, immigration and health facilities. The Air Traffic Control Unit moved in from the old building on 1st March.

The hangar was completed a few months later.

Aerodrome

Zanzibar Aerodrome is situated some four miles from the Town. A bitumen-surfaced all-weather landing strip 1,600 yards by 50 yards was completed and put into operation on 1st May, 1950. The permitted all-up weight has been increased from 25,000 lb. to 44,000 lb.

The reconstruction of the Pemba landing ground at Chake Chake, made unserviceable during the war, was started in the latter part of 1952.

Air Traffic Control

Control facilities improved during the year. The radio telephony (Air/Ground) and wireless telegraphy (Point/Point) services were re-equipped with new transmitters and receivers. In addition a Medium Frequency beacon is in continuous operation. R/T (Point/Point) and V.H.F. D/F are scheduled for installation and should be in operation before the end of 1953. A Telemaster Unit (loud speaking telephone) has been installed linking the Control Tower with the main offices in the building.

The runway and taxitrack are marked in accordance with the new international standards and a signal square is marked out on the roof of the airport building.

Aircraft Safety Services

A new Land Rover converted for use as a crash tender was received. This vehicle carries three 60 lb. bottles of CO₂. A foam-carrying trailer is in operation with a fully trained crew.

An ambulance was received during the year and is in use at the airport.

POSTS

The Postal Department is responsible for the maintenance of the internal and external postal services of the Protectorate. It maintains inland and external remittance services by means of money orders and British postal orders.

There are five offices in the Protectorate doing full postal business. In the outlying districts, where the volume of work does not justify the provision of a post office, restricted postal services are available at Mudirial Offices. At all these latter offices postage stamps may be purchased, articles may be posted and registration service is available.

Regular air mail services are available to almost all parts of the world. There is a daily despatch of airmails to places on the trunk routes and twice daily to places in East Africa.

Zanzibar subscribes to the Rules of the Universal Postal Union which lays down the foreign postage rates that countries may charge and, as the rates are fixed in gold francs, it became necessary to review the Protectorate's surface postage rates on postal matter addressed to foreign countries. The rates were accordingly amended and slightly increased with effect from 1st July, 1951.

As from 1st October, 1951, the "gift" parcel service to the United Kingdom was discontinued. The service, which was introduced in 1949, provided transmission at reduced rates, of parcels containing foodstuffs, medical supplies and discarded clothing as unsolicited gifts.

A complete new set of postage stamps for Zanzibar was placed on sale on 26th August, 1952, which was the 73rd anniversary of the birthday of His Highness the Sultan. The series comprised the same denominations of stamps as the previous set, with an additional denomination of 35 cents to meet postage on the first unit of weight of letters sent to foreign countries. Stamps up to the 50 cents denomination are similar to the previous issue but have an up-to-date likeness of His Highness the Sultan. The design for denominations of Sh. 1 and above shows the Seyyid Khalifa Schools at Beit-el-Ras, five miles outside Zanzibar Town.

CABLE, WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPHS

Cable and wireless communication with Europe, South and East Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

The Government wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba were handed over on 1st May, 1948, to Cable and Wireless Ltd., who have maintained the service between the islands and improved upon it by the addition of new equipment. The spark transmitter has been closed down and the daily watch for shipping discontinued since all marine communication traffic is now handled by Cable and Wireless, Mombasa.

There are no inland telegraphs in either island.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Government Information Services.

PRESS

The following newspapers are published in Zanzibar :

Zanzibar Times	..	..	Daily in Gujarati.
Al Falaq	..	..	Weekly in English and Arabic.
Samachar	..	..	Weekly in English and Gujarati.
Zanzibar Voice*	..	..	Weekly in English and Gujarati.
Adal Insaf	..	..	Weekly in English and Gujarati.
Mwongozi	..	..	Weekly in English and Swahili.
Afrika Kwetu	..	..	Weekly in English and Swahili.
Mazungumzo ya Walimu			Monthly in Swahili.
Al Nahdha	..	..	Weekly in English and Arabic.
Maarifa	..	..	Weekly in Swahili.

*Also appears daily in Gujarati in the form of a single sheet.

BROADCASTING

After a period of experiment the first full programme of the new Zanzibar Broadcasting Service was given on 15th March, 1951, and in a few days time letters of appreciation were received from Tanganyika, Kenya, Portuguese East Africa, the Comoro Islands and as far south as Madagascar. From that date until the end of 1952 there have been 563 hours of broadcasting.

The station broadcasts for one hour daily except Sundays ; the time found to be most suitable, for the rural population in particular, is from 5 to 6 p.m.

The programme begins with a ten minutes recital from the Koran followed once a week by a talk on religion. Talks are also given on agriculture, education, welfare and other subjects of local interest. Local and world news is followed at times by a discussion group or by music.

The chief language used is Kiswahili which is understood by the vast majority of the people. Arabic is sometimes used followed by a Swahili translation. His Highness the Sultan sends messages of greetings on certain Muslim festivals.

In August, 1952, the Information Office began the issue of a weekly news-sheet containing talks which had previously been broadcast and the programme for the coming week.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Information Service, which is an integral part of the Provincial Administration, maintains close touch with the local press, and *ad hoc* press conferences are held by Heads of Departments from time to time. Regular "public relations meetings" with representatives of the principal political associations, under the chairmanship of either the Chief Secretary or the Senior Commissioner, with the Information Officer present, were held during the period under review.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE island of Zanzibar is situated in latitude 6° south and longitude 39° east, and is separated from the mainland by a channel $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the East African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements) and having an area of 640 square miles, with a population of 149,575 (1948 census).

Twenty-five miles to the north-east lies the island of Pemba in 5° south latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles, with a population of 114,587 (1948 census). The highest point in the Protectorate is 390 feet (Masingini Ridge) in Zanzibar.

The seasons are well defined. From December to March, when the north-east monsoon blows, it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur heavy rains. From June to October is the coolest and driest period (south-west monsoon). The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar and Pemba is approximately 58 inches and 73 inches respectively, the precipitation in the western areas of both islands being heavier than in the eastern. 1952, however, was a year of very low rainfall. The precipitation in Zanzibar town was only 29.60 ins. for the whole year. It was, in fact, probably the driest year ever recorded excepting the famous drought year of 1898 when only 27.49 ins. fell in Zanzibar Town.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4°F and the mean minimum 76.6°F . The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3°F . and 76.6°F . respectively.

The climate of Zanzibar is, of course, tropical, but the heat is tempered throughout the year by constant sea breezes which blow with great regularity except during the change of the monsoons.

Some 40 miles south-east of Zanzibar Island and 30 miles from the mainland coast lies tiny Latham Island which forms part of the Protectorate. Latham Island measures approximately 920 feet by 280 feet and its flat surface is only about 10 feet above high tide level. It forms the breeding place of a colony of Blue-faced Boobies (*Sula dactylatra melanops*) and there is a small deposit of guano. Landing on the island is somewhat hazardous owing to the heavy swell.

Chapter 2: History

Zanzibar owes its history mainly to its convenience as a jumping-off place for the east coast of Africa, to its proximity to Asia, and to the trade winds or monsoons, which made possible its close connection from the earliest times with India, the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Although the east coast of Africa and Zanzibar were practically unknown to the nations of Europe before the close of the fifteenth century, it is surmised that before the beginning of the Christian era a steady and systematic trade existed along this littoral, at least as far south as Zanzibar, in which participated such ancient races as the Sumerians, Assyrians, Himyarites, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Hindus, Greeks and Southern Arabians.

The first mention of Zanzibar in any historical document is contained in a book, written in Greek, known as the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* (or in other words *A Directory of the Indian Ocean*), the Erythraean Sea comprising the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The name of the author is unknown, but it is generally assumed that he was an Egyptian Greek, who may have resided at Berenice, a seaport on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. It is believed to have been written in about A.D. 60. The general scope of the *Periplus* comprises a list of the ports (with their respective imports and exports) touched at in the journey from the port of Myos-hormus on the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, to India and Zanzibar. This island is referred to as the—

“Island of Menouthias about 300 stadia from the mainland, low and wooded, in which there are rivers, many kinds of birds, and the mountain tortoise. There are no wild beasts except the crocodiles : but there they do not attack men. In this place there are sewed boats, and canoes hollowed from single logs, which they use for fishing and catching tortoise. In this island they also catch them in a peculiar way, in wicker baskets, which they fasten across the channel opening between the breakers.”

Information regarding East Africa, and consequently Zanzibar, in the first six centuries of the Christian era is of the scantiest, though it is known that during this period Chinese and Malay traders made their appearance in these parts, and that the east coast was overrun by the Bantu peoples of the mainland from whom, with the Shirazis and Arabs, the indigenous native tribes of Zanzibar are supposed to be descended. These centuries also witnessed latterly the disintegration of the Southern Arabian states, whose connection with the East African coast had been a very close one both commercially and politically. A new era dawned, however, with the birth of the Prophet Mohamed in A.D. 571, and the stimulus to the Arabian peoples of the Islamic revelation had far-reaching and permanent effects on East Africa. As a result of internecine struggles among the several factions of the Moslem world following the death of Mohamed in A.D. 632, immigration took place on a large scale, the East African coast becoming a favourite

region for the settlement of Arabs and Persians driven by political and religious stress from their homes in Western Asia and elsewhere. It is these immigrations, therefore, coupled with the lure of trade, which led to the establishment of the East African littoral, and in Zanzibar and Pemba, of rival Arab and Persian sultanates and chiefships in mediaeval times.

The conversion of the coast peoples to Islam probably dates from the beginning of the tenth century, towards the end of which Persians from Shiraz founded the Zenj Empire on the coast. Some of the most important of the states of this Empire were Kilwa, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mombasa, and it is probable that they were more or less independent, although doubtless there existed among them a form of alliance.

The chief authority for the period between A.D. 632 and the coming of the Portuguese in 1497 is *The Arab Chronicles of Kilwa*. This document came into the possession of the Portuguese when they took Kilwa from the Shirazis in A.D. 1505 ; there appear to have been two copies, and the copy to which reference is generally made is that which came into the possession of Sir John Kirk (appointed British Consul-General and Agent at Zanzibar in 1873) and which he presented to the British Museum.

With the advent of the Portuguese in 1497, the year in which Vasco da Gama circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope, the Zenj Empire was doomed ; a new era began for East Africa and Zanzibar, and the veil which had concealed the mysteries of the Southern Ocean from Europe was permanently drawn aside. Dominion in East Africa was never the ultimate object of the Portuguese, their main purpose being to establish a route to the Indies ; and, however interesting they may be to the historian, their footholds on the eastern seaboard were only incidental to this purpose. Zanzibar itself became subject to Portugal in 1503, and was thereafter settled by the Portuguese, who lived on friendly terms with the local Zanzibaris. They did not disturb the local system of government under "Kings" or "Sultans" of African origin who were born on the island and possibly had some strain of Persian or other Asiatic blood in their veins derived from ancient colonists.

In 1528, with the aid of armies from Zanzibar, Mombasa was subdued and made tributary, this victory consolidating Portuguese rule of the whole of the coast. From this time onwards Zanzibar remained in alliance with Portugal and ceased to be tributary.

The first recorded visit to Zanzibar of an English ship was that of the *Edward Bonaventure* in 1591, when the visitors seem to have got on very well with the "Moors," and were impressed by the commodious harbour, the good water supply and the plentiful stocks of fruit and provisions.

Early in the seventeenth century Portuguese dominion was seriously threatened. The island of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf was wrested from them by the Persians, assisted by English ships, in 1622, and an in-

urrection took place among the Moslem states on the coast, including Pemba, in 1627. In 1650 they were driven out of Muscat, the capital of Oman, by the Omani Arabs under the Imam Sultan bin Seif ; and in 1652 the Omani Arabs attacked Zanzibar and killed a large number of Portuguese. Thus was renewed that close association of Oman and Zanzibar which was to culminate later in that island becoming the royal capital of the Oman Empire. In 1660 the Arabs, again under Imam Sultan, captured Mombasa, and after it had once more come under Portuguese sway, it was recaptured in 1698. The Omanis then proceeded to consolidate their power on the coast, and, with the capture of Pemba and Kilwa, the coast came directly under the dominion of Oman.

The dominion of Portugal in the northern portions of the east coast therefore, lasted some 200 years, for by 1698 the Portuguese had lost every dependency north of Mozambique.

Relics of the Portuguese occupation of Zanzibar survive to this day in the shape of certain words in the Kiswahili language, the Old Fort in Zanzibar Town, military guns, wild pigs and the practice of bull-fighting in Pemba.

In the eighteenth century civil wars in Oman weakened the hold of the Omanis on the African coast, with the result that in many cases the Arab Governors, who had been entrusted with the administration of these outlying possessions, revolted against their master, the Imam of Muscat, and set themselves up as petty princes and sultans of the settlements to which they had been appointed. This was especially the case with Mombasa, where a Governor of the turbulent Mazrui tribe had been appointed : it declared itself independent of Oman, and many other coastal towns followed suit. Zanzibar, however, remained loyal to the Imam, and in about 1753 was attacked by the Mombasa Arabs, using as a base Pemba, which was completely under the control of the Mazrui chief of Mombasa and remained so until that clan was totally defeated in 1822 by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. The attack failed owing to the dissensions between the commanders of the forces, and the invaders returned to Mombasa.

The great figure in the history of Oman during the eighteenth century was Ahmed bin Said, the founder of the Al-Busaid Dynasty which has reigned in Zanzibar ever since. He became Imam of Muscat in 1741, and reigned for thirty-four years until his death in 1775. He delivered his country from Persian invaders, drew up new rules for the financial, judicial and fiscal departments of his State, and entirely reorganised the administrative system. He was the father of Seyyid Sultan, who, as Imam, despatched an expedition to East Africa in 1784 which resulted in the reassertion of Oman influence in that region and in Zanzibar's formal acceptance of the supremacy of the Sultan of Muscat. His grandson, Seyyid Said bin Sultan, was the first outstanding figure in the history of Zanzibar ; and Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (Khalifa II), the present Sultan, is his great-great-great-grandson.

SEYYID SAID BIN SULTAN was born in 1791, and became Imam of Muscat in 1804, on the death of his father. After subduing his Mazrui enemies on the East African coast, he transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. With him came hundreds of Oman Arabs, and with this incursion begins what may be called the modern phase of East Africa's and Zanzibar's history. Unexampled prosperity followed in his wake ; trade flourished exceedingly ; the Arabs pushed deep into the unknown regions of the mainland, and the fame and influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar spread from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. An old Arab saying of the time ran, " When one plays on the flute in Zanzibar, all Africa as far as the lakes dances." It was he who laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by making the island his permanent residence and by encouraging the cultivation of the clove, which is the backbone of the Protectorate's economy. The clove tree may, in fact, be regarded as his memorial. Under his direction Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. He signed commercial treaties with America, Great Britain and France, for which countries consulates were opened in 1837, 1841 and 1844 respectively ; and although from the earliest times Zanzibar had been the principal market for the great African slave trade, he entered into agreements with the English for its restriction in his dominions when, early in the nineteenth century, public opinion in England began to demand the suppression of the trade.

Seyyid Said was 65 years old when he died in 1856, his death occurring on board his frigate *Victoria* while he was returning to Zanzibar from one of his periodical visits to Oman. His dominions at the time included the whole of Oman, with certain islands in the Persian Gulf, and the coast of Africa from Guardafui to Cape Delgado, with the exception of Lamu, a distance of 960 miles ; in addition his sway was acknowledged in the interior as far as the Great Lakes and even farther westward. The trade routes inland from the coast were entirely under the control of the Oman Arabs who had followed him to Zanzibar, and the periodical caravans which passed along them helped to strengthen and maintain the influence and domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar in those remote regions. Tradition says that 112 children were born to him ; certainly at the time of his death 34 of them were living. On his death a dispute arose as to the succession between his sons, Seyyid Thuwaini of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar ; and, as the result of an award made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, the African possessions of the Imam were made independent under Majid. From that date onward Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate, the administrative unification of the two principalities having lasted since 1784, when, as previously mentioned, Zanzibar formally accepted the supremacy of the ruler of Muscat.

SEYYID MAJID BIN SAID reigned from 1856 to 1870. During this time African exploration was at its height ; David Livingstone was in

Zanzibar in 1866, and the house used by him is still extant. Like his father, Majid was a firm friend of the British, and in 1862 the independence of Zanzibar was recognised by England and other powers. The year 1869 was a memorable year in that it saw the opening of the Suez Canal, which, of course, brought Zanzibar into close touch with Europe. His reign was a comparatively uneventful one, and he died in 1870 at the early age of 36. He left one daughter, who, by her marriage with Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohamed (Sultan 1896-1902), became the mother of Seyyida Matuka, the deceased wife of Seyyid Khalifa II, the reigning Sultan.

SEYYID BARGASH BIN SAID, his brother, succeeded him. He possessed many of the striking qualities of his father, the old Seyyid Said, and was the first of his race to be commonly called the Sultan of Zanzibar. He was a lavish spender of money and a great builder of palaces, and was responsible for the introduction into Zanzibar of a pure water supply. Important events took place early in his reign. In 1872 the island of Zanzibar was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. In 1873 he agreed by treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the export of slaves from East Africa and to close all public slave markets in his dominions; thereafter the great slave market in Zanzibar town was abolished, and on its site was later erected the existing Anglican Cathedral. In 1875 he paid a state visit to England at the invitation of the British Government, visiting the King of Portugal *en route* at Lisbon, where the British Fleet had been assembled to salute his arrival. In 1879 a further link was forged between Zanzibar and the outside world by the laying of a cable by the Eastern Telegraph Company, to facilitate which Seyyid Bargash ceded to the Company the small island of Bawe. The latter part of his reign was a period of anxiety for him on account of the inroads made upon his mainland dominions by Germany and her agents, especially Dr. Carl Peters. Up till 1884 the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the mainland regions, certainly as far westwards as the Great Lakes, was an accepted fact. In that year, however, the attitude of Germany in regard to Africa in general, and to East Africa in particular, was such as to cause the British Foreign Secretary to make enquiries regarding Germany's intentions with the gratifying result that Prince Bismark assured the British Ambassador in Berlin that "Germany was not endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over Zanzibar". But the actions of Germany's agents were scarcely in conformity with this assurance, for Dr. Carl Peters had proceeded to East Africa and, on behalf of the Society of German Colonisation, had secretly entered into a number of "treaties" with natives in territory which was undoubtedly and indisputably under the dominance of the Sultan of Zanzibar. On his return to Germany he founded an association called the German East Africa Company, whose business it was to exploit and administer the territory which he had become possessed of by means of his "treaties" and, in 1885, the German Government gave the Company a charter.

The whole transaction had been kept a profound secret until the Company had been duly constituted. Directly he became acquainted with the usurpation of his right over the territories involved, Seyyid Bargash protested vehemently, as did Sir John Kirk, the British Representative at Zanzibar. But, in spite of these remonstrances, on 28th April, 1885, the annexation of some 60,000 square miles of the Sultan's territories by the German Government was announced. Seyyid Bargash, however, refused to acknowledge Germany's right to the territory annexed, and despatched troops to the mainland. Eventually on 7th August, a formidable German squadron appeared off Zanzibar and delivered an ultimatum, which Seyyid Bargash perforce had to accept. With this initial success German annexation proceeded apace. In 1886 Great Britain, France and Germany mutually agreed as to the extent of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. They were to comprise a strip of coast 10 miles in depth from the Rovuma river to the Tana river, a distance of about 600 miles; the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu; and in addition the coast towns, not already included in the coast strip, of Kismayu, Brava, Merka and Mogadishu, with territory of a 10-mile radius round each, and of Warsheikh with a territory of a five-mile radius round it. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African continent to the British East Africa Association (later known as the Imperial East African Company). He died at Zanzibar in March, 1888 at the age of 55, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifa.

SEYYID KHALIFA BIN SAID (KHALIFA I) only reigned for two years. During that time fresh concessions were obtained by Germany, a lease of the 10-mile coast strip from the Rovuma to the Umba River being granted in 1888 to the German Company, which gave the Germans free access to the coast and placed in their control all the great caravan routes to the interior. A further step forward was taken in the abolition of slavery by an agreement with the British Government that all persons entering the Sultan's dominions after 1st November, 1889, and all children born after 1st January, 1890, should be free. The latter part of this agreement, however, was not embodied in any proclamation. He died in 1890 at the age of 36, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali, who was the last of the sons of the old Seyyid Said to sit upon the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID reigned from 1890-93. In 1890 the supremacy of British interests in Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and on 4th November they were proclaimed a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the territory between the rivers Umba and Rovuma, including the island of Mafia, was ceded to Germany on payment of 4,000,000 marks (£2,000,000); such was the genesis of "German" East Africa. This sum was lodged with the

British Government on behalf of the Sultan, and the interest on it is paid annually into the Zanzibar Treasury. Also in the same year the buying and selling of slaves was declared illegal by a Decree of the Sultan. In 1891 a constitutional government was established with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1892 the Benadir coast was leased to Italy (to which power it was ceded for £144,000 in 1905). Seyyid Ali died in 1893, and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamed, the son of Seyyid Said's eldest son, Seyyid Thuwaini, who had contested with his brother Majid the right to the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID HAMED BIN THUWAINI ruled from 1893 to 1896. On the death of Seyyid Ali, Seyyid Khaled, a young and ambitious son of Seyyid Bargash, had attempted to seize the Palace but had at once been expelled owing to the prompt action of the British Consul-General and the First Minister. In 1895 the Imperial British East Africa Company amended its charter in respect of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland which had been handed over to its administration in 1887, and received in compensation £250,000, paid, except for £50,000 out of Zanzibar funds. Their administration was taken over by the British Government, and they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later, Kenya Colony and Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. The Kenya Government pay annually to this day a sum of £11,000 as rent in respect of the 10-mile strip of coast under its control, and £6,000 as interest at three per cent on the £200,000 paid to the Company. To mark the Sultan's territorial rights over the portion of the mainland the Sultan's flag still flies over the Old Portuguese Fort at Mombasa.

On the death of Seyyid Hamed in 1896, the same Seyyid Khaled, in spite of the protests of Her Britannic Majesty's representative, broke into the Palace accompanied by hundreds of armed Arabs and proclaimed himself Sultan. However, he only reigned a few hours. A British squadron assembled in Zanzibar harbour and anchored off the Palace within point-blank range. A two-hour ultimatum was sent to him at seven o'clock on the morning of 27th August, and was ignored; it is said that his soothsayers predicted that the English guns would be innocuous and only spout water. At nine o'clock, therefore, a bombardment began, at the end of which some half an hour later the Palace had been reduced to a shambles, over 500 natives had been killed, and the Sultan's ship of war, the *Glasgow*, sunk. Seyyid Khaled himself, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate and, embarking on a German gunboat, was taken to Dar es Salaam, where, until his capture in "German" East Africa by the British Forces in 1917, he lived as a pensioner of the German Government. He was subsequently exiled to St. Helena and the Seychelles, and eventually died in Mombasa in 1927.

SEYYID HAMOUD BIN MOHAMED, a grandson of old Seyyid Said was proclaimed Sultan in 1896 on the deposition and flight of Seyyid Khaled.

He was a very intelligent ruler and intensely English in his sympathies, advocating in every way by his example the adoption of English ideas. The year after his succession the final step in the suppression of the slave trade was taken by the abolition, by decree, of the legal status of slavery, and arrangements were made at the same time for the liberation of all slaves who cared to apply for manumission. Seyyid Hamoud died at the age of 51 in 1902, and was succeeded by his son.

SEYYID ALI BIN HAMOUD, who was educated at Harrow, represented his father at the coronation of King Edward VII, and it was while he was absent on this mission that Seyyid Hamoud died. Seyyid Ali was still a minor, and the affairs of state were transacted by the British First Minister, who was appointed Regent, until 1905, when he attained his majority. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Administrative establishment. In 1909 the emancipation of the slaves was completed by a decree directing compensation for the deprivation of their master's protection to be given to slaves unable to support themselves, no claims being considered later than the end of 1911. In that year Seyyid Ali left Zanzibar to attend the coronation of King George V. At Naples, however, he left the steamer and proceeded to Paris, where shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abdicate. He died there in 1918.

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (KHALIFA II), the reigning Sultan, who had married Seyyid Ali's sister, Seyyida Matuka, in 1900, acceded to the throne in 1911. He was born at Muscat in Oman on 26th August, 1879, and his father, Seyyid Harub bin Thuwaini bin Said el-Busaid, died in his early childhood. He came to Zanzibar in 1893, at the summons of his uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini, who acceded to the throne in that year, and he was therefore a witness of the 1896 bombardment. He accompanied his brother-in-law, Seyyid Ali, to the coronation of King George V, and, as a result of Seyyid Ali's abdication, was obliged to assume the position of the chief representative of the Sultanate during the celebrations. Shortly after his return to Zanzibar in 1911 the abdication of Seyyid Ali was definitely announced, and, after the vacant throne had been offered to Seyyid Khaled bin Mohamed, the brother of the Sultan Seyyid Hamoud, and declined on account of impaired health and advancing years, Seyyid Khalifa was approached by the British Government, and duly ascended the throne on 9th December. On 1st July, 1913 the control of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in 1914 by a new Zanzibar Order-in-Council, under which the offices of His Majesty's Consul-General and of His Highness's First Minister were merged in that of the newly-created post of British Resident, who was appointed subject to the control of the Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate as High Commissioner. In the same year a Protectorate

Council was constituted as an advisory body, with His Highness as President and the British Resident as Vice-President. In 1925 the Office of High Commissioner was abolished, and the British Resident was made directly responsible to the Colonial Office. Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted in 1926 in place of the old advisory Protectorate Council. Executive Council is presided over by the Sultan and is comprised wholly of Government officials, with His Highness's son and heir-apparent, Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, C.M.G., also a member. Legislative Council is presided over by the British Resident, members consisting of various senior officials and unofficial representatives of the European, Arab, Indian and African communities.

His Highness celebrated the 25th anniversary of his accession in December, 1936, and the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Al-Busaid Dynasty was commemorated in November, 1944.

Chapter 3: Administration

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1934 and 1925.

Important questions of policy are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan presides in person. The Council consists of His Highness the Sultan (President), His Excellency the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner, and the Financial Secretary as *ex officio* members ; the Director of Medical Services and the Directors of Agriculture and Education are also usually members, though appointed by name, together with Seyyid Abdulla, His Highness's son and heir-apparent. There are no unofficial members.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner and the Financial Secretary (styled *ex officio* members), together with the Directors of Medical Services, Agriculture, Education and Public Works and the Comptroller of Customs all appointed by name (styled official members). The unofficial members are one European, three Arabs, two Indians and two Africans.

For general administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into the two island districts of Zanzibar and Pemba, in the charge of three District Commissioners, two in Zanzibar and one in Pemba, under the

general control of the Senior Commissioner (whose title was changed from that of "Provincial Commissioner" by the District Administration and Rural Local Government Decree, 1947). The districts are sub-divided into Mudirias, each in charge of a Mudir, and these Mudirias are again subdivided into Shehias (village areas), each in charge of an African Sheha. The various officers in the administrative chain of contact between the people and Central Government derive their authority from the Decree just mentioned.

This Decree contains provision for the setting-up of a system of rural local government by means of Local Councils constituted of representatives chosen by the people from the shehias under the Council's control, together with representatives of significant minorities (where such exist) to be nominated by the District Commissioner, after due enquiry. Every effort is made to ensure that the traditional leaders of the people are included. Seven such Councils have been formed (three in Zanzibar Island and four in Pemba) to administer areas with populations varying from about 2,500 to 12,000. The formation of these Councils is at the instance of the people themselves, and is in no way thrust upon them and the extent of territory administered by the Council is also decided in consultation with the people of the area. The whole system is new to the local population and care is therefore exercised to retain the confidence of the people by proceeding at a pace which outruns neither their assent nor their understanding. The Councils' budgets amount to no more than a few thousand shillings each, and most of them are obliged to receive a Government subsidy. Towards the end of 1950 a simplification of Local Council accounting was approved by Government who authorised the direct collection by Councils (or Mudirs on their behalf) of the licence and court fees, fines, and land and market rents to which they were entitled. The Councils also have powers to enact bye-laws to be obeyed by all persons resident within their areas. An additional form of Council, for which the Decree provides, is a Mudirial Council which has no executive powers and is purely advisory to the Mudir ; none of these has yet come into being.

The town of Zanzibar presents an administrative problem of its own, containing as it does one-third of the population of the whole district of Zanzibar Island. A consolidated Township Council, for which the Townships (Amendment) Decree No. 24 of 1949 provided, was set up by the British Resident in March, 1950, and held its first meeting on the 24th of the same month. Its constitution provides for a total membership of 19, composed of four Africans, four Arabs, four Indians, one Comorian, one European, one Goan, and four Government officials nominated by Government.

All members were appointed by nomination of the British Resident, in the case of the Arab and Indian members after consultation with their respective racial Associations. The official nominees included the Senior Commissioner, whom His Highness's Government wished to

continue to preside for the time being, the Medical Officer of Health, the District Engineer, and the Town Mudir. The Municipal Officer is the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Council. His Highness's Government did not consider that the time was yet ripe for introduction of the electoral principle for appointment of councillors.

The Ngambo quarter is subdivided into administrative areas, each under an African area headman under the control of the District Commissioner through the Town Mudir, and it is in this manner that contact with the town people is maintained.

In rural areas each Mudir is president of a Mudirial Court for his Mudiria, established by proclamation as a District Court, with powers of a Subordinate Court of the third class, and limited civil jurisdiction. The procedure is simplified so as to be readily understandable by the people whom these Courts are designed to serve, and with a reduced schedule of fees commensurate with their means. These Mudirial Courts are dealt with in greater detail under Part II, Chapter 9 : mention of them, however, is made here in view of the fact that they facilitate administration generally by providing the people with a ready means of settling comparatively minor matters of dispute.

The administrative problem is a complex one because of the many different communities of which the population consists ; for it is mainly comprised of an Arab aristocracy, an Asiatic bourgeoisie, and an African proletariat. The Arabs are largely landowners (although some Indians and Africans also own land) : the Indians have in their hands the bulk of the commerce ; and the Africans constitute the main source of labour. The last belong to one or other of two main groups, namely the so-called "indigenous" people and those who are of mainland origin.

Public relations constitute a very important aspect of the administration of the cosmopolitan community of Zanzibar, and happily they have hitherto been marked by a notable degree of concord, although latterly the time-honoured amity between communities has known some unfortunate exceptions. The trend of world events and the increase in political consciousness create an increasing need to safeguard this tradition. The Administration try to carry this out through the Township Council ; through the Welfare Section, closely associated with the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society ; and through the thirty-odd committees, boards and authorities, mainly of an advisory character, whereon sit many unofficial persons of all communities. Several village welfare centres, a village institute for women, and a Ladies' Club in the town of Zanzibar have already proved themselves valuable in promoting good public relations.

Sport, which thrives in Zanzibar under the auspices of the Sports Control Board, is a realm where the happiest relationships are established between all races and classes.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used together with the following native ones :

<i>Weights</i>						<i>lb.</i>
Frasila	..	..	for produce generally	..	..	35
Gisla	..	..	for grain	..	..	360
			for native salt	..	..	600
			for groundnuts without husks..	..	..	285
			for groundnuts in husks	..	..	180
Tola	..	..	for gold and silver : equal to the weight of 1 rupee..40 tolas	..	..	1

<i>Measures</i>					
Pishi or Keila	..	..	Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weights of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.		
Kibaba	Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice ; sub-divided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.		

Chapter 5: Reading List

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- PRINCESS SALME (FRAU EMILY RUETE), *Memoirs of an Arabian Princess*. New York, Appleton, 1888.

APPENDIX I

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Obtainable from the Government Printer, Zanzibar, except where otherwise stated, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Official Gazette (weekly).

Annual Departmental Reports on Agriculture, Audit, Education, Labour, Medical and Sanitary, Police, Government Press, Prisons, Provincial Administration, Social Welfare, Zanzibar Museum (Beit el Amani).

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure and Development Programme Estimates (annual).

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- Guide to Zanzibar.* 1952. (obtainable at the Custom House and Post Office).
- The Conflict of Laws in Zanzibar.* By H. E. Kingdon. 1940.
- The Dual Jurisdiction of Zanzibar.* By J. H. Vaughan. London, Crown Agents, 1935.
- Handbook to Zanzibar Museum Reference Library,* 1937 (obtainable at the Museum).
- Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate.* 1927.
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry concerning the riot in Zanzibar on the 7th February, 1936.* Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1936.
- Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1895-1935.*
- Tide Table and Times of Sunrise and Sunset for the Port of Zanzibar.* (obtainable at the Port and Marine Office).

Obtainable, if in print, from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

- British Territories in East and Central Africa, 1945-50.* Cmd. 7987, 1950.
- Native Administration in the African Territories.* Part II : Central Africa : Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia. By Lord Hailey. 1951.
- Overseas Economic Survey : British East Africa.* April, 1952.

APPENDIX II

MAPS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Price</i>	
			<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Uncoloured</i>
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These maps are obtainable from the Government of Zanzibar or through Edward Stanford, 12 Long Acre, London W.C.2.

APPENDIX III

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

<i>Title</i>					<i>Expenditure in the Years 1951 and 1952</i>	
					<i>C.D. & W. funds</i>	<i>Protectorate funds</i>
D 571A	Town Improvement	..	..	..	£3,967	£3,248
D 647	Agriculture (General)	..	..	..	29,751	—
D 647A	Stock Farm	..	..	..	1,964	—
D 652	Health	..	..	..	33,416	46,498
D 713	Education	..	..	..	55,641	81,435
D 917	Zanzibar Aerodrome	..	..	..	33,154	—
D1257	Fisheries, Zanzibar & Pemba	..	..	..	17,634	—
D1314	Development Authority	..	..	..	12,713	6,133
D1388	Forestry	..	..	..	6,126	—
D1420	Rural Water Supplies	..	..	..	1,840	—

New schemes started in 1951

D1545	Pottery Industry	..	..	..	1,497	463
D1558	Development of Travel	..	..	..	3,637	—
D1591	Agriculture Tractors	..	..	..	2,081	—
D1622	Citrus Fruit Industry	..	..	..	4,006	—
D1638	Cattle Industry in the Uwanda Area	..	..	..	1,738	—

New schemes started in 1952

D1655	Rural Water Supplies, Mkokotoni Area	..	..	..	6,986	—
D1747	Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Survey	..	..	..	1,291	—

Research schemes

R 134	{ Clove Research	12,721	—
A,B&C.		9,530	—
R 226	Sociological Survey	266	14

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Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Research Committee.
Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee.
Director Anti-Locust Research Centre.

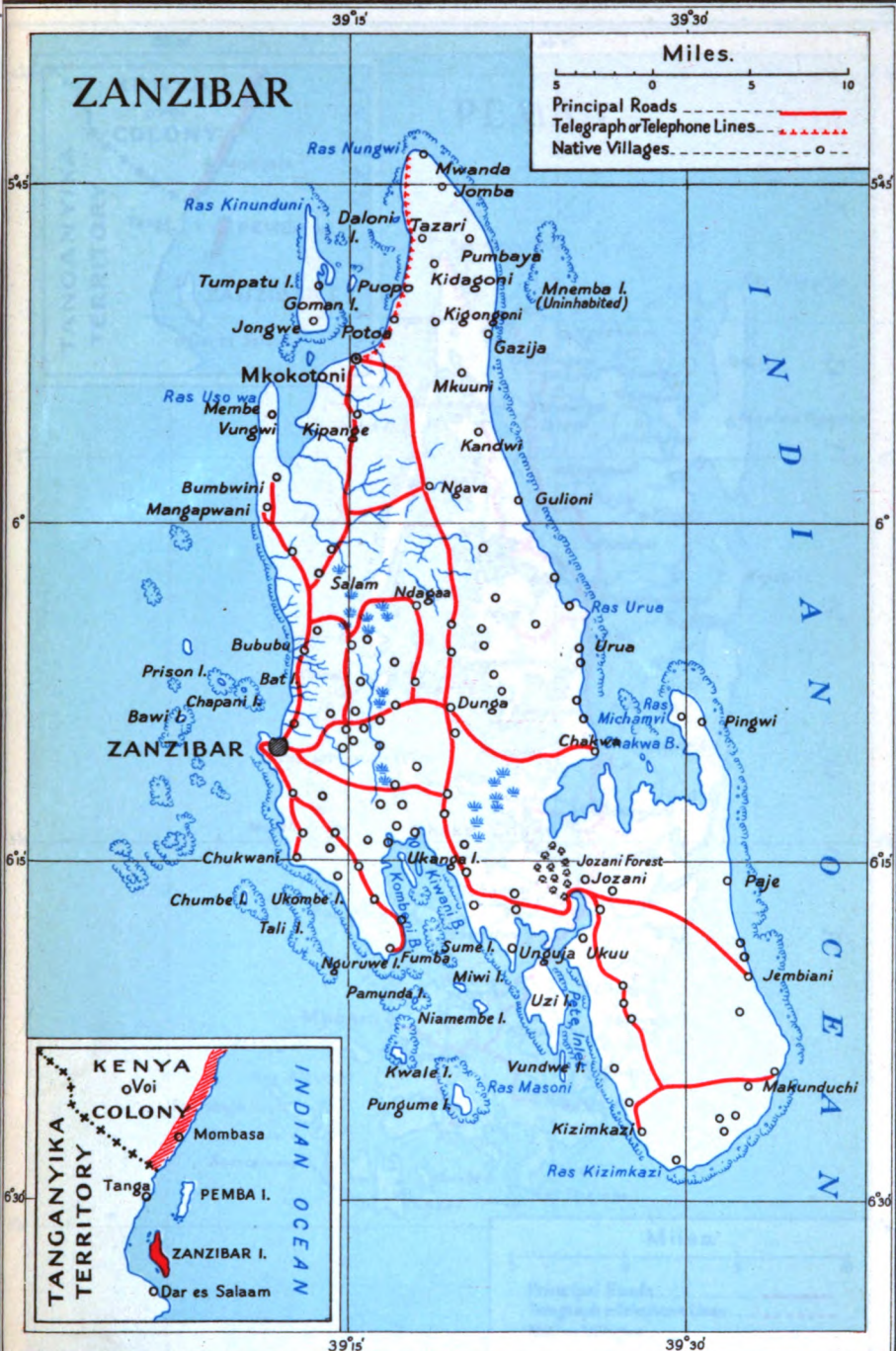
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PART I

Review of 1953 and 1954

IN Zanzibar, as elsewhere, the highlight of 1953 was Her Majesty's Coronation, attended in London by Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultana and celebrated with loyal enthusiasm throughout the Protectorate. In April, 1954, Their Highnesses visited Uganda to take part in the welcome offered there to Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh. The seventy-fifth birthday of His Highness the Sultan on 26th August, 1954, was marked by demonstrations of joyful affection in Zanzibar and Pemba. An appeal for a memorial fund for his late Majesty King George VI was generously supported by all communities. The appeal realised just over £20,000 which will be devoted to an extension of the boys' secondary school in Zanzibar.

Sir John Rankine, who received the honour of knighthood in January, 1954, relinquished office as British Resident on 1st October of that year on his transfer to Nigeria and was succeeded on 2nd November by Mr. H. S. Potter.

Financially the period has been a prosperous one. In 1953 the surplus of revenue over expenditure was £995,856. In 1954 it was £261,076, but this figure does not take into consideration the sum of £203,500 transferred to the Revenue Equalisation Account and an unusually large transfer of £200,000 to the Development Account.

Economically the most important factor has been the exceptionally large clove harvest of 20,000 tons gathered during the 1953-54 season. Clove prices inevitably fell steeply from the unnaturally high level at which they had stood at the beginning of the season, resulting in some discomfiture to speculators and a generally lower level of profits than had been expected. But the fact remains that a harvest of 20,000 tons even at a price of Shs. 230/- the 100 lb. (and the average was more) represents a return of over £5 million to those producing it and bringing it to the market. Over 21,000 contracted clove pickers were conveyed by His Highness's ships from Zanzibar to Pemba and to these, and the many free-lance pickers, the high wages paid brought an unprecedented affluence. The inflationary effect of this was less serious than might have been expected, but with everything subordinated to the pursuit of cloves there was inevitably much dislocation in other directions and a shortage of labour for all other forms of work, including work in school.

During the course of 1953, the Government was advised that the Clove Research Unit had taken their researches into the diseases of the clove tree as far as they could for the time being and these were

discontinued. Methods of controlling "die-back" disease were demonstrated in both islands, and in 1954 field investigations were instituted into the control of "sudden death" disease. Possibilities of controlling the premature nut-fall of coconuts were also investigated.

The Commission on the Civil Services of the East African territories, under the chairmanship of Sir David Lidbury, visited Zanzibar in June, 1953. Their recommendations were considered during the course of 1954 and substantially accepted by the Government. Shortly afterwards Government announced increases averaging approximately 20 per cent in the wage rates of its daily-paid staff.

In the field of local government steady if unspectacular progress was made, and towards the end of 1953 two new local councils were established at Mkoani and Chake Chake in Pemba. The possibilities of giving an increased measure of autonomy to the Zanzibar Township Council were studied at the Government's invitation by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Kenya's Finance Minister. His report, containing far-reaching proposals for the council's reorganisation and advancement, was published in the autumn of 1954 and has since been under consideration. Proposals for constitutional reforms affecting the central government were discussed on several occasions with representatives of local political opinion. Progress in this direction was impeded latterly by an attitude of non-co-operation adopted by Arab leaders following the prosecution of the Zanzibar Arab Association's committee on charges arising out of matter published in a newspaper owned by the Association.

This trial aroused much public interest and it seemed possible at one time that a breach of the peace might occur. Thanks to effective police action and wiser counsels on the part of the Arab leaders themselves this was happily averted. Crime figures in general showed no very significant change compared with previous years, but there was a big increase in traffic contraventions, reflecting a stricter control by the police of the greater volume of traffic on the roads. As a precaution against the spread of Mau Mau to Zanzibar, registration was carried out of all members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes living in the Protectorate, and coastal patrols were instituted in Pemba to prevent the illicit immigration of affected persons from Kenya.

The principal legislative measures during the period were the Rent Restriction Decree 1953 and the Immigration Control Decree 1954, both of which superseded earlier enactments on these subjects, and the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Decree 1954. The purpose of this last is implicit in its name, but no serious trade or industrial disputes occurred and there has so far been no occasion to invoke it.

A long-term programme of educational development, which was drawn up in 1953 and reviewed in 1954, provides for an extension of

both primary and the secondary courses and for the development of technical education and of teacher training. Public interest in education showed a marked growth during the period and the number of children enrolled at primary and secondary schools increased approximately from some 10,000 to over 11,500.

The general health of the Protectorate remained good and there was no serious outbreak of any disease. Work was continued on the construction of the new 200-bed general hospital in Zanzibar town which, by the end of 1954, was nearing completion.

Other major works carried out during the period included the construction of an airfield near Chake Chake, in Pemba, and of an electrical power station for the supply of power and light to Zanzibar town.

In 1953 further grants were received from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. One of these was to encourage the cultivation of rice ; another grant was made to carry out experiments in the planting of forests while a third grant provided funds for experiments in the control of clove diseases. In 1954 a grant was made for the development of the broadcasting service, and during the same year additional funds were provided to assist in carrying out existing schemes, one being the expansion of education services and another the carrying out of experiments to control pests infesting coconut palms. Expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes is shown in Appendix III.

Considerable progress was made with the drainage project which will enable the creek running through the town of Zanzibar to be reclaimed. The estimated cost at the end of 1954 had risen to £91,500; in 1952 the estimate was £64,000.

Representatives of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association visited Zanzibar in August, 1954. Other visitors during 1953 and 1954 included Price Axel of Denmark; Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands ; the Kabaka of Buganda ; Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, Legal Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser, and Mr. F. S. Collier, Forestry Advisor to the Secretary of State, and Professor Vincent Harlow, Beit Professor of Imperial History at the University of Oxford.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population of the Protectorate at the end of 1953 has been estimated at 277,998.

A general census was held in February, 1948, and yielded the following figures:

	<i>Zanzibar</i>		<i>Pemba</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Island</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Island</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>
Africans . . .	118,652	79.3	81,208	70.9	199,860	75.7
Arabs . . .	13,977	9.3	30,583	26.7	44,560	16.9
Indians . . .	13,107	8.8	2,104	1.8	15,211	5.8
Comorians . . .	2,764	1.8	503	0.4	3,267	1.1
Goans . . .	598	0.4	83	0.2	681	0.3
Europeans . . .	256	0.2	40		296	0.1
Others . . .	221	0.2	66		287	0.1
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	149,575		114,587		264,162	

The total population had increased from 235,428 at the 1931 census to 264,162 in 1948—comprising 138,554 males and 125,608 females.

The only large town in the Protectorate is Zanzibar itself with a population, at the 1948 census, of 45,275, which had hardly varied since 1931. Of this total, 22,310 were Africans, 7,080 Arabs, 12,998 Indians and 240 Europeans. There are three small townships in Pemba with populations in 1948 of 3,806 (Wete), 3,014 (Chake Chake) and 883 (Mkoani), all of which have increased appreciably in size since the 1948 census.

A large number of different Asian communities and of Arabs and African tribes is represented in the population, but detailed figures are not in all cases available. There is a considerable coming and going between the Protectorate and Arabia and India, particularly by the seasonal dhows which arrive in December with the north-east monsoon and return in April with the south-west. There is a constant interchange with the mainland territories of East Africa, and permanent residents of any of these territories, as well as Arabs from South Arabian States, continue to enjoy exemption from certain of the formalities connected with immigration. The European community consists largely of British officials of the Protectorate Government, and their families, though there is a small number engaged in commercial activities or as missionaries.

A detailed analysis of the 1948 census has been undertaken by the Director of Statistics of the East Africa High Commission. His report, of which an abridgement has been published, includes a geographical analysis by race, analyses by age, sex, marital condition, religion and occupational activities, a tribal analysis of the Africans in the Protectorate, and chapters on the fertility and growth of population and the size of households and families.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATION AND WAGES

The majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Paid labour is very largely dependent on the clove and coconut industries, including the processing and handling of their products.

Agricultural labour falls usually into one or other of the following categories, rates of wages being approximately as follows :

Plantation Weeding

Area planted with 15 trees	Shs.	2/-
Ring-weeding of 45 trees	„	3/-

Both these tasks represent about 4 hours work.

Coconut picking and Copra preparation

For climbing 100 trees	„	10-15
For gathering 1,000 coconuts	„	10-15
For husking 1,000 coconuts	„	3/50-5
For breaking and drying 1,000 coconuts	„	4-6/50

Clove picking

For each pishi of 4 lbs. of freshly stemmed cloves cts.50-Shs.1/50

Wages of government employees in 1953 and 1954 were as shown below. The increase in 1954 was made late in the year but took retrospective effect from 1st January, 1954. The normal working day was 7½ hours, making a 43½ hour week of six working days.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Wage rates</i>	
	1953 Shs.	1954 Shs.
Drivers (tractor)	3-4	4/85-6/50
Drivers (lorry)	6-7/50	10-11/50
Masons (Overseer)	14-18	20-26
Masons (Ordinary)	3/50-10/50	5/65-15/50
Masons (Improver)	6-7/50	10-11/50
Assistant plumbers	4-6	6/50-10

Occupation	Wages rates	
	1953 Shs.	1954 Shs.
Carpenters (Overseer)	14-18	20-26
Carpenters (Ordinary)	7/50-10/50	11/50-15/50
Carpenters (Improver)	6-7/50	10-11/50
Electricians (Overseer)	14-18	20-26
Electricians (Ordinary)	10/50-14	15/50-20
Electricians (Improver)	6-7/50	10-11/50
Fitters (Head)	10/50-14	15/50-20
Fitters (Ordinary)	7/50-10/50	11/50-15/50
Fitters (Assistants)	6-7/50	10-11/50
Painters (Ordinary)	6-7/50	10-11/50
Painters (Improver)	2/50-4	4-6/50
Pipelayers (Ordinary)	6-7/50	10-11/50
Pipelayers (Improver)	4-6	6/50-10
Greasers	6-7/50	10-11/50
Trimmers	2/50-4	4-6/50
Firemen	2/50-4	4-6/50
Lamplighters	2/50-4	4-6/50
Telephone linesmen	2/50-4	4-6/50
Drain cleaners	2/50-4	4-6/50
Unskilled labourers	2-2/50	3/30-4

Note: In 1953 all government employees in the classes mentioned above received a cost of living allowance of 35 per cent of their basic wage, but when wages were increased in 1954 this allowance was consolidated in the wage and no further allowance was payable. The figures in the first column above are thus subject to an addition of 35 per cent while those in the second column represent the labourers' total emoluments.

Unskilled government labourers on the minimum daily wage are paid long service bonuses at the rate of 25 cents a day after 10 years' service and 50 cents a day after 15 years.

The three Government departments which employ the most labour are the Departments of Public Works, Agriculture and Health. Altogether these employed about 3,000 men on daily rates of pay.

In the following non-clerical occupations in private establishments some 1,000 persons were employed in Zanzibar town at wages varying between the limits indicated below:

	Shs.
Carpenters	4-20 per day
Electricians	168/- per month
Gold, Silver and Coppersmiths	75-3000 „ „
Hairdressers	100-200 „ „

Shs.

Machinery workers (including mechanics and drivers)	90-350	per month
Printers and compositors	55-85	" "
Shoemakers	100-300	" "
Soap makers (including supervisors and cutters)	75-225	" "
Tailors	150-300	" "

In most of the above occupations an eight hour day is the rule.

Other persons employed regularly in non-government urban occupation included some 500 hamali-carters, 120 baggers and packers of produce, and 100 porters, besides a considerable unascertained number working as domestic servants, seamen, etc.

COST OF LIVING

The following table gives an indication of the approximate retail prices of commodities normally used by labourers:

		1953		1954	
Commodity	Unit	1st January	1st July	1st January	1st July
		cents	cents	cents	cents
Food					
Cassava, raw . . .	lb.	7-13	5-10	7-12	5-10
Coconuts . . .	each	15-25	15-25	15-20	15-30
Sweet potatoes . .	lb.	15-25	15-30	10-20	25-30
Bananas . . .	½ bunch	40-75	40-60	40-60	50-75
Meat . . .	lb.	160	160	160	160
Fish . . .	lb.	75-125	75-200	75-125	75-150
Wheat flour . . .	Kibaba*	51	52-53	50	50
Maize flour . . .	Kibaba*	47	47-50	50	37
Coconut oil . . .	lb.	80	80-100	90-100	100
Bread . . .	Pipa†	15	13-15	13-15	13-15
Sugar . . .	lb.	58	56-58	56	50
Tea . . .	lb.	320	320	400	480
Milk . . .	pint	60	60	60	60
Bambara nuts . . .	Kibaba*	45-60	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cow peas . . .	Kibaba*	50-60	50-60	50-70	50-60
Salt . . .	Kibaba*	15-20	15-20	15-20	15-20
Pigeon peas . . .	Kibaba*	50-75	50-60	50-70	50-60
Rice . . .	Kibaba*	140-150	140-150	100-110	110-115
Cassava flour . . .	Kibaba*	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30
Majimbi . . .	lb.	15-20	25-30	20-25	15-20
Clothing					
Grey shirting . . .	yd.	150-200	140-150	120-130	120-130
Kangas . . .	Pair	800-1200	800-1200	800-1200	800-1200
Kaniki . . .	Pair	800-1200	700-800	600-700	600-700
Khaki shorts . . .	each	600-1200	600-1200	400-1200	400-1200
Shirt . . .	each	500-800	500-800	400-800	400-800
Kanzu . . .	each	800-1000	800-1000	700-1000	700-1000
Shuka . . .	each	400-500	350-500	300-450	300-450
Cap or Fez . . .	each	450-1000	450-1000	450-1000	450-1000
Coat, drill . . .	each	2500-4000	2500-4000	2500-3500	2500-3500
Trousers, drill . .	each	1600-2000	1600-2000	1600-1800	1600-1800
Miscellaneous					
Native bed . . .	each	750-1500	750-1500	750-1500	750-1500
Mat . . .	each	750-1500	750-1500	750-1500	750-1500
Mattress . . .	each	2000-4500	2500-5000	2000-4500	2000-450
Pillow . . .	each	400-600	400-600	400-600	400-000
Cooking pot (earthenware) . .	each	40-50	40-50	40-50	40-50
Cooking pot (aluminium) . .	each	450	450	400-450	400-450
Plate . . .	each	125-200	125-200	125-200	125-200
Tea cup . . .	each	125-200	75-125	75-125	75-125

		1953		1954	
Commodity	Unit	1st January	1st July	1st January	1st July
<i>Miscellaneous (contd.)</i>		<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>
Water pot (mtungi)	each	150-300	150-300	150-300	150-300
Room rent	1 room	800-1500	800-1500	800-1500	800-1500
		(monthly)			
Lamp	each	750-900	600-900	750-900	750-900
Kerosene	pint	45-50	45-50	45-50	45-50
Matches (box)	box	8-11	8-11	7-10	7-10
Cigarettes	each	6	6	6	6
Soap	bar of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	80	80-90	90	90-100
Hoe	each	350-425	350-425	350-400	350-400

* Kibaba = $\frac{1}{64}$ of a bushel.

† Pipa = $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

* Kibaba = $\frac{1}{64}$ of a bushel.

† Pipa = $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

TRADE UNIONS

No new trade union was registered during 1953-54, and none was dissolved. The Port Checkers Union, however, with a membership of 32, became virtually defunct as a number of its original members changed their occupations and took no further interest in its affairs. Although the unions hold annual general meetings to elect office bearers, it has not yet been possible for them to find among the members men who can manage their business without assistance from the staff of the Labour Office or of the District Administration.

At the end of 1954 the numerical strength of the registered trade unions was as shown below:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Registration</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Labour Association (Hamali-carters and Packers)	9.10.46	633
European Servants Union (Domestic Servants in European Employment)	9.7.47	23
Zanzibar Seamen's Union	22.9.49	139
Shop Assistants' Association	28.8.47	80
Oil and Soap Manufacturers Association (A Union of employers)	19.1.50	10
Zanzibar Port Checkers Union	21.8.52	32
Total membership		<u>917</u>

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Neither in 1953 nor in 1954 was there any major industrial dispute.

Staff councils in the government departments of Public Works, Agriculture and Health continued to function satisfactorily as a means of enabling workers to meet their executive officers for discussion of labour matters.

In 1954 the African Wharfage Co. Ltd., which employs nearly all the dockers and stevedores in the port of Zanzibar, established a Staff Council similar to those operating in government departments.

LEGISLATION

No Decrees affecting labour were enacted during 1953, but regulations were made under the Employment of Children, Young Persons and Adolescents Decree, 1952, prescribing conditions of employment of non-adults. The Employment of Women (Restriction) Decree, 1952, and the Labour (Amendment) Decree, 1951, were brought into operation on 1st February and 20th April, 1953, respectively.

During 1954 there was enacted the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Decree, No. 21 of 1954, providing for the establishment of Arbitration Tribunals and for the settlement of trade disputes affecting essential and other services.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Import Duty</i>	<i>Export Duty on Clove and Clove Stems</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes</i>	<i>Colonial Development and Welfare Grants</i>	<i>Other Revenue</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950 . .	446,383	488,448	118,724	159,983	489,631	1,703,169
1951 . .	639,142	371,994	148,674	145,451	496,563	1,801,824
1952 . .	550,184	291,018	125,406	110,267	566,877	1,643,752
1953 . .	740,091	1,174,210	151,887	88,502	593,545	2,748,235
1954 . .	683,844	1,093,244	242,731	106,371	637,173	2,763,363

EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Public Works</i>	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950 . .	91,378	110,197	163,862	237,698	639,154	1,242,299
1951 . .	102,213	156,690	163,848	223,096	741,334	1,387,181
1952 . .	111,582	193,482	193,599	401,938	763,051	1,663,652
1953 . .	115,730	178,956	205,490	370,834	883,015	1,754,025
1954 . .	169,521	240,860	274,267	367,999	1,371,978*	2,424,625

* This includes £203,500 transferred to the Revenue Equalisation Account.

The figures of revenue and expenditure given above are the amalgamated figures of the normal and the development revenue and expenditure, and exclude transfers from General Revenue to Development Revenue.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the Protectorate at the end of 1954 amounted to £250,000, being a loan from the National Bank of India Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., for the new Zanzibar Electricity Scheme.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is an abridged statement of the assets and liabilities of the Protectorate as at 31st December of the years 1950 to 1954.

	LIABILITIES				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	£	£	£	£	£
Special funds	664,854	750,677	816,353	959,184	1,261,514
Other funds & accounts	56,159	53,639	57,079	180,029	194,485
Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote (overissues)	12,127	16,733	18,452	67,332	6,812
Deposits	54,844	102,541	76,471	86,023	48,228
Suspense	17,600	17,293	17,502	30,362	48,831
Cash overdrafts . . .	—	—	45,167	—	—
	<u>805,584</u>	<u>940,883</u>	<u>1,031,024</u>	<u>1,322,930</u>	<u>1,559,870</u>

REVENUE BALANCES AND EQUALISATION ACCOUNT

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	£	£	£	£	£
General Revenue balance	742,912	553,609	494,761	1,528,160	1,832,229
Revenue Equalisation Account	—	500,000	500,000	500,000	703,500
Development Revenue balance	49,587	77,253	109,435	109,185	187,283
	<u>792,499</u>	<u>1,130,862</u>	<u>1,104,196</u>	<u>2,137,345</u>	<u>2,723,012</u>
Total liabilities revenue balances, etc.	<u>1,598,083</u>	<u>2,071,745</u>	<u>2,135,220</u>	<u>3,460,275</u>	<u>4,282,882</u>

ASSETS

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	£	£	£	£	£
Investments and cash held for special funds .	579,165	588,508	725,731	931,133	1,144,746
Investments, cash, etc. held for other funds and accounts	54,193	51,173	55,291	170,169	188,586
Advances	71,783	80,642	55,498	185,367	51,347
Suspense	218	—	549	2	10,618
Imprests	—	3	1	4	3
Investments of surplus funds	536,780	1,134,731	1,223,382	1,487,955	2,137,945
Investments of Development funds	—	57,807	57,948	59,344	59,780
Cash	355,944	158,881	16,820	626,301	689,857
	<u>1,598,083</u>	<u>2,071,745</u>	<u>2,135,220</u>	<u>3,460,275</u>	<u>4,282,882</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The principal heads of taxation are customs import duties, export duties on cloves and coconut products and income tax. There is no poll tax or hut tax and no other large single source of revenue.

Customs tariff

Import duties are shown in the first schedule to the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1949, which has been subsequently amended in minor particulars. The general rate of duty is 20 per cent *ad valorem*, but there are many exceptions.

Income tax and Surtax

Income tax was first introduced in the Protectorate in 1940. The present rates and allowances are governed by the Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) Decree, 1952. The allowance for a married man is £350, for a first child £120 and for the next three children £60 each, provided that the children in question are under the age of 16 or are still receiving education. The rates of tax on the remaining or chargeable income are on a sliding scale and the following are examples of the amounts payable :

<i>Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Tax</i>
£	£
250	19
500	41
750	73
1,000	112
1,250	160
1,500	216
2,000	340
3,000	590
4,000	840

Surtax is payable in addition where total income exceeds £2,000.

Stamp duties

The Stamp Decree, 1940, imposed stamp duties on various instruments including conveyances, leases, mortgage deeds, wakf deeds of dedication and settlements of property. By an amendment enacted in 1954 the incorporation of limited liability companies in the Protectorate and increases in the share capital of companies so incorporated were made subject to a stamp duty at the rate of five shillings for every £50 of a company's capital or increase in capital.

Estate duty

Estate duty is governed by the Estate Duty Decree, 1940. The rate of duty ranges from two per cent on the smallest estates to 20 per cent on the largest.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The currency of the Protectorate is composed of the coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in Zanzibar by a Currency Officer. The shilling (cupro-nickel) is subdivided into 100 cents ; it is legal tender for the payment of any amount. The 50-cent piece (cupro-nickel) is legal tender for an amount not exceeding Shs. 20 ; and the 10-cent, five-cent and one-cent pieces (bronze) are legal tender for an amount not exceeding Sh. 1. East African Currency Board notes are issued in denominations of Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10, and Shs. 5, and are legal tender for the amount expressed on the note.

Seyyidieh pice are still used as currency for small market transactions. One pice is regarded as equivalent to three cents and two pice as equivalent to five cents.

It is difficult to ascertain the circulation of currency in Zanzibar with any degree of accuracy since the currency used is the same as that in the mainland territories.

There are two joint stock banks in Zanzibar:

The National Bank of India Ltd. (Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2).

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4).

There is also the private Indian banking firm of Messrs. Jetha Lila.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The total value of imports, including direct transhipments, in 1954 amounted to £5,877,454; compared with £5,939,861 in 1953 they showed a decrease of £62,407 or 1.05 per cent.

Total exports, including direct transhipments, in 1954 were valued at £6,429,287; compared with £7,967,388 in 1953 they showed a decrease of £1,538,101 or 19.3 per cent, due mainly to the lower price paid for cloves.

The total value of the trade of the Protectorate for the years 1953 and 1954 was:

	1953	1954
	£	£
Domestic Exports. . . .	7,171,549	5,172,671
Re-exports	795,839	1,256,616
Total Exports } (a)	7,967,388	6,429,287
Total Imports	5,939,861	5,877,454

(a) Including direct transhipments worth £85,617 in 1953 and £493,484 in 1954.

IMPORTS

The principal articles imported during 1953 and 1954 were as follows:

Articles	Unit	1953		1954	
		Quantity	C.I.F. Value £	Quantity	C.I.F. Value £
Grain and Pulses	cwt.	284,578	941,600	402,278	1,264,332
Wheatmeal and flour	cwt.	170,493	421,779	109,353	300,570
Sugar	cwt.	95,254	250,275	108,592	246,761
Foodstuffs, other	value	—	737,888	—	777,625
Spirits :					
Brandy, gin, rum and whisky	proof gal.	7,505	14,577	10,308	20,162
Wines and beer	Imp. gal.	52,904	23,856	90,472	43,102
Cigarettes	lb.	354,771	120,819	389,191	146,158
Tobacco, manufactured	lb.	32,163	7,444	20,927	5,385
Cement	ton	3,013	35,453	4,142	45,198
Iron and steel manu- factures	ton	763	69,946	766	52,805
Electrical machinery, ap- pliances and apparatus	value	—	61,446	—	71,968
Machines and machinery, other than electrical	value	—	75,496	—	62,902
Cotton piecegoods	sq. yd.	6,829,774	537,212	3,159,562	234,119
Artificial silk piecegoods	sq. yd.	1,506,111	174,254	1,147,161	122,468
Jute bags and sacks	doz. cwt.	19,606	24,214	38,374	46,172
Apparel, wearing	value	—	102,559	—	35,191
Boots and shoes	doz. pairs	9,280	38,364	9,528	36,005
Medicines and drugs	value	—	18,526	—	17,478
Fuel oil	Imp. gal.	91,967	7,811	129,911	11,053
Lubricating oil	Imp. gal.	28,863	10,899	50,138	14,458
Motor spirit	Imp. gal.	1,110,320	141,402	1,172,330	142,153
Kerosene oil	Imp. gal.	861,592	86,235	777,536	78,127
Motor cars and Motor lorries	No.	136	60,987	180	86,755
Cycles, not motor, com- plete	No.	3,329	37,451	2,100	23,275
Tyres and tubes (all kinds)	value	—	48,043	—	29,176
Other articles	value	—	1,403,451	—	1,142,287

The principal countries of origin from which goods were imported in 1953 and 1954 were :

Country	1953		1954	
	£	%	£	%
United Kingdom	2,018,325	33·98	1,630,057	27·73
Burma	696,768	11·73	294,018	5·00
Kenya	665,999	11·21	504,250	8·58
India	561,871	9·46	395,039	6·72
Tanganyika	310,379	5·22	315,724	5·37
Iran	259,011	4·36	199,697	3·40
Netherlands	182,217	3·07	202,308	3·44
Hong Kong	145,996	2·46	78,645	1·34
South Africa	117,381	1·98	124,317	2·12
Portuguese East Africa	101,927	1·72	47,034	·80
Arabia	97,395	1·64	73,365	1·25
Somalia	92,316	1·55	124,863	2·12
Belgian Congo	67,325	1·13	78,646	1·34

Country	1953		1954	
	£	%	£	%
Germany	38,245	·65	90,962	1·55
Pakistan	31,220	·53	1,018,637	17·33
China	540	—	105,790	1·80
Other Countries	552,946	9·32	594,102	10·11
Total	<u>5,939,861</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>5,877,454</u>	<u>100·00</u>

EXPORTS

The quantity and f.o.b. value of the principal domestic exports during 1953 and 1954 were:

Commodity	Unit	1953		1954	
		Quantity	F.O.B. Value £	Quantity	F.O.B. Value £
Cloves	Cental of 100 lb.	182,468	6,011,197	216,373	4,031,946
Cloves and clove-stem oil	lb.	178,814	99,320	258,620	143,850
Copra	ton	5,815	403,719	5,805	404,735
Coconuts	cwt.	17,695	29,827	19,039	26,759
Coconut oil	cwt.	94,819	465,988	79,540	410,251
Chillies	cwt.	891	9,810	542	7,120
Fresh fruits	cwt.	3,807	3,486	1,122	3,593
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	115	705	222	2,145
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	11,944	512	13,540	508
Oil cake	cwt.	59,192	78,659	54,957	67,902
Mangrove Bark	ton	—	—	—	—
Soap, common and toilet	cwt.	299	1,023	73	281
Hides	cwt.	830	8,532	884	8,658
Skins, sheep and goat	cwt.	216	2,418	234	2,267
Forest products	value	—	1,208	—	609
Fibres, unmanufactured	ton	203	4,888	426	10,240
Shells, marine	cwt.	4,532	25,462	3,892	20,938
Fibres, manufactured	cwt.	607	2,137	1,869	4,345
Other Domestic Exports	value	—	22,658	—	26,524

The principal countries of destination of exports during 1953 and 1954 were:

Country	1953		1954	
	£	%	£	%
Indonesia	2,412,071	30·27	1,958,000	30·45
India	1,441,444	18·09	1,334,464	20·76
Singapore	625,960	7·86	31,670	·49
United States of America	554,994	6·97	338,531	5·27
United Kingdom	492,119	6·18	379,889	5·91
Tanganyika	387,640	4·87	513,574	7·99
Netherlands	254,116	3·19	139,940	2·18
South Africa	223,841	2·81	110,576	1·72
Kenya	194,679	2·44	648,202	10·08
Germany	184,111	2·31	137,779	2·14
Italy	172,441	2·16	42,251	·66
France	133,981	1·68	30,226	·47
Aden	111,632	1·40	107,006	1·66
Japan	98,835	1·24	77,369	1·20
Hong Kong	76,805	·96	68,854	1·07
Other Countries	602,719	7·57	510,956	7·95
Total	<u>7,967,388</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>6,429,287</u>	<u>100·00</u>

Chapter 6: Production

Apart from its entrepôt trade, a survival of the days when Zanzibar was the emporium of East Africa, the Protectorate is mainly dependent for its prosperity on agricultural and marine products.

LAND

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are 640 and 380 square miles in area respectively. Of these 1,020 square miles, approximately 540 are relatively fertile agricultural land, 470 are bush overlying rocky coral karst land and perhaps 10 are built-up areas. The main crop, cloves, occupies approximately 50,000 acres and the second important crop, coconuts, some 78,000 acres. Nearly 30,000 acres are utilised for rice and other cereals, although much of this land is grazed over when not cultivated for annual crops. In the rocky coral areas a system of shifting cultivation prevails. There are no laws or regulations to control land and water conservation and utilisation.

AGRICULTURE

Cloves. The chief agricultural industry centres round the clove tree. Cloves are the dried, unopened buds of the tree *Eugenia aromatica* which are used as a spice throughout the world, for cigarettes in the Far East, for the preparation of artificial vanilla, perfumes, and flavourings and in many other ways. From the pedicels, or stems upon which the buds are borne, is distilled clove-stem oil. Cloves are harvested during two main seasons, the *mwaka* crop from July to September and the *vuli* crop from November to January. The quantity of the crop varies very much from year to year.

The average annual yield of one clove tree is about 7 lb. of dry cloves. Cloves are picked by hand in clusters, the pickers climbing the tree to harvest them. The cloves are then separated from the stems by hand and dried in the sun for about five days on cement platforms or fibre mats. The stems are also sun-dried and sold to the Clove Growers' Association, which has the sole right to distill clove oil in Zanzibar.

Figures of the exports of cloves and clove oil are given in the preceding chapter.

The seasonal year for the clove crop is from 1st July to 30th June. The 1953-54 crop was the second largest on record; some 20,000 tons were gathered of which 86 per cent came from Pemba. The 1954-55 crop is expected to be rather a small one.

Clove trees suffer from two serious diseases, "dieback" and "sudden death." The former is caused by a fungus, *Cryptosporella*, attacking open wounds in the branches. Its control, by pruning and plantation sanitation, continues to be demonstrated to landowners in both islands. "Sudden death" is thought to be caused by infection of

the roots of the clove tree by another fungus, *Valsa*, and field investigations have been started to discover methods of limiting the spread of the disease and of successfully replanting the stricken areas.

Copra. The copra industry is next in importance. Copra is the dried meat of the coconut and the best quality copra is largely exported from the Protectorate. Less well prepared copra is milled for coconut oil which is either exported or used locally in soap manufacture. The cake which results from copra pressing is a valuable cattle food. Copra-making is largely in the hands of Omani Arabs and the oil mills are nearly all Indian owned.

Exports of copra and coconut oil are given in the preceding chapter. The quality of copra produced in Zanzibar has improved of late, as largely a result of high prices, stringent export-quality regulations and the building of improved types of kiln.

In Zanzibar and on the adjacent mainland coast a large part of the coconut crop is lost through the depredations of a sucking bug, *Pseudo-theraptus wayi*. Entomological investigations are now in progress to discover a control for this pest. Control is likely to be effected by direct spraying of insecticides and by encouraging the natural predators of the pest.

Other Crops. Lesser export crops are chillies, fresh fruit, seaweed, tobacco and kapok.

Local food crop production is of considerable importance. The principal cereal crop is rice, of which the planting of some 20,000 acres is aimed at each year; maize and sorghum are also grown, mainly in the coral areas. Cassava is an important food crop; sweet potatoes, yams, pulses and vegetable crops are also grown. There is a plentiful and varied production of good fruit, including citrus, pineapples, mangoes, pawpaws and bananas.

Marketing Organisation. The clove industry is largely organised by the Clove Growers' Association, a body incorporated by law in 1934. By providing a guaranteed buying price each season this organisation protects the producer from the danger of having to sell his product below the cost of production. The Association can also hold surplus stocks to adjust supplies to world demand. It provides storage accommodation, loans for picking and cultivation and other services to producers. In recent years the Association has also assisted the marketing of other produce, notably tobacco, coconut oil and copra, chillies, derris root and cocoa. The business of the Association, which has the financial backing of the Government, is conducted by a Board of Management of which the Chairman is a government official.

Experimental Work. The Department of Agriculture is engaged in testing and demonstrating other crops which could take their place

beside cloves and coconuts and thus broaden the basis of the Protectorate's economy. The crops which show most promise are cocoa, derris, chillies and citrus fruits, especially limes for lime-oil production ; while experimental work continues with ylang ylang (a tree blossom grown for perfume) and other minor crops.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There are some 33,000 cattle in the Protectorate ; only about a quarter of these are in Zanzibar island, where tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis are prevalent. The Department of Agriculture conducts a service for the diagnosis and treatment of trypanosomiasis and is also engaged in clearing part of the plantation area of tsetse flies. East Coast Fever occurs in both islands.

There is a shortage of animal products, especially in Zanzibar island which imports much of its meat supplies from Tanganyika. Development projects now in progress include a scheme for breeding up the local Zebu cattle for milk production, and a ranching scheme for beef on the open coral plains on the eastern side of Zanzibar. Pemba island, except in times of affluence resulting from good clove crops which creates an abnormal demand, is practically self-supporting in meat.

There is a small export of hides and skins, and recent years have seen a great improvement in their quality by the introduction of suspension drying in the shade.

FORESTRY

There are only three small natural forests in the Protectorate. Small quantities of timber of *Vitex cuneata* and *Calophyllum inophyllum* are now exported, and it is hoped shortly to open further forest areas for exploitation. Work has begun on replanting parts of the existing natural forests with valuable trees. Experimental plantings have also shown that casuarina and eucalyptus trees can be successfully established on the coral areas and large scale afforestation has commenced. In recent years certain less fertile areas have been taken over by the Prisons Department and are also being planted with forest trees.

The stripping of mangrove bark is still in abeyance pending the recovery of the forests from heavy wartime exploitation.

FISHERIES

Fishing is a very important activity in both islands and fish forms a large part of the diet of the people. A recent survey indicated a total year's catch to be about 8,730 tons of fish valued at £430,000. Some

3,092 fishing craft are in use and one man in ten is a fisherman. The average consumption of fish is estimated at 1 lb. a day for every five persons.

Experimental fishponds have not proved a success and it seems that development in the fishing industry must come from the sea fisheries. The Department of Agriculture has begun a fishing survey using a 68-foot vessel of the Scottish seiner class built in Zanzibar. This vessel is making a study of the local fishing grounds and testing modern methods of capture. A smaller powered fishing craft has also been constructed, and demonstrated as a prototype of the ideal craft for local fishermen. Much interest has been taken in the activities of this craft and a few enterprising fishermen are now turning to powered fishing. A fish-curing station has been built and fish caught by the government fishing vessel is being salted and dried as a demonstration to the local industry.

OTHER PRODUCTION

There are no known mineral resources in Zanzibar, although lime-burning is an important minor industry. At present the heavy demand of the lime burners for forest trees as fuel is causing disquiet and the export of lime is temporarily stopped. It is intended to introduce lime kilns less wasteful of fuel and also to augment fuel supplies by tree planting in the coral areas where lime is burnt. A survey of possible oil-producing strata is in progress.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In addition to the primary processing of agricultural products mentioned on pages 17 and 18, soap is manufactured from coconut oil and there are a few factories for coir fibre production. A demonstration Copra Products Factory, financed from funds obtained by an export cess on copra and copra products, is administered by a statutory Copra Board.

CO-OPERATION

A recent development in the field of production is the introduction of co-operative societies, and there are possibilities of increased agricultural production of all sorts by means of these societies. At present, however, the movement is in its infancy; it tends principally towards the formation of Credit Societies amongst peasant producers and the spread of such a movement in local conditions is necessarily slow and cautious. A total of 16 registered Societies with 562 members was in existence in 1954. This included two Consumers' Societies and three Thrift and Credit Societies of limited liability.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

With the exception of four primary schools, four kindergartens and a large number of centres for rudimentary Kuranic instruction, all schools in the Protectorate at the end of 1954 were either Government schools or assisted by grants-in-aid from the government. The assisted schools, which numbered 14, were run either by Indian communal organizations or by Christian missions, and the grants which they received were assessed at 50 per cent of their teachers' salaries. Subject to the limitations imposed by the language of instruction and by the space available, all government and assisted schools are open to children of all races and creeds. The language of instruction in most schools is Kiswahili and English, but a few schools use Arabic or Gujarati.

Primary Education

The full primary course in government schools has consisted of a preliminary year for Kuranic teaching followed by eight secular standards. A programme of educational development drawn up in 1953 and reviewed, with slight alterations, in 1954 provides for this eight year course to be made available for all boys in urban areas and 50 per cent of those in rural areas. Although by the end of 1954 only one of the village schools had yet been extended beyond the level of Standard VI, it will be seen from the figures given at the end of this section that the total enrolment of primary pupils in 1954 showed an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year and that this was mainly accounted for by an increase in the numbers at government schools. In rural areas, primary schools are open to children of both sexes, but in Zanzibar town and a few other places there are separate schools for girls. In 1953 school attendance suffered, especially in Pemba through preoccupation with the exceptional clove harvest in that island. In 1954 the average attendance at government primary schools expressed as a percentage of the total enrolment was in the neighbourhood of 85 per cent for boys and 95 per cent for girls. The average age of boys leaving the primary schools was sixteen.

On completion of the primary course, pupils may qualify to enter one of the secondary schools, teacher-training colleges or institutions for technical training, or, alternatively, take up employment.

Secondary Courses

In post-primary schools the demand for places exceeded the supply and pupils were selected by competitive examination. Entry into the secondary schools was restricted to boys and girls who were under the age of seventeen on the first of January. The secondary course lasts four years and leads to the taking of the Oversea School Certificate of the examination syndicate of Cambridge University. The language of

instruction is English. The enrolment in secondary schools in 1954 showed an increase of nearly 18 per cent over the 1953 figure and here, in contrast to the primary standards, the greater part of the increase was accounted for by the assisted schools. All secondary schools are in Zanzibar town. Boys and girls whose homes are in Pemba or the rural areas and who are attending schools in Zanzibar are accommodated in school hostels.

Teacher Training

In 1953, as previously, the teacher training course for men was a three-year course taken after completion of Standard VIII. In 1954 this was extended to four years, the first two years following the syllabus of Standards IX and X and the last two being devoted to professional training. Female teachers continued to take a two-year professional course.

Technical and Post-Secondary Education

There is no technical or trade school in the Protectorate. Technical training, leading to the City and Guilds examinations, is given to selected Zanzibar students at the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education. His Highness's Government made substantial contributions to this Institute and in 1954 was providing 45 per cent of its pupils.

No facilities for post-secondary education are yet available in the Protectorate and those pursuing higher studies go overseas. Government scholarships are awarded for study at the University College of East Africa, Makerere, and at universities in the United Kingdom and India. Scholarships have also been awarded from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, by the British Council and by the Governments of India and Iraq.

Adult evening classes were held in English, arithmetic and book-keeping for men, and in English and dressmaking for women.

Fees

In all government schools but one, primary education up to and including Standard VI is free. In the higher standards fees are charged but remissions or reductions are allowed in all cases of poverty.

Number of Schools, Colleges and Enrolments

The following table shows the number of schools, teacher training colleges and their enrolments in 1953 and 1954:

	Number		Enrolment			
	1953	1954	1953		1954	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Primary Schools</i>						
Government	43	45	5,935	1,703	6,772	2,015
Assisted	12	12	868	1,507	877	1,567
Private	4	4	294	73	291	63
Total	59	61	7,097	3,283	7,940	3,645
Total pupils			10,380		11,585	
<i>Secondary Schools</i>						
Government	2	2	242	93	250	77
Assisted (from 1.1.54)	2	2	170		165	101
Total	4	4	505		593	
<i>Teacher-training colleges</i>						
Government	2	2	78	12	92	26
			90		118	

In addition to the above there were four private kindergartens and a large number of private Kuranic schools (795 in 1953 and 991 in 1954), the latter with an enrolment of 11,017 in 1953 and 13,889 in 1954.

HEALTH

General Health of the Population

The general health of the population remained satisfactory throughout the period under review. There was no outbreak of serious communicable disease.

Expenditure on public health in 1953 totalled £147,367 by the Health Department.

The following table gives the numbers treated in government hospitals for some of the more important diseases.

	1953	1954
Malaria	8,622	10,841
Ankylostomiasis	8,754	8,896
Venereal diseases	3,224	2,793
Pneumonia	1,206	1,258
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	422	319
Leprosy	78	68
Typhoid	2	12

New General Hospital. Construction of the new general hospital in Zanzibar town continued throughout the period. Wiring, decorating and external drainage were nearly completed by the end of 1954 and an X-ray diagnostic apparatus was installed. It is hoped that the hospital will be ready for occupation in April, 1955. Plans were considered for the design of a new out-patient department, provision of classrooms

and a medical store, but it will not be possible to begin these until the old hospital is evacuated.

The equipment ordered during 1953 and early in 1954 all arrived. The capital cost of the hospital works out at less than £1,000 per bed.

Dispensaries. In Zanzibar Island, where there were nine rural dispensaries in 1953, work started in 1954 on the construction of two new ones at Unguja Ukuu and at Misufini.

In Pemba, where there were seven dispensaries in 1953, the reconstruction of Kengeja Dispensary by the villagers, with assistance from Government, was begun in 1953 and finished in 1954. A new house for the Dispensary Attendant was also built.

Sites for two new dispensaries at Chongwa and Ukutini were selected in 1953 and tenders for their construction were called for in 1954.

A site for a Rural Health Unit at Mkoani was also selected in 1954 and tenders for its construction called for.

Raha Leo Clinic. In the Ngambo area of Zanzibar town the need for medical attention for schoolgirls and for the female and infant population had long been realised. A clinic here had been opened some years previously but had subsequently been obliged to close owing to a shortage of staff. In July, 1953, it proved possible to reopen it. This clinic is situated at the Raha Leo Civic Centre and occupies a permanent building of a good design. It has proved popular and successful and relieves the hospital of female out-patients.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services. These were maintained at all government hospitals, and at certain dispensaries in Zanzibar Island.

The Makunduchi Rural Health Unit is proving successful and popular. The figures for 1953 and 1954 are as follows:

	1953	1954
Total Confinements .	160	173
Ante-natal cases .	233	260
Infant Welfare .	463	562

School Medical and Dental Services. These were continued throughout the period under review but were greatly handicapped by shortage of staff. The number of pupils inspected in Zanzibar in 1953 was 977 and in 1954, 293. In Pemba, as a result of the exceptional clove harvest in 1953, certain of the schools had to be closed for part of the year and the usual examination of school children was therefore impracticable. During 1954, apart from visits by the local Rural Dispensary Attendants, no examination of school children was made owing to shortage of staff.

Tuberculosis. The nucleus of a tuberculosis service has now been fully established in Zanzibar ; its facilities are used by private practitioners, by Government medical officers and by the general public.

There is a 40-bed Government sanatorium for male patients at Dole, named the Zenubhai Karimjee Hospital. Female patients are treated in the General Hospital where a clinic has been opened in part of the out-patient department. This is used for examination of contacts, follow-up of old cases and for new patients.

Malaria. Malaria remains the commonest cause of morbidity. The usual anti-malarial measures were carried out in the townships and a protective belt half a mile wide outside Zanzibar township was regularly sprayed with D.D.T.

Helminthiasis and Malnutrition. Both these conditions remain common throughout the Protectorate and every effort is made by propaganda and advice to lessen the incidence. In 1954 a group of school children suffering from infection with *Schistosoma haematobium* were treated with lucanthone hydrochloride (Nilodin). The results were encouraging but by no means uniformly successful.

Leprosy. There are two leper settlements in the Protectorate, one at Makondeni in Pemba Island and one at Walezo in Zanzibar Island. Treatment with the drug diaminodiphenyl sulphone is proving very successful and it has been possible to discharge patients cured. The propaganda value of this has been considerable and patients are now beginning to present themselves for treatment of their own accord. There are reasons for believing that the leprosy rate in the Protectorate is not as high as was originally estimated.

Yellow Fever. No case of yellow fever was detected during the year. The Aedes index in urban areas remained low.

A team from the Virus Research Unit at Entebbe, headed by Dr. W. R. Lumsden, visited the Protectorate in August, 1954 and trapped and killed specimens of the local fauna, including monkeys and *Galago* ("Komba"). These are to be examined to determine whether there is a jungle reservoir of yellow fever in the Protectorate.

In 1953 Zanzibar Protectorate erroneously believed that its inclusion in the African Yellow Fever Zone had been authorised. This was not so and in fact the seventh World Health Assembly meeting in the latter half of that year recommended that the Protectorate remain classified as a Yellow Fever Receptive Area. As a result it became necessary to reimpose restriction on entry to Zanzibar from the Yellow Fever Endemic Zones, and it is once again necessary for travellers to be in possession of valid yellow fever inoculation certificates.

HOUSING

The usual type of native house is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual. In the main, such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair.

This type of structure, which can be built to a large extent from materials available on the spot, is quite strong and would last for a number of years with regular maintenance. Unfortunately it happens only too often that the maintenance is not regular. Kitchens are found both inside and outside the houses, in the latter case an additional small hut being erected for the purpose. As far as sanitary arrangements are concerned most houses possess small shelters close by in which a cesspit is dug. In recent years there has been considerable all-round improvement in the standard of building, including improved sanitary arrangements, cement floors, masonry pillars to support the roof, white-washing and lime plastering.

Most of the country people own their houses which they erect themselves. In Zanzibar town the African usually owns his hut but not the site. The ground landlords are usually Arabs or Indians and the maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree, 1940. In recent years the cost of materials has increased, and now in Zanzibar town and in the three main towns in Pemba the cost of a three-roomed hut of average quality, including labour, may be as much as £200-£250. In the rural areas it is rather less.

The improvement of housing conditions has continued to receive a high priority in the programme of development. In 1954 the preliminary development of a new high-density housing area was started in Zanzibar Town. The whole area provides some 350 residential plots and is planned to allow for trading and for social and sporting activities. Similar plans were made for development in the Pemba towns.

Town Improvement

The scheme started in 1952 for drainage of the creek which runs through Zanzibar town continued during 1953 and 1954, and considerable progress was made. The cost of labour and materials have risen so much, however, that by the end of 1954 the estimated cost of the project had risen to £91,500. The completed scheme will result in a great improvement in the town's sanitary arrangements. The creek, which is at present one of the main sewers of the town, is tidal. When the new sewers are operating it will be possible to reclaim this land and plans have already been made for football and hockey pitches as well as facilities for other sports.

Community Life

The Civic Centre in Ngambo, known as "Raha Leo" has remained the principal centre of communal activities for the African population of Zanzibar town and has been much used, indeed, by people of all races. The centre consists of a clinic for women and children, a post office, a coffee shop, men's and women's reading rooms, a committee room and a hall for lectures, dancing and other entertainments. There is also a fully equipped children's playground.

Classes for women in English, Kiswahili, sewing and knitting have been held at the Centre and aged and infirm women given instruction in handicrafts. Other activities have included plays, dances (both European and traditional), variety performances, boxing, educational films, concerts, Boy Scout displays, lectures, and wedding receptions.

The Ladies Club which was opened in 1947, in the Fort, has remained the main centre for women's activities in the Stone Town of Zanzibar.

Three of the villages in Zanzibar Island have libraries, and in two of these there are halls for meetings and other social activities. There are also libraries in the three Pemba townships. One of the most encouraging features of community life in rural areas has been the interest shown in road making and water catchment schemes, towards which villagers made substantial contributions both in money and labour.

In nine villages in Zanzibar Island regular meetings for women have been held at which Welfare Officers gave instruction in knitting, sewing, cooking, hygiene, and infant welfare.

Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

The Welfare Staff of the Provincial Administration have continued to assist individuals in the solution of their personal problems, a high proportion of which arise from poverty. In many instances detailed case-work has been undertaken.

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Government Welfare Staff and the main voluntary agencies in the Protectorate, the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society and the Pemba Voluntary Welfare Society. Government Welfare Officers or their representatives sat on all the committees of these Societies and ensured that cases of apparent need were brought to their notice. The Welfare Officers were much assisted in this work by their contacts with the Judicial, Education and other departments. The voluntary societies received subventions from Government and undertook the relief of all cases of need where no other solution could be found.

There are no institutions for the rehabilitation of the disabled, but the Welfare Section endeavour to achieve rehabilitation in individual cases, often with success. The Roman Catholic Mission's Poor House

at Walezo, which has 160 beds and is financially assisted by Government, provides institutional treatment for infirm persons and others for whom such assistance is essential.

Although there is no agency devoted exclusively to the assistance of the blind, the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society keeps in close touch with the British Empire Society for the Blind and gives special attention to the blind.

Aged and infirm paupers, both inside and outside the Poor House, are taught mat and basket making under the direction of the Government Welfare Staff. The Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society obtains markets for the articles produced and provides payment to the workers in addition to any maintenance allowance or institutional relief which they may receive.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services

Throughout 1953 the services of three Assistant Welfare Officers (two in Zanzibar and one in Pemba) were made available to the Courts for probation work. One of these, whose whole time was devoted to such work, was transferred to the Judicial Department from 1st January, 1954. The volume of work for Probation Officers in juvenile cases was much the same as in previous years although there was a considerable increase in probation and similar social work for adults.

There is no Approved School in the Protectorate, but existing arrangements with the Tanganyika Government for the reception of children at an Approved School in that territory were continued.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid

Shortly before discharge the majority of prisoners are seen in the Central Prison or prison camp by the Probation Officer or by a member of the Welfare Staff. By this means an indication is gained of the number of prisoners who will need assistance to obtain work, information is collected about their capabilities and training, and an opportunity provided for them to discuss personal problems. Prisoners in Pemba derive much benefit from this service which enables them to set their personal affairs in order before transfer to the Central Prison in Zanzibar.

Assistance from Government funds is given to discharged prisoners in the form of tools or materials for their trades, and temporary assistance in cash or kind during their rehabilitation.

Chapter 8: Legislation

During 1953, thirty-three Decrees, and during 1954 twenty-nine Decrees, were enacted ; the following are the more important subjects with which they dealt :

1 9 5 3

General Loan and Stock

Decree No. 18 of 1953 repeals the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Decree, 1946, which was out-of-date and defective in certain matters, and replaces it with an up-to-date measure.

Interpretation

Decree No. 8 of 1953 repeals the Interpretation and General Clauses Decree (Cap. 1) and replaces it with an up-to-date and more comprehensive measure.

Motor Vehicles (Third Party Risks)

Decree No. 17 of 1953 makes it compulsory to insure motor vehicles against third-party risks. An alternative to insurance is the giving of security to cover such risks.

Regency

Decree No. 10 of 1953 makes provision for a regency in the event of the absence from the Protectorate of the Sultan or in the event of the incapacity of the Sultan through serious illness.

Rent Restriction

Decree No. 15 of 1953 repeals the Rent Restriction Decree, 1944, and replaces it by a more comprehensive measure.

1 9 5 4

Electricity

Decree No. 29 of 1954 provides for the regulation of the generation, transmission, transformation, distribution, supply and use of electricity for lighting and other purposes. It repeals the Electricity Decree (Cap. 47), which was enacted in 1923 and provided only for the protection of electrical energy and plant from misuse.

Immigration Control

Decree No. 9 of 1954 repeals and replaces the Immigration (Control) Decree, 1947, which has been found in practice to be defective in many respects and contain anomalies which made its administration difficult.

Imports and Exports Control

Decrees Nos. 23 and 24 of 1954 make provision for the control of imports and exports. These Decrees replace the Import and Export Control Order, 1948, made under Regulation 56 of the Defence (General)

Regulations, 1941. Both these measures will expire on the 31st December, 1955, unless in either case operation is extended for a further period or further periods by resolution of the Legislative Council.

Medical Practitioners and Dentists

Decree No. 8 of 1954 repeals the Medical and Dental Practitioners (Registration) Decree (Cap. 66) and replaces it by up-to-date legislation providing for the registration of medical practitioners and dentists. The provisions of the new Decree are based upon corresponding provisions in the laws of the mainland neighbouring territories.

Registration of Persons

Decree No. 1 of 1954 provides for the registration of persons of certain classes and for the issue of registration cards to them and their expulsion in certain circumstances. This measure will expire on the 31st December, 1955, unless its operation is extended for a further period or further periods by resolution of the Legislative Council.

Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement)

Decree No. 21 of 1954 provides for the establishment of Arbitration Tribunals and the making of inquiry in connection with trade disputes and for the settlement thereof generally. It also provides for the settlement of disputes affecting essential services and for the maintenance, as far as possible, of essential services pending the settlement of such disputes.

Zanzibar Township Council

Decree No. 27 of 1954 temporarily prescribes the functions and regulates the finances of the Zanzibar Township Council. Permanent legislation is under consideration.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

Justice is administered in the Protectorate by the undermentioned Courts :

The High Court

The Chief Justice presides over Her Britannic Majesty's Court and His Highness the Sultan's Court and thus the High Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the High Court are at Zanzibar, but there is a District Registry at Chake Chake in Pemba.

First Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts include Courts presided over by (a) Resident Magistrates, (b) District Commissioners and (c) such other persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident to hold First Class Subordinate Courts. In cases in which the value of the subject matter can be estimated at a money value, the civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to Shs. 5,000. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 4,000, or of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes, and may combine two or more of such punishments. Sentences exceeding 12 months, or a fine exceeding Shs. 750, or any sentence of corporal punishment, are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Second Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts are presided over by such persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident for the purpose. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 3,000. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences for a term not exceeding twelve months, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 750. If so empowered by the British Resident, these Courts may also impose sentences of corporal punishment not exceeding 10 strokes. The Courts may combine any two or more of the sentences which they are empowered by law to pass. Sentences exceeding 3 months, or a fine exceeding Shs. 150, or corporal punishment, if any, are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Third Class Subordinate Courts

Unless he is specially appointed by the British Resident to hold a First or Second Class Subordinate Court, every Assistant District Commissioner presides over a Third Class Subordinate Court. In addition, the British Resident may specially appoint any other person to hold a Third Class Subordinate Court. The civil jurisdiction of Third Class Subordinate Courts is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 1,000. In criminal matters such courts may pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 200, and may combine both such sentences. Sentences exceeding one month, or a fine exceeding Shs. 100, are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Juvenile Courts.

The personnel of these Courts is drawn from panels consisting of 12 or more persons and formed by the British Resident for Zanzibar

and Pemba respectively. The Chairman of each Juvenile Court is a Resident Magistrate, or in his absence an Administrative Officer, or, in the absence of both such persons, a person appointed by the Chief Justice. The quorum of a Juvenile Court is constituted by the Chairman, sitting with two other members of the Panel, who shall include one man, and, so far as is practicable, one woman. These Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any case in which a person under the age of sixteen years is charged with an offence other than murder and manslaughter. In certain circumstances they also have jurisdiction to deal with the cases of children and young persons who are under the age of sixteen years and are brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection. The members of each panel meet at least twice a year to discuss matters connected with their work and, if necessary, to report to the High Court on any matter relating thereto.

Kathis' Courts

Each of these Courts is presided over by a Kathi. They have no criminal jurisdiction and their civil jurisdiction is limited to :

- (a) matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce, guardianship and (subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force) the custody of children in cases in which the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi or the Shafei sects ;
- (b) matters relating to wakfs, religious or charitable trusts, gifts *inter vivos* and inheritance where the claim in respect of any such matter does not exceed Shs. 3,000 and the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi or the Shafei sects ;
- (c) claims for maintenance (where such claim is for a lump sum not exceeding Shs. 1,000 or for a periodical payment to be made at a rate not exceeding Shs. 100 per month) and the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi or the Shafei sects ; and
- (d) suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value and does not exceed Shs. 1,000.

Mudirial Courts

Every Mudir is empowered to hold a Court within the local limits of his Mudiria. The ordinary civil jurisdiction of Mudirial Courts is limited to cases in which the subject matter of the suit does not exceed Shs. 1,000. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction Mudirial Courts may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two months and award fines or compensation not exceeding Shs. 100.

Appeals to the High Court

An appeal lies as of right to the High Court from Courts subordinate thereto in any civil matter in which the amount or value in-

involved in the suit exceeds Shs. 200. In all other civil matters, an appeal lies only by leave of the High Court. In addition, the High Court has power to call for and revise the proceedings of a lower court in a civil case in which no appeal lies. Any Court may, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, also state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, which latter Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

In criminal matters, any person convicted on a trial held by a Subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court, unless the sentence passed by the lower court is of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 100 only, or of corporal punishment only. In addition, any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Subordinate Court as being erroneous in point of law or in excess of jurisdiction may apply to that Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Finally, the High Court has power to call for and to revise the criminal proceedings of any Subordinate Court.

Appeals to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa

Save where otherwise expressly provided, an appeal lies in civil matters to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa from any decree or any part of any decree or from any order of the High Court passed or made in the exercise of its original jurisdiction. A second appeal also lies from every decree passed in appeal by the High Court on the ground :

- (a) that the decision is contrary to law or usage having the force of law, or
- (b) that the decision has failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law, or
- (c) that there was substantial error or defect in the procedure which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Except with the special leave of the second Appellate Court, no second appeal lies when the amount or the value of the subject matter of the original suit does not exceed Shs. 1,000.

In criminal matters, any person convicted by the High Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa against his conviction or sentence or both. No appeal, however, lies against sentence where such sentence is fixed by law. A second appeal lies on a matter of law only, from a decision of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction.

POLICE

The present police force originated in 1906 as an unarmed force, but in 1923, when a detachment of the King's African Rifles was finally withdrawn from the Protectorate and the whole immediate responsibility

for law and order devolved on the police, it was deemed advisable that they should be armed. This in no way detracted from the civil character of the force and except at times of emergency and on ceremonial parades it has not been the practice for firearms to be carried.

The authorised establishment of the force consists of a commissioner, one senior superintendent, 10 superintendents and assistant superintendents, one bandmaster and quartermaster, 25 inspectors and 618 rank and file. Good, though somewhat overcrowded, quarters are available for other ranks stationed in Zanzibar town at Ziwani barracks, where the Police Training School is also housed.

No serious breach of the peace occurred in 1953 or 1954 and the number of offences of most types showed a decrease in comparison with 1952. A high proportion of the offences against property was committed by persons from the mainland, of whom there was a large influx during the clove-picking season in 1953. It is a fair generalization to say that the inhabitants of Zanzibar are a law-abiding people.

As against this it must be noted that recruitment of Zanzibar subjects for the police force continued to present a difficulty and that over 70 per cent of the rank and file are of mainland origin. Another difficulty is lack of experience, due to short service. Of the N.C.O's and constables comprising the uniformed branch, as many as 310 at the end of 1954 had done less than five year's service.

At the request of the Government of Kenya, a contingent of one inspector, one corporal and nine constables was sent to Mombasa in order to release Kenya police for operational duties against Mau Mau. Steps were also taken to prevent Zanzibar or Pemba being used as an entrepôt from which firearms for the use of terrorists might be smuggled into Kenya. To guard against the spread of Mau Mau, and to help in the identification of any Mau Mau sympathisers who might have fled to the Protectorate to evade justice, a Registration of Persons Decree was enacted in 1954 and registration carried out of all members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes in Zanzibar and Pemba. A total of 229 were registered of whom 185 had been living in the Protectorate since 1930 or before, and only nine were found to have arrived since 1950. In no case was it necessary to resort to the deportation provided for under the Decree.

In June, 1954, members of the committee of the Zanzibar Arab Association were prosecuted on charges arising out of the publication of certain matter in a newspaper for which the committee was responsible. Feelings ran high at the time of this trial and the police made special arrangements to ensure that no breach of the peace occurred. In this they were assisted by the Special Constabulary, a volunteer body under the general direction of the Commissioner of Police which was re-

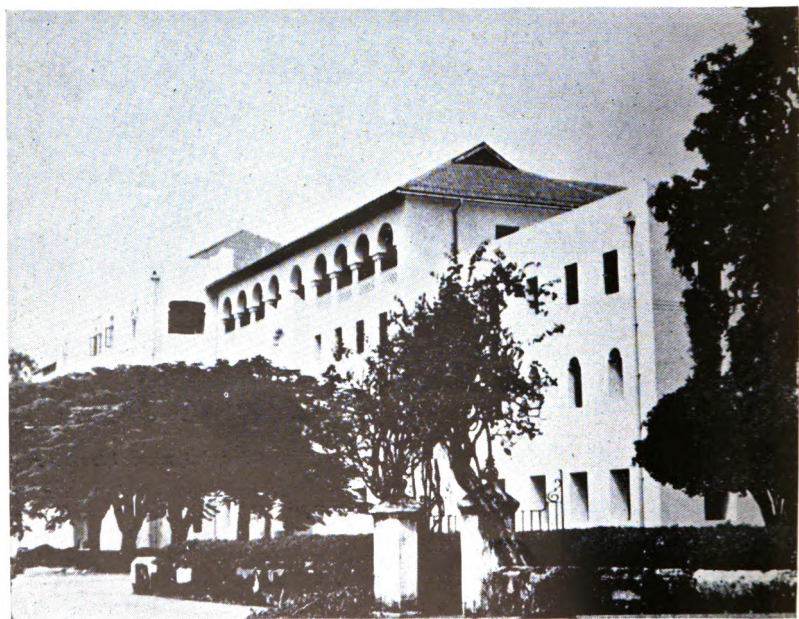


Acknowledgement: Miss Boutroy

HARVESTING CLOVES, ZANZIBAR



OLD NATIVE DWELLINGS ARE BEING REPLACED WITH
PLEASANT BUNGALOWS SUCH AS THESE



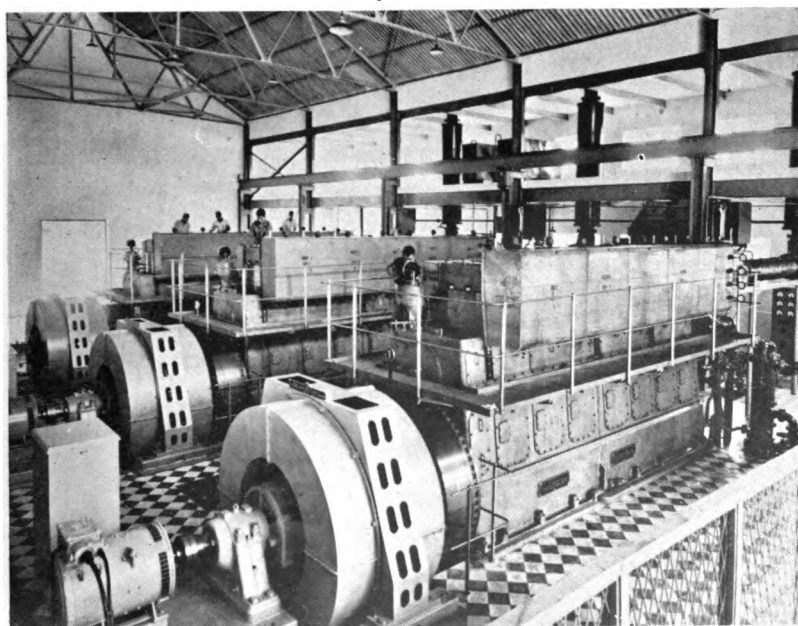
Acknowledgment: Mr. G. Slater

THE HASSANALI KARIMJEE JIVANJEE HOSPITAL
THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL



Acknowledgment: Mr. G. Slater

A FISHING DHOW



Acknowledgment: The English Electric Company, Ltd.

SAATANI POWER STATION, ZANZIBAR



A MAKUNDUCHI GIRL WITH COIR READY TO BE SPUN
INTO ROPE

organized in 1953 and which enables members of the public to reinforce the regular police in an emergency. Special Constables were also used to assist the regular police in controlling crowds and traffic on ceremonial occasions.

Intensive action against smuggling was instituted during 1953 when it was found that the illegal entry of cigarettes into the Protectorate was causing a loss of revenue of over £1,000 a month. As a result of successful prosecutions and of special measures introduced by the Customs Department the revenue was restored to its former level.

Two seizures of smuggled ivory were also made. A dhow was intercepted by a harbour police patrol bringing ivory from the mainland and in August, 1953, ivory valued at about £500 was seized on the premises of a merchant in Zanzibar town.

The Zanzibar Fire Brigade continued to be administered as a branch of the Police Force. In 1954, one of the cinemas in Zanzibar Town was burnt down, damage amounting to approximately £60,000. An Auxiliary Fire Force of 30 volunteers was subsequently established to assist in fire fighting.

The volume of traffic on the roads increased considerably and proved a growing problem in Zanzibar town. Comparative figures of vehicles registered in the Protectorate for the past 6 years are as follows:

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
722	970	1,278	1,488	1,597	1,605

In an endeavour to keep down the accident rate police activity on the roads was increased and, as the following figures show, met with some measure of success.

Traffic offences reported

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1,368	1,730	1,545	2,057	2,277	2,720

Accidents

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
109	215	221	183	270	239

Persons killed and injured

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Killed	5	8	23	10	1	8
Injured	65	150	237	156	152	145

Ceremonial parades were held by the police on the day of Her Majesty's coronation and, as in previous years, on His Highness the Sultan's birthday. His Highness's 75th birthday fell in 1954 and as a special compliment the pipes and drums of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) and a detachment from H.M.E.A.S. *Rosalind* took part in the parade.

By command of Her Majesty the Queen, Colonial Police medals for gallantry were presented by the British Resident on 23rd September, 1953, to Sergeant Simbawane Migongo and Bugler Bruno Joseph. At the time of earning the awards the former of these recipients was aged 60 and the latter aged 16.

The Inspector-General of Colonial Police, Mr. W. A. Muller, made a visit of inspection to Zanzibar in August, 1954.

Statistics of criminal offences reported to the Police and of persons convicted by the Courts during 1953 and 1954 are given below:

	1953		1954	
	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Persons Convicted</i>	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Persons Convicted</i>
Murder	2	1	3	1
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	3	2	3	—
Robbery	3	—	—	—
Housebreaking Burglary	287	74	460	87
Grievous Harm	6	5	12	10
Wounding and Similar Acts	176	138	136	84
Stealing	998	422	1,024	433
Receiving and Retaining stolen property	19	9	11	5
Rape	5	1	6	1
Other offences under Penal decree	1,613	1,481	2,108	1,751
Total	<u>3,112</u>	<u>2,133</u>	<u>3,763</u>	<u>2,372</u>

	1953		1954	
	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Persons Convicted</i>	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Persons Convicted</i>
Towns Decree	19	15	31	22
Liquor Decree	31	30	14	17
Native Liquor Decree	339	387	320	361
Vehicles and Traffic Decree	2,277	2,011	2,720	2,456
Dangerous Drugs Decree	65	54	55	50
Agricultural Decree	80	73	37	34
Cruelty to animals	14	17	9	8
Other Local Decrees	518	456	416	406
Total	<u>3,343</u>	<u>3,043</u>	<u>3,602</u>	<u>3,354</u>
Grand Totals	<u>6,455</u>	<u>5,176</u>	<u>7,365</u>	<u>5,726</u>

PRISONS

Prisons and prison camps are situated as follows;

Zanzibar Island : Central Prison,
Langoni Prison Camp,
Kinu cha Moshi Prison Camp,
Kichwele Prison Camp,
Pangeni Prison Camp.

Pemba Island: Wete Prison,
 Makondeni Prison Camp.

The establishment and actual strength of the permanent staff were as follows:

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Actual Strength</i>
Superintendent . . .	1	1
Principal Officer . . .	1	—
Clerks	4	4
Chief Warders	4	4
Sergeant Warders . . .	8	4
Corporal Warders . . .	9	9
Warders	65	58
Artisan Instructors . .	4	4
Wardress	1	1
	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 85

Wardresses are employed temporarily when required for the supervision of female prisoners.

The Central Prison is a permanent concrete building situated one mile from the Town of Zanzibar. It has separate wards and yards to segregate Europeans, remand prisoners, civil prisoners, females and juveniles, Asian first offenders (including Arabs), Asian recidivists, African first offenders and African recidivists.

The existing accommodation for 269 male prisoners and 16 female prisoners is adequate and suitable. The Central Prison is well provided with electric light, water sanitation and washing facilities. All cells are adequately ventilated. There is also a well-equipped infirmary, standing in its own yard, which is looked after by a Medical Officer who visits the Central Prison twice weekly and the Prison Camps once a week. A Dispenser has been posted to the Central Prison for permanent duty.

Wete Prison, Pemba, is a permanent concrete building situated on a bluff jutting out into the sea within the Township of Wete. It has adequate ward and cell accommodation for 39 prisoners of the following categories : remand prisoners, convicted male, convicted female and civil prisoners.

At the agricultural and forestry camps at Langoni, Kinu cha Moshi, Kichwele, Pangeni and Makondeni the prisoners are housed in dormitories designed to hold from 20 to 30 prisoners. Good progress has been made with tree planting at the two forestry camps at Kichwele and Pangeni where, in addition to the planting of trees, clearing, and maintaining of fire traces, charcoal burning, and general camp duties, an appreciable amount of food was also grown.

At the agricultural prison camps of Langoni, Kinu cha Moshi and Makondeni improved methods of agriculture were taught, and considerable quantities of food (valued in 1954 at nearly £1,250) were grown.

A prisoner's earning scheme is in operation whereby prisoners may, by industry and capability, earn small sums of money for use on their release. Prisoners are divided into three classes for this scheme:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| “A” Class | Efficient and industrious workers who require no supervision—Sh. 1 per month. |
| “B” Class | Industrious but not so capable prisoners who require no supervision—65 cents per month. |
| “C” Class | Good workers but who require full time supervision—25 cents per month. |

Most prisoners made every effort to become efficient and to be placed in *Class “A.”*

Steps are taken to find suitable employment for released prisoners, and a month before their release they are visited by the Probation Officer who, by the day of their release, tries to have employment ready for those who need it. Selected prisoners are provided with tools, appropriate to their skill, purchased from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Fund. During the past two years 144 prisoners called on the Probation Officer on their release; 74 of these were found employment, 11 were provided with tools of their trade, and the remainder given other forms of assistance.

The dietary scale for prisoners is laid down in Rule 27(1) of the Prisons (Amendment) Rules, 1941, and is both appetising and generous. The weight of each prisoner is recorded on admission and thereafter at monthly intervals. Any serious decrease in weight is reported to the Medical Officer.

A prisoner serving a sentence of more than one month is eligible for a remission of one-quarter of his sentence provided that the sentence to be served is not thereby reduced to less than 30 days. All prisoners are informed of this on admission. The remission system is provided for under Section 62 of the Prisons Decree Cap. 72, as amended by the Prisons (Amendment) Decree, 1941.

The principal industries in the Central Prison are carpentry, tailoring and mat-making. The first two are under the supervision of skilled instructors. In spite of the fact that only hand tools are available in the carpentry section, useful articles of household and office furniture have been made. In the tailors' shop a considerable amount of work is done for Government departments. An additional master tailor has been appointed and enabled more personal instruction to be given. A number

of selected prisoners have been trained as masons, under the supervision of a master mason, and found employment on release.

Sea fishing by prisoners was started in 1953, and by the end of 1954, 1,720 lb. of fish valued at £140 had been caught.

Female prisoners are employed in mat-making, basket-making and gardening.

During the two years 1953 and 1954, 3,864 persons were admitted to prison in the Protectorate. Prisoners treated in hospital numbered 501 ; the daily average number of sick prisoners was 38. There were two deaths and one execution.

A religious teacher visited all prison camps every Sunday and gave religious instructions for one hour at each camp both to prisoners and staff. Religious instruction has continued to be compulsory for all convicted prisoners. Educational films were shown at all camps and at the Central Prison from time to time, and suitable reading material is always available.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

The main public utility services, electricity, telephones and water supply are owned and operated by the Government.

ELECTRICITY

At the end of 1954, Zanzibar town was still in part supplied with direct-current electricity from a diesel-operated generating station first established in 1909, and later expanded to meet increasing demand. The capacity of this antiquated plant having proved inadequate, construction was started in 1953 of a new alternating-current generating and distribution system. In August, 1954, the first of the new engines was brought into use. By the end of that year about one third of the town had been changed over to the new supply and two further engines were in operation.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The Zanzibar telephone system is magneto operated. There are at present about 600 subscribers in Zanzibar town, and a further 200 who are connected by trunk lines to the town manual exchange from sub-exchanges in outlying villages. Proposals to convert the Zanzibar town net-work to automatic operation have been given further consideration.

WATER SUPPLY

The construction of a piped water supply in the Mkokotoni area was completed in 1954. Piped supplies already existed in Zanzibar town and Chwaka, and in towns of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani in Pemba.

Zanzibar is fortunate in having a source of supply which provides untreated water of excellent purity, though hard. From Bububu and Chem Chem springs, water is piped by gravity to Zanzibar town where it is pumped into a high level tank supplying the town at a pressure of about 35 lb. to the square inch. The output from the springs is seasonal and dependent upon rainfall, but it is adequate for normal purposes, the normal yield being approximately 2 million gallons a day and normal consumption $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons.

A scheme for increasing water storage both at ground level and at high level was undertaken at the end of 1954, and the impending change-over from direct to alternating current has also enabled plans to be drawn up for an improvement in the pumping arrangements.

A water tower was built at Migombani to improve the supply in the district to the south of the town.

Revenue for water services was derived mainly from rates for house installations, the sale of water to ships, and some metered supplies to factories. The rates to private consumers has remained low and water was supplied free to public standpipes, and to certain religious, educational and charitable institutions.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Port Facilities

In addition to the anchorage afforded in Zanzibar harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. (Low Water Ordinary Spring Tide) of 20 feet. The wharf is fitted with electrically-operated cranes, and spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports, with an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce. Protection for lighters, water boats and other small craft is afforded by an inner basin which is sheltered by a breakwater.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons an hour.

The Associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company provides ship-to-shore transport for visitors.

Numbers of Ships

The following table shows the numbers and registered tonnage of vessels calling at the port of Zanzibar in 1953 and 1954. Figures for 1952 and 1942 are also given for comparison.

	<i>Ocean-going vessels</i>		<i>Coasting vessels</i>		<i>Native vessels</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
1954	348	1,558,102	386	150,169	3,414	113,194
1953	289	1,373,691	372	183,760	3,725	130,335
1952	300	1,488,510	331	163,888	3,021	100,289
1942	99	384,412	137	68,074	2,858	63,178

Steamship Services

The British India Steam Navigation Company provides a service about once every four weeks between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar, about two services a month between Zanzibar and Bombay and a monthly service to Durban from Mombasa.

The Union Castle Main Steamship Company provides a service about once every four weeks between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar, via Suez or via West Africa and the Cape.

Zanzibar Government steamers maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam

Other shipping lines whose steamers call from time to time at Zanzibar include Christensen Canadian South African, Clan-Hall-Harrison, Deutsche Ost-Afrika, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Ellerman-Bucknall, Farrell, Holland-Afrika, Indian African, Lloyd Triestino, Louis Dreyfus, Lykes Brothers, Nedlloyd, Oriental African, Robin and Royal InterOcean.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Roads were well maintained during 1953 and 1954, and at the end of 1954 were in a good state of repair.

Zanzibar and Pemba are well served by roads. Zanzibar has 200 miles of road, of which 150 miles have a bituminous surface, and Pemba has 100 miles, of which 50 miles have a bituminous surface ; the remainder have either earth or metal surfaces.

In Zanzibar town, the bazaar streets are for the most part surfaced with precast concrete slabs, which provide a surface suitable for the iron-wheeled hand-carts used to transport merchandise in the narrow thoroughfares. These surfaces are given a reverse camber to assist storm water drainage, and are well washed with every shower of rain. Within the boundary of the town there are 13 miles of water-proofed roads other than bazaar streets.

In 1954 there were approximately 350 buses, 185 lorries and 925 taxis and private cars using the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Bus services operate between all the main centres of population, and bus owners associations exist in both Zanzibar and Pemba. Control of these services is exercised by a statutory Road Traffic Control Board.

Animal-drawn vehicles, comprising some 530 bullock carts and 125 donkey carts, are used for carrying produce from the plantations to the towns and ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation continues to be administered by the Commissioner of Police in the capacity of Aviation Control Officer. He has been assisted by the following supervisory staff:

Zanzibar

Two Air Traffic Control Officers in the service of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa High Commission.
One Airport Superintendent.

Pemba

One Assistant Aviation Control Officer (an officer of the Zanzibar Police Force).
One Airport Superintendent.

The Zanzibar Government conforms with operational standards and practices laid down by the East Africa Directorate of Civil Aviation, which applies the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Aircraft

No aircraft were registered or based in the Protectorate.

Aerodromes and Airport Buildings

There is an international customs airport situated four miles south of Zanzibar town. Its single runway, which runs from north to south, has an all-weather bitumen surface 1,600 yards long and 40 yards wide. The bearing strength of the runway is in excess of the permissible landing weight of 44,000 lb., but the weight of aircraft using the aerodrome is limited by other factors, chiefly the length of the runway.

The grass area alongside the runway is serviceable as an alternative to the runway at almost all times of the year. Drainage is very good. A gooseneck flare path is available in emergency at night. An additional taxi track was constructed in 1954.

An international customs airport situated at Wawi, 3 miles north-east of Chake Chake, was opened for operations in January, 1954. The single all-weather runway is 1,000 yards long and this length limits the use of the aerodrome to aircraft of the size of a *Dakota* or smaller.

There is an airport building at Zanzibar but so far only a modest temporary structure at Wawi. Plans are being considered for its replacement by a permanent building.

Communications and Operational Facilities

Aeronautical telecommunications at Zanzibar now consist of:

H/F W/T with mainland stations.

H/F R/T with coast stations and Nairobi.

H/F R/T air to ground.

VHF R/T air to ground.

There is a non-directional M/F beacon for aircraft homing, and in February, 1954, VHF Direction Finding equipment was installed.

All these services, as well as full air traffic control, operate throughout daylight hours, and at night also if required.

At Wawi there is no provision for radio communication between ground and air, nor is there any air traffic control service. There is a radio-telephone link between Chake Chake and Tanga. Other communications are sent through Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Safety and rescue services

A crash tender and ambulance, both land-rovers carrying a combination of CO₂ and foam extinguishing equipment and manned by a crew of five, are maintained at Zanzibar. A temporary vehicle with CO₂ equipment and foam extinguishers, manned by a crew of two, is maintained at Pemba. An additional land-rover with the latest chemical extinguishing equipment has been ordered from England.

For the purposes of search and rescue, Zanzibar and Pemba are sub-centres in the East African organisation which is co-ordinated from Nairobi. Instructions relating to organisation and procedure for search and rescue operations are distributed to all civil authorities concerned.

Commercial air traffic

Nearly all the aircraft landing in the Protectorate are on scheduled services operated by the East African Airways Corporation. Aircraft plying between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam call at Zanzibar at least twice daily on weekdays, and at Pemba once daily, bound in either direction.

Total aircraft movements at Zanzibar during the period under review were 7½ per cent less than the total for 1951 and 1952. This decrease can be accounted for by the use of larger aircraft by the East African Airways Corporation. Movements in 1954, however, showed an increase of 9 per cent over those in 1953.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of passengers and the amount of freight and mail handled during the last four years. The total number of passengers who embarked at Zanzibar in 1951 and 1952 was 23,772. In 1953 and 1954 it was 28,786.

POSTS

The Postal Department is responsible for the maintenance of the internal and external postal services of the Protectorate. It maintains an

inland and external remittance service by means of money orders and British postal orders. It is also responsible for savings bank business.

There are five offices in the Protectorate doing full postal and savings bank business. At smaller offices in rural areas, where the volume of work does not justify the provision of a post office, restricted postal services and full savings bank facilities are provided at Mudirial offices. At all these latter offices postage stamps can be purchased, articles can be posted and collected and a registration service is available.

There is a regular coastal air mail service between Zanzibar and East Africa which, from early in 1954 onwards, has included Pemba in its route. This service connects at Nairobi with trunk services to the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and South Africa.

To commemorate His Highness the Sultan's seventy-fifth birthday, a special issue of stamps was placed on sale from the 26th of August until the 31st of December, 1954. The issue comprised five denominations : 15, 20, 30 and 50 cts., and Sh. 1/25 cts.

CABLE, WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPHS

Cable and Wireless communication is maintained by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. Direct cables link Zanzibar with Seychelles, Durban, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa. Wireless circuits operate with London, Aden, Pemba and Mogadiscio, and additional circuits are available to cover cable interruptions.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd. also operate radio-telephone circuits to Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, connecting with Uganda, Tanganyika and other places in Kenya.

There is now no wireless communication with ships from Zanzibar as this is handled by the Mombasa office of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

There are no inland telegraphs in either island.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Government Information Services

PRESS

The following newspapers are published in Zanzibar town. No paper is published elsewhere in the Protectorate.

Daily Newspapers:

Zanzibar Times	.	.	.	Gujerati.
Zanzibar Voice	.	.	.	Gujerati.
Daily Commercial Report	.	.	.	Gujerati and English.

Weekly Newspapers:

Mwongozi	English and Kiswahili.
Afrika Kwetu	English and Kiswahili.
Mwangaza (from 14.7.54)	English and Kiswahili.
Al-Falaq (till 16.6.54)	English and Arabic.
Al-Nahdha (from 26.7.54)	English and Arabic.
Zanzibar Voice	English and Gujarati.
Samachar	English and Gujarati.
Adal Insaf	English and Gujarati.
Maarifa	Kiswahili.

In June, 1954, the publication of *Al-Falaq* was suspended and its press confiscated as a result of judicial proceedings.

The four-page weekly publication in Kiswahili, *Maarifa*, is produced by the Information Office.

BROADCASTING

The Zanzibar broadcasting station known as *sauti ya unguja* (The Voice of Zanzibar) is in operation each weekday from 5 to 6 p.m., except during Ramadhan when, for the convenience of listeners, the time was changed to 9.15—10.15 p.m.

The programmes begin with a ten minute recital from the Koran, world and local news, and music. Talks on religion are given twice a week and on agriculture, education, welfare, and similar subjects. Other items include discussion groups, brains trusts, concerts and plays. His Highness the Sultan sends messages of greeting on certain Muslim festivals. The proceedings on special religious occasions, such as the Milad celebration (the birthday of the prophet Muhammad), are also broadcast.

The chief language used is Kiswahili, which is understood by the vast majority of the people. Arabic is also sometimes used, followed by a Kiswahili translation.

Two communal listening sets, supplied by Government, continue to be used in the rural districts.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The Information Office, which is an integral part of the Provincial Administration, maintains close contact with the local press. During the period under review press hand-outs and communiques were issued, as well as stereos which are always in demand.

Eight "public relations" meetings were held under the chairmanship of the chief Secretary to the Government. These meetings were attended by representatives of the local press and of the main communal

associations (Arab, Indian, Shirazi and African), together with the Information Officer, and provided an opportunity for promoting better understanding and relations between the government and the public.

A mobile cinema, operated by the staff of the Information Office, gave 297 shows in Zanzibar Island to audiences totalling some 120,000. Owing to lack of equipment it was not possible to operate a similar service in Pemba. The Zanzibar cinema van made a big contribution to the Coronation celebrations in the rural areas, and to "parents' days" at village schools. Its services were also invoked by the Education and Agricultural Departments, and some other organisations such as the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society. Films were received regularly from the Central Office of Information in London. 16mm. films were shown by the cinema van and were also lent to a number of private families who had their own projectors. 35mm. films were distributed on loan to the commercial cinema houses.

Periodicals, posters, and other printed material were received and distributed to clubs, schools, social centres, and libraries. The Information Office was responsible for three open-air show-cases in Pemba and two in Zanzibar town, where notices and pictures of interest are displayed.

A Tourist Information Bureau was opened in May, 1954, and had received nearly 3,000 visitors by the end of the year.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE island of Zanzibar is situated in latitude 6° south and longitude 39° east, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the East African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements) and having an area of 640 square miles, with a population of 149,575 (1948 census). The highest point in the Protectorate is 390 feet (Masingini Ridge) in Zanzibar.

Twenty-five miles to the north-east lies the island of Pemba in 5° south latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles, with a population of 114,587 (1948 census).

Although the temperature varies between fairly narrow limits, the seasons are nevertheless well defined. From December to March, when the north-east monsoon blows, it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur heavy rains. From June to October is the coolest and driest period and the wind is then from the south-west. The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar and Pemba is approximately 58 inches and 73 inches respectively, the precipitation in the western areas of both islands being heavier than in the eastern.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4°F. and the mean minimum 76.6°F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3°F. and 76.1°F. respectively.

The tropical heat of Zanzibar is tempered throughout the year by constant sea breezes which blow with great regularity except during the change of the monsoons.

Some 40 miles south-east of Zanzibar Island, and 30 miles from the mainland coast, lies tiny Latham Island which forms part of the Protectorate. Latham Island measures approximately 920 feet by 280 feet and its flat surface is only about 10 feet above high tide level. It forms the breeding place of a colony of Blue-faced Boobies (*Sula dactylatra melanops*) and there is a small deposit of guano. Landing on the island is hazardous owing to the heavy swell.

Chapter 2: History

Zanzibar owes its history mainly to its convenience as a jumping-off place for the east coast of Africa, to its proximity to Asia, and to the trade winds or monsoons, which made possible its close connection from the earliest times with India, the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Although the east coast of Africa and Zanzibar were practically unknown to the nations of Europe before the close of the fifteenth century, it is surmised that before the beginning of the Christian era a steady and systematic trade existed along this littoral, at least as far south as Zanzibar, in which participated such ancient races as the Sumerians, Assyrians, Himyarites, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Hindus, Greeks and Southern Arabians.

The first mention of Zanzibar in any historical document is contained in a book written in Greek, known as the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* (or in other words *A Directory of the Indian Ocean*), the Erythraean Sea comprising the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The name of the author is unknown, but it is generally assumed that he was an Egyptian Greek, who may have resided at Berenice, a seaport on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. It is believed to have been written in about A.D. 60. The general scope of the *Periplus* comprises a list of the ports (with their respective imports and exports) touched at in the journey from the port of Myos-hormus on the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, to India and Zanzibar. This island is referred to as the—

“Island of Menouthias about 300 stadia from the mainland, low and wooded, in which there are rivers, many kinds of birds, and the mountain tortoise. There are no wild beasts except the crocodiles : but there they do not attack men. In this place there are sewed boats, and canoes hollowed from single logs, which they use for fishing and catching tortoise. In this island they also catch them in a peculiar way, in wicker baskets, which they fasten across the channel opening between the breakers.”

Information regarding East Africa, and consequently Zanzibar, in the first six centuries of the Christian era is of the scantiest, though it is known that during this period Chinese and Malay traders made their appearance in these parts, and that the east coast was overrun by the Bantu peoples of the mainland from whom, with the Shirazis and Arabs, the indigenous native tribes of Zanzibar are supposed to be descended. These centuries also witnessed latterly the disintegration of the Southern Arabian states, whose connection with the East African coast had been a very close one both commercially and politically. A new era dawned, however, with the birth of the Prophet Mohamed in A.D. 571, and the stimulus to the Arabian peoples of the Islamic revelation had far-reaching and permanent effects on East Africa. As a result of internecine struggles among the several factions of the Moslem world, following the death of Mohamed in A.D. 632, immigration took place on a large scale, the East African coast becoming a favourite region for settlement of Arabs and Persians driven by political and religious stress from their homes in Western Asia and elsewhere. It is these immigrations, therefore, coupled with the lure of trade, which

led to the establishment of the East African littoral, and in Zanzibar and Pemba, of rival Arab and Persian sultanates and chiefships in mediaeval times.

The conversion of the coast peoples to Islam probably dates from the beginning of the tenth century, towards the end of which Persians from Shiraz began to settle on the coast. Some of the most important of these settlements were Kilwa, Zanzibar, Pemba and Mombasa.

The chief authority for the period between A.D. 632 and the coming of the Portuguese in 1497 is *The Arab Chronicles of Kilwa*. This document came into the possession of the Portuguese when they took Kilwa from the Shirazis in A.D. 1505 ; there appear to have been two copies, and the copy to which reference is generally made is that which came into the possession of Sir John Kirk (appointed British Consul-General and Agent at Zanzibar in 1873) and which he presented to the British Museum.

With the advent of the Portuguese in 1497, the year in which Vasco da Gama circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope, the Zenj Empire was doomed; a new era began for East Africa and Zanzibar, and the veil which had concealed the mysteries of the Southern Ocean from Europe was permanently drawn aside. Dominion in East Africa was never the ultimate object of the Portuguese, their main purpose being to establish a route to the Indies; and, however interesting they may be to the historian, their footholds on the eastern seaboard were only incidental to this purpose. Zanzibar itself became subject to Portugal in 1503, and was thereafter settled by the Portuguese, who lived on friendly terms with the local Zanzibaris. They did not disturb the local system of government under "Kings" or "Sultans" of African origin who were born on the island and possibly had some strain of Persian or other Asiatic blood in their veins derived from ancient colonists.

In 1528, with the aid of armies from Zanzibar, Mombasa was subdued and made tributary, this victory consolidating Portuguese rule of the whole of the coast. From this time onwards Zanzibar remained in alliance with Portugal and ceased to be tributary.

The first recorded visit to Zanzibar of an English ship was that of the *Edward Bonaventure* in 1591, when the visitors seem to have got on very well with the "Moors," and were impressed by the commodious harbour, the good water supply and the plentiful stocks of fruit and provisions.

Early in the seventeenth century Portuguese dominion was seriously threatened. The island of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf was wrested from them by the Persians, assisted by English ships, in 1622, and an insurrection took place among the Moslem states on the coast, including

Pemba, in 1627. In 1650 they were driven out of Muscat, the capital of Oman, by the Omani Arabs under the Imam Sultan bin Seif; and in 1652 the Omani Arabs attacked Zanzibar and killed a large number of Portuguese. Thus was renewed that close association of Oman and Zanzibar which was to culminate later in that island becoming the royal capital of the Oman Empire. In 1660 the Arabs, again under Imam Sultan, captured Mombasa, and after it had once more come under Portuguese sway, it was recaptured in 1698. The Omanis then proceeded to consolidate their power on the coast, and, with the capture of Pemba and Kilwa, the coast came directly under the dominion of Oman.

The dominion of Portugal in the northern portions of the east coast therefore, lasted some 200 years, for by 1698 the Portuguese had lost every dependency north of Mozambique.

Relics of the Portuguese occupation of Zanzibar survive to this day in the shape of certain words in the Kiswahili language, the Old Fort in Zanzibar Town, military guns, wild pigs and the practice of bull-fighting in Pemba.

In the eighteenth century civil wars in Oman weakened the hold of the Omanis on the African coast, with the result that in many cases the Arab Governors, who had been entrusted with the administration of these outlying possessions, revolted against their master, the Imam of Muscat, and set themselves up as petty princes and sultans of the settlements to which they had been appointed. This was especially the case with Mombasa, where a Governor of the turbulent Mazrui tribe had been appointed: it declared itself independent of Oman, and many other coastal towns followed suit. Zanzibar, however, remained loyal to the Imam, and in about 1753 was attacked by the Mombasa Arabs, using as a base Pemba, which was completely under the control of the Mazrui chief of Mombasa and remained so until that clan was totally defeated in 1822 by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. The attack failed owing to the dissensions between the commanders of the forces, and the invaders returned to Mombasa.

The great figure in the history of Oman during the eighteenth century was Ahmed bin Said, the founder of the Al-Busaid Dynasty which has reigned in Zanzibar ever since. He became Imam of Muscat in 1741, and reigned for thirty-four years until his death in 1775. He delivered his country from Persian invaders, drew up new rules for the financial, judicial and fiscal departments of his State, and entirely reorganised the administrative system. He was the father of Seyyid Sultan, who, as Imam, despatched an expedition to East Africa in 1784 which resulted in the reassertion of Oman influence in that region and in Zanzibar's formal acceptance of the supremacy of the Sultan of

Muscat. His grandson, Seyyid Said bin Sultan, was the first outstanding figure in the history of Zanzibar ; and Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (Khalifa II), the present Sultan, is his great-great-great-grandson.

SEYYID SAID BIN SULTAN was born in 1791, and became Imam of Muscat in 1804, on the death of his father. After subduing his Mazrui enemies on the East African coast, he transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. With him came hundreds of Oman Arabs, and with this incursion begins what may be called the modern phase of East Africa's and Zanzibar's history. Unexampled prosperity followed in his wake; trade flourished exceedingly; the Arabs pushed deep into the unknown regions of the mainland, and the fame and influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar spread from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. An old Arab saying of the time ran, "When one plays on the flute in Zanzibar, all Africa as far as the lakes dances". It was he who laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by making the island his permanent residence and by encouraging the cultivation of the clove, which is the backbone of the Protectorate's economy. The clove tree may, in fact, be regarded as his memorial. Under his direction Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. He signed commercial treaties with America, Great Britain and France, for which countries consulates were opened in 1837, 1841 and 1844 respectively; and although from the earliest times Zanzibar had been the principal market for the great African slave trade, he entered into agreements with the English for its restriction in his dominions when, early in the nineteenth century, public opinion in England began to demand the suppression of the trade.

Seyyid Said was 65 years old when he died in 1856, his death occurring on board his frigate *Victoria* while he was returning to Zanzibar from one of his periodical visits to Oman. His dominions at the time included the whole of Oman, with certain islands in the Persian Gulf, and the coast of Africa from Guardafui to Cape Delgado, with the exception of Lamu, a distance of 960 miles; in addition his sway was acknowledged in the interior as far as the Great Lakes and even farther westward. The trade routes inland from the coast were entirely under the control of the Oman Arabs who had followed him to Zanzibar, and the periodical caravans which passed along them helped to strengthen and maintain the influence and domination of the Sultan of Zanzibar in those remote regions. Tradition says that 112 children were born to him; certainly at the time of his death 34 of them were living. On his death a dispute arose as to the succession between his sons, Seyyid Thuwaini of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar; and, as the result of an award made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, the African possessions of the Imam were

made independent under Majid. From that date onward Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate, the administrative unification of the two principalities having lasted since 1784, when, as previously mentioned, Zanzibar formally accepted the supremacy of the ruler of Muscat.

SEYYID MAJID BIN SAID reigned from 1856 to 1870. During this time African exploration was at its height ; David Livingstone was in Zanzibar in 1866, and the house used by him is still extant. Like his father, Majid was a firm friend of the British, and in 1862 the independence of Zanzibar was recognised by England and other powers. The year 1869 was a memorable year in that it saw the opening of the Suez Canal, which, of course, brought Zanzibar into close touch with Europe. His reign was a comparatively uneventful one, and he died in 1870 at the early age of 36. He left one daughter, who, by her marriage with Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohamed (Sultan 1896-1902), became the mother of Seyyid a Matuka, the deceased wife of Seyyid Khalifa II, the reigning Sultan.

SEYYID BARGASH BIN SAID, his brother, succeeded him. He possessed many of the striking qualities of his father, the old Seyyid Said, and was the first of his race to be commonly called the Sultan of Zanzibar. He was a lavish spender of money and a great builder of palaces, and was responsible for the introduction into Zanzibar of a pure water supply. Important events took place in his reign. In 1872 the island of Zanzibar was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. In 1873 he agreed by treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the export of slaves from East Africa and to close all public slave markets in his dominions; thereafter the great slave market in Zanzibar town was abolished, and on its site was later erected the existing Anglican Cathedral. In 1875 he paid a state visit to England at the invitation of the British Government, visiting the King of Portugal *en route* at Lisbon, where the British Fleet had been assembled to salute his arrival. In 1879 a further link was forged between Zanzibar and the outside world by the laying of a cable by the Eastern Telegraph Company, to facilitate which Seyyid Bargash ceded to the Company the small island of Bawe. The latter part of his reign was a period of anxiety for him on account of the inroads made upon his mainland dominions by Germany and her agents, especially Dr. Carl Peters. Up till 1884 the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the mainland regions, certainly as far westwards as the Great Lakes, was an accepted fact. In that year, however, the attitude of Germany in regard to Africa in general, and to East Africa in particular, was such as to cause the British Foreign Secretary to make enquiries regarding Germany's intentions with the gratifying result that Prince Bismark assured the British Ambassador in

Berlin that "Germany was not endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over Zanzibar". But the actions of Germany's agents were scarcely in conformity with this assurance, for Dr. Carl Peters had proceeded to East Africa and, on behalf of the Society of German Colonisation, had secretly entered into a number of "treaties" with natives in territory which was undoubtedly and indisputably under the dominance of the Sultan of Zanzibar. On his return to Germany he founded an association called the German East Africa Company, whose business it was to exploit and administer the territory which he had become possessed of by means of his "treaties" and, in 1885, the German Government gave the Company a charter. The whole transaction had been kept a profound secret until the Company had been duly constituted. Directly he became acquainted with the usurpation of his right over the territories involved, Seyyid Bargash protested vehemently, as did Sir John Kirk, the British Representative at Zanzibar. But, in spite of these remonstrances, on 28th April, 1885, the annexation of some 60,000 square miles of the Sultan's territories by the German Government was announced. Seyyid Bargash, however, refused to acknowledge Germany's right to the territory annexed, and despatched troops to the mainland. Eventually on 7th August, a formidable German squadron appeared off Zanzibar and delivered an ultimatum, which Seyyid Nargash perforce had to accept. With this initial success German annexation proceeded apace. In 1886 Great Britain, France and Germany mutually agreed as to the extent of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. They were to comprise a strip of coast 10 miles in depth from the Rovuma river to the Tana river, a distance of about 600 miles; the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu; and in addition the coast towns, not already included in the coast strip, of Kismayu, Brava, Merka and Mogadishu, with territory of a 10-mile radius round each, and of Warsheikh with a territory of a five-mile radius round it. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African continent to the British East Africa Association (later known as the Imperial East African Company). He died at Zanzibar in March, 1888, at the age of 55, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifa.

SEYYID KHALIFA BIN SAID (KHALIFA I) only reigned for two years. During that time fresh concessions were obtained by Germany, a lease of the 10-mile coast strip from the Rovuma to the Umba River being granted in 1888 to the German Company, which gave the Germans free access to the coast and placed in their control all the great caravan routes to the interior. A further step forward was taken in the abolition of slavery by an agreement with the British Government that all persons entering the Sultan's dominions after 1st November, 1889, and

all children born after 1st January, 1890, should be free. The latter part of this agreement, however, was not embodied in any proclamation. He died in 1890 at the age of 36, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali, who was the last of the sons of the old Seyyid Said to sit upon the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID reigned from 1890-93. In 1890 the supremacy of British interests in Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and on 4th November they were proclaimed a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the territory between the rivers Umba and Rovuma, including the island of Mafia, was ceded to Germany on payment of 4,000,000 marks (£200,000); such was the genesis of German East Africa. Also in the same year the buying and selling of slaves was declared illegal by a Decree of the Sultan. In 1891 a constitutional government was established with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1892 the Benadir coast was leased to Italy (to which power it was ceded for £144,000 in 1905). Seyyid Ali died in 1893, and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamed, the son of Seyyid Said's eldest son, Seyyid Thuwaini, who had contested with his brother Majid the right to the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID HAMED BIN THUWAINI ruled from 1893 to 1896. On the death of Seyyid Ali, Seyyid Khaled, a young and ambitious son of Seyyid Bargash, had attempted to seize the Palace but had at once been expelled owing to the prompt action of the British Consul-General and the First Minister. In 1895 the Imperial British East Africa Company amended its charter in respect of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland which had been handed over to its administration in 1887, and received, for the surrender of their concessions and the sale of their assets, the £200,000 which had been paid by Germany to Seyyid Ali bin Said. The administration of these possessions was taken over by the British Government, and they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later the Kenya Colony and Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. The Kenya Government pays an annuity of £10,000 to the Zanzibar Government in respect of the 10-mile strip under the control of the former, and annual interest of £6,000 on the sum which had been provided by Zanzibar for the extinction of the Company's rights. The Sultan's flag on Fort Jesus at Mombasa marks the fact that the coast of Kenya is a part of his dominions.

On the death of Seyyid Hamed in 1896, the same Seyyid Khaled, in spite of the protests of Her Britannic Majesty's representative, broke into the Palace accompanied by hundreds of armed Arabs and pro-

claimed himself Sultan. However, he only reigned a few hours. A British squadron assembled in Zanzibar harbour and anchored off the Palace within point-blank range. A two-hour ultimatum was sent to him at seven o'clock on the morning of 27th August, and was ignored; it is said that his soothsayers predicted that the English guns would be innocuous and only spout water. At nine o'clock, therefore, a bombardment began, at the end of which some half an hour later the Palace had been reduced to a shambles, over 500 natives had been killed, and the Sultan's ship of war, the *Glasgow*, sunk. Seyyid Khaled himself, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate and, embarking on a German gunboat, was taken to Dar es Salaam, where, until his capture in German East Africa by the British Forces in 1917, he lived as a pensioner of the German Government. He was subsequently exiled to St. Helena and the Seychelles, and eventually died in Mombasa in 1927.

SEYYID HAMOUD BIN MOHAMED, a grandson of old Seyyid Said was proclaimed Sultan in 1896 on the deposition and flight of Seyyid Khaled. He was a very intelligent ruler and intensely English in his sympathies, advocating in every way by his example the adoption of English ideas. The year after his succession the final step in the suppression of the slave trade was taken by the abolition, by decree, of the legal status of slavery, and arrangements were made at the same time for the liberation of all slaves who cared to apply for manumission. Seyyid Hamoud died at the age of 51 in 1902, and was succeeded by his son.

SEYYID ALI BIN HAMOUD, who was educated at Harrow, represented his father at the coronation of King Edward VII, and it was while he was absent on this mission that Seyyid Hamoud died. Seyyid Ali was still a minor, and the affairs of state were transacted by the British First Minister, who was appointed Regent, until 1905, when he attained his control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Administrative establishment. In 1909 the emancipation of the slaves was completed by a decree directing compensation for the deprivation of their master's protection to be given to slaves unable to support themselves, no claims being considered later than the end of 1911. In that year Seyyid Ali left Zanzibar to attend the coronation of King George V. At Naples, however, he left the steamer and proceeded to Paris, where shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abdicate. He died there in 1918.

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (KHALIFA II), the reigning Sultan, who had married Seyyid Ali's sister, Seyyida Matuka, in 1900, acceded to the throne in 1911. He was born at Muscat

in Oman on 26th August, 1879, and his father, Seyyid Harub bin Thuwaini bin Said el-Busaid, died in his early childhood. He came to Zanzibar in 1893, at the summons of his uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini, who acceded to the throne in that year, and he was therefore a witness of the 1986 bombardment. He accompanied his brother-in-law, Seyyid Ali, to the coronation of King George V, and, as a result of Seyyid Ali's abdication, was obliged to assume the position of the chief representative of the Sultanate during the celebrations. Shortly after his return to Zanzibar in 1911 the abdication of Seyyid Ali was definitely announced, and, after the vacant throne had been offered to Seyyid Khaled bin Mohamed, the brother of the Sultan Seyyid Hamoud, and declined an account of impaired health and advancing years, Seyyid Khalifa was approached by the British Government, and duly ascended the throne on 9th December. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in 1914 by a new Zanzibar Order-in-Council, under which the offices of His Majesty's Consul-General and of His Highness's First Minister were merged in that of the newly-created post of British Resident, who was appointed subject to the control of the Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate as High Commissioner. In the same year a Protectorate Council was constituted as an advisory body, with His Highness as President and the British Resident as Vice-President. In 1925 the Office of High Commissioner was abolished, and the British Resident was made directly responsible to the Colonial Office. Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted in 1926 in place of the old advisory Protectorate Council. The Executive Council is presided over by the Sultan and is composed wholly of Government officials, with His Highness's son and heir-apparent, Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, C.M.G., also a member. The Legislative Council is presided over by the British Resident, members consisting of various senior officials and unofficial representatives of the European, Arab, Indian and African communities, (see the next chapter).

His Highness celebrated the 25th anniversary of his accession in December, 1936, and the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Al-Busaid Dynasty was commemorated in November, 1944.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council 1924 to 1953.

Important questions of policy are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan presides in person. The Council consists of His Highness (President), and the British Resident (Vice-President); the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner, and the Financial Secretary as *ex-officio* members; other officials such as the Directors of Medical Services, of Agriculture and of Education are also usually members, together with Seyyid Abdulla, His Highness's son and heir-apparent. There are no unofficial members.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President) ; the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner and the Financial Secretary (styled *ex-officio* members); and other senior officials (styled official members). The unofficial members, limited to eight in number, are usually three Arabs, two Africans, two Indians and one European.

For general administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into the District of Pemba and the Urban and Rural Districts of Zanzibar, which are in charge of three District Commissioners under the control of the Senior Commissioner. The districts are subdivided into Mudirias, each in charge of a Mudir, and these Mudirias are again subdivided into Shehias (village areas), each in charge of an African Sheha.

The various officers in the administrative chain of contact between the people and central government derive their authority from the District Administration and Local Government Decree, 1947. This Decree contains provisions for the setting-up of a system of local government by means of Local Councils "so formed as to provide for the representation of the various peoples living within the area" and including "any tribal elders who may have natural authority therein according to established custom". The Shehas of Shehias situated in a Local Council area are *ex-officio* members of that Council. Eight such Councils are in being (two in Zanzibar Island and six in Pemba) and administer areas with populations varying from about 2,500 to 28,000. The formation of these Councils is at the instance of the people themselves, and the extent of territory administered by the Council is also decided in consultation with the people of the area. The whole system is still fairly new to the local population and care has to be exercised to retain their confidence by proceeding at a pace which outruns neither their assent nor their understanding. The annual budgets of four of the Councils amount to only a few hundred pounds, three exceed £1,000, and one is over £3,300. Their revenue consists mainly of fees, rents, royalties, and such like, assigned to them by the central government, together with any rate which they may decide to levy, which the Government supplements by a grant equivalent to the amount of rates collected.

In 1954, three Councils benefitted by this arrangement, and the others balanced their budgets without special assistance from the Central government. Subject to the approval of the Senior Commissioner, each council has power to make bye-laws for "such things as are necessary or desirable for the safety and well being of the inhabitants of its area or for the good rule and government of the area." An additional form of Council, for which the Decree provides, is a Mudirial Council which has no executive powers and is purely advisory to the Mudir ; none has yet been established.

The town of Zanzibar presents an administrative problem of its own, containing as it does one-third of the population of the whole island of Zanzibar. There is a Township Council, which does not yet enjoy autonomous status, and this administers some of the less costly public services (excluding water, electricity, sanitation, and fire-fighting) with revenue from licences, fees and rates which the central government assigns to it in much the same way as it grants revenue to the rural councils, supplemented by an additional subsidy. The Council has a total membership of 19, comprising four Africans, four Arabs, four Indians, one Comorian, one European, one Goan, and four Government officials.

All members were appointed by nomination of the British Resident, in the case of the Arab and Indian members after consultation with their respective racial associations. The official nominees include the Senior Commissioner, who is Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the District Engineer, and the Town Mudir. The Municipal Officer is the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Council.

Before the end of 1954 Mr. E. A. Vasey, the Finance Minister of Kenya and an authority on local government, whose advice His Highness's Government had sought in the previous year, produced his *Report on Local Government Advancement in Zanzibar Township* recommending early and extensive changes in the constitution of the Township Council, with considerable increases in its powers and responsibilities. These recommendations are now being examined.

The Ngambo quarter of Zanzibar Town is subdivided into administrative areas, each under an African "area headman" under the control of the District Commissioner through the Town Mudir; it is in this manner that contact with the town people is maintained.

In rural areas each Mudir holds a Mudirial Court, established by proclamation as a District Court, with powers similar to a Subordinate Court of the third class, but with more restricted jurisdiction. The procedure is simplified so as to be readily understandable by the people whom these Courts are designed to serve, and with a reduced schedule of fees commensurate with their means. These Mudirial Courts are

dealt with in greater detail in Part II, Chapter 9; mention of them, however, is made here in view of the fact that they facilitate administration generally by providing the people with a ready means of settling minor matters of dispute.

The administrative problem is a complex one because of the many different communities of which the population consists. The Arabs are largely landowners (although many Indians and Africans also own land); the Indians have in their hands the bulk of the commerce; and the Africans constitute the main source of labour. The last belong to one or other of two main groups, namely the so-called "indigenous" people and those who are of mainland origin.

The maintenance of good public relations is an important aspect of the administration of the cosmopolitan society of Zanzibar, and happily the relations between the various communities have hitherto been marked by a notable degree of concord. The trend of world events and the general increase in political consciousness create an increasing need to safeguard this tradition. The Administration tries to do this not only by social intercourse and ready accessibility to the public, but also through its information services; through the Welfare Section, closely associated with the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society; and through some 50 committees and boards, mainly of an advisory character, whereon sit many unofficial persons of all communities. The ladies' club in the town and the welfare centres for women in the villages and in Ngambo have also proved themselves valuable in promoting good public relations.

Sport, which thrives in Zanzibar under the auspices of a sports control board, is a realm where the happiest relationships are established between all races and classes.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used together with the following native ones :

	<i>Weights</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Frasila . . .	for produce generally . . .	35
Gisla . . .	for grain . . .	360
	for native salt . . .	600
	for groundnuts without husks . . .	285
	for groundnuts in husks . . .	180
Tola . . .	for gold and silver : equal to the weight of 1 rupee . . 40 tolas . . .	1

Measures

- Pishi or Keila . . . Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weights of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.
- Kibaba Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or rice ; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

Chapter 5: Reading List

BOOKS OF SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL INTEREST IN
CONNECTION WITH ZANZIBAR

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APPENDIX I

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the Government Printer, Zanzibar, except where otherwise stated, and from the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Official Gazette (weekly).

Staff List, November, 1953 (new edition to be published January, 1955).

Annual Departmental Reports on the Accounts of the Protectorate, Agriculture, Audit, Education, Labour, Medical and Sanitary, Prisons, Provincial Administration, Social Welfare, Zanzibar Museum.

Annual Trade Reports (obtainable at the Customs House).

Customs Handbook—Revised 1951 (obtainable at the Customs House).

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Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session).

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Index to the Laws of Zanzibar, 1950.

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Report on the non-native census 1921.

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Report on the Census enumeration of the whole population in Zanzibar, 1931.

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- Report of an Inter-Territorial Committee on Ground Services for Civil Aviation in East Africa,* 1948.
- Report on the Water Supply and the Possibilities of Cement Making in Zanzibar,* 1921.
- Chronology and genealogies of Zanzibar rulers,* 1926.
- Aulad el Imam* (a list of the members of the royal family of Zanzibar), 1954.
- Guide to Zanzibar,* 1952 (obtainable also at the Post Office and the Tourist Information Bureau).

APPENDIX II

MAPS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Price</i>	
			<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Uncoloured</i>
Zanzibar Township Administrative areas .	2377	1/5000	12/50	10/-
Ditto	2825	1/2500	40/-	25/-
Portion of Zanzibar Town with names of streets	2755	1/2500	12/50	10/-
Ditto	2755	1/5000	5/-	4/-
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Ditto	2065	$\frac{1}{4}$ " to mile	4/-	3/-
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Zanzibar Is. showing topographical details, in 2 sheets . . .	—	1" to mile	5/-	—
Zanzibar Is. showing topographical details . . .	—	6" to mile	180/-	—
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" " " "	2684	1/5000	12/-	5/-
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" " " "	2683	1/5000	12/-	5/-
Mkoani Township .	2685	1/2500	24/-	10/-
" " " "	2685	1/5000	12/-	5/-
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Pemba Is. showing topographical details in 2 sheets	—	1" to mile	7/50	5/-
Pemba Is. showing topographical details in 2 sheets (folding type)	—	1" to mile	10/-	7/50

These maps are obtainable from the Government of Zanzibar or through Edward Stanford, 12 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

APPENDIX III

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

		<i>Expenditure in the years 1953 and 1954 from C. D. & W. Funds</i>	
<i>Title</i>		<i>£</i>	
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D 647 & B	Agriculture (General)		27,260
D 647 A	Stock Farm		2,300
D 652 & A	Health		39,174
D 713 & A	Education		22,428
D 917, A & B	Zanzibar Aerodrome		5,755
D 1257	Fisheries, Zanzibar and Pemba		12,119
D 1314 & A	Development Authority		8,080
D 1388	Forestry		7,512
D 1558 & A	Development of Travel		2,858
D 1591	Agriculture Tractors		1,276
D 1622	Citrus Fruit Industry		13,075
D 1638	Cattle Industry in the Uwanda Area		1,399
D 1655 & A	Rural Water Supplies, Mkokotoni Area		6,279
D 1747	Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Survey		864
<i>New Schemes started in 1953</i>			
D 1964	Experimental Control of Clove Disease		8,405
D 2000	Replacement of Al Said		40,000
D 2012	Rice Cultivation		4,396
D 2024	Experimental Forest Planting Project		7,274
<i>New Schemes started in 1954</i>			
D 2159/R590	Theraptus Control		10,152
D 2195	Expansion of Education Services		3,662
D 2213	Broadcasting Service		—
<i>Research Schemes</i>			
R 134 C	Clove Research		6,406
R 226	Sociological Survey		509

Expenditure under C. D. & W. schemes should be considered together with the general expenditure figures shown in Part II Chapter 3.

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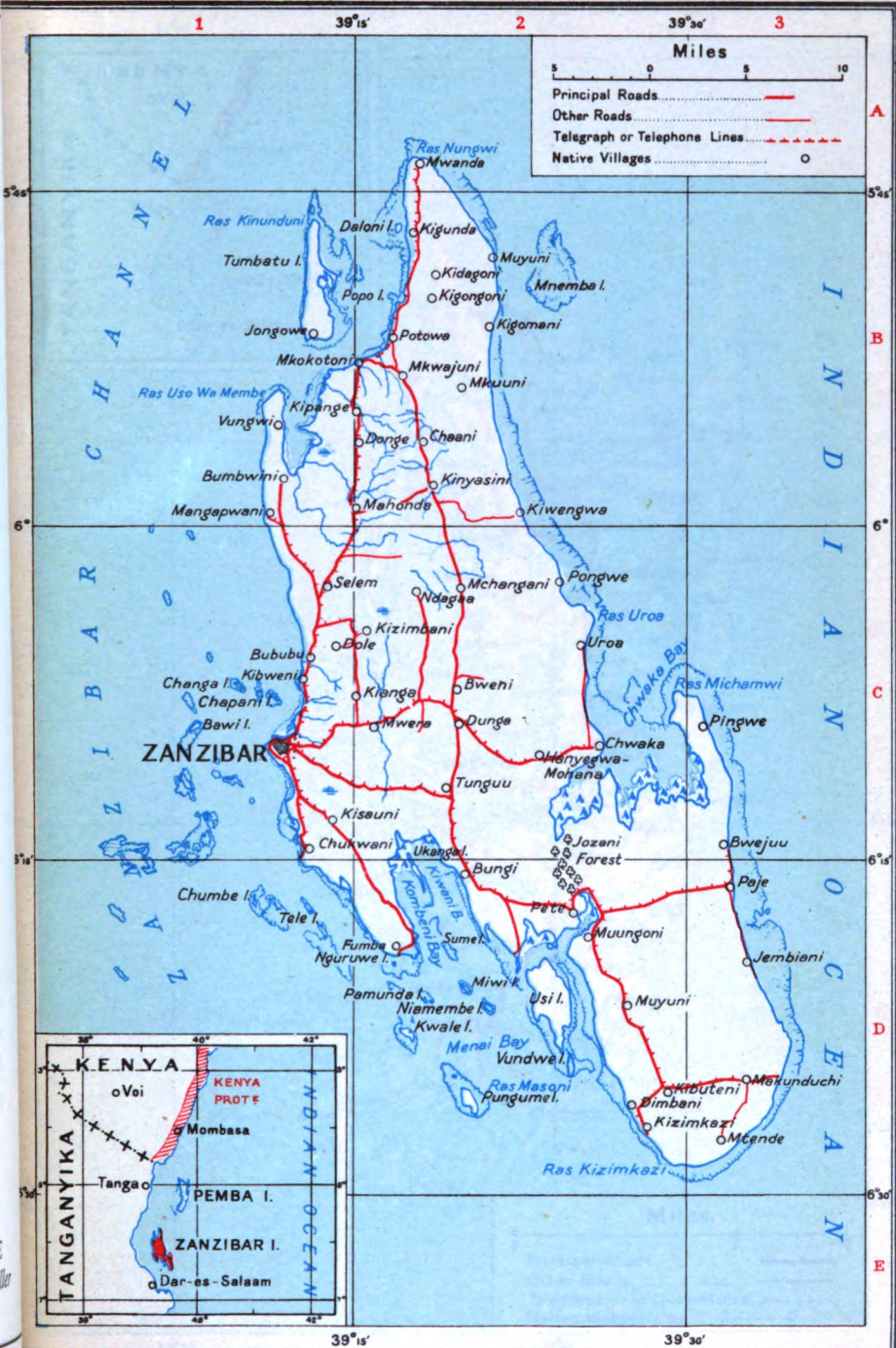
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Zanzibar

1955 and 1956

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COLONIAL OFFICE
REPORT ON
ZANZIBAR
FOR THE YEARS
1955 & 1956

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MARGARET
AT KIZIMBANI AGRICULTURAL STATION

PART I

Review of 1955 and 1956

THE period under review has been economically tranquil but politically uneasy.

The Arab community continued throughout 1955 to withhold from His Highness's Government the co-operation of its members on the Legislative Council and other administrative bodies. At first this attitude of non-cooperation was noticeable only in Zanzibar Island; but on the 1st of December 1955 the murder of an Arab member of the Legislative Council from Pemba, who had resumed his seat on the Council, brought matters to a head in that island too.

At the beginning of 1956, Mr. W. F. Coutts came from Kenya to make recommendations as to the best method of choosing Representative Members of the Legislative Council. Although the Arab Association refused to see Mr. Coutts while he was in Zanzibar it subsequently accepted his recommendations as a basis for discussion. The constitutional changes described in Chapter 3 of Part III of this report have resulted from the consideration of Mr. Coutts' report by His Highness's Government in consultation with representatives of all communities.

The immediate result of the publication of Mr. Coutts' report was the return of Arab Members to the Legislative Council and the various bodies from which they had resigned. Most of the goodwill which had been lost was regained and although the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt came subsequently as a shock to public opinion, the feelings aroused on this subject were less widespread than might have been expected in an almost wholly Muslim territory.

Economically there has been every sign of prosperity in the two islands. In particular there has been a great deal of new building. Well designed private houses and public buildings such as cinemas and offices have been built in permanent materials, both in Zanzibar and in the Pemba towns. There has also been a marked expansion in the suburbs of the towns of both islands, with houses built in the native fashion but to an approved modern design. A Town Planning Consultant has prepared plans which should ensure that expansion over the next 15 to 20 years will not be haphazard. He has also made recommendations for the improvement of some of the main streets and public places in the Stone Town of Zanzibar.

The clove crops for the two years under review have not been outstanding, although that of 1956 was above average. The Clove Growers Association's fixed buying prices have kept the price of cloves at Shs. 200/-, or a little more, for 100 lb. This steady price has encouraged growers and in consequence there has been a constant demand for clove seedlings which the Agricultural Department, using Clove Growers Association's profits, supplied either free or at generously subsidised prices.

In 1955 the surplus of revenue over expenditure was £148,461 and in 1956 it was £36,291. Revenue was constant but about 10 per cent less than in 1954. In 1955 the very large sum of £432,413 was transferred to the Development Account and in 1956 the sum of £137,813 was transferred. Although the period has been financially less prosperous than 1953 to 1954 the Protectorate's capital resources have allowed a comparatively generous use of money particularly on development projects.

His Highness's Ship *Seyyid Khalifa* was launched in September, 1955, and brought into service during 1956 in the place of *Al Said* which was sold and towed away to Hong Kong. Amongst new public buildings, the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital was opened by His Highness the Sultan in July, 1955, and towards the end of 1956 the new Government Press building at Saateni was ready for use.

The school population of the Protectorate rose in 1955 by nearly 2,000 to 13,655 and rose again in 1956 to 15,600. The increase in the number of girls attending school is particularly encouraging, being approximately 35 per cent over the period. In addition to a number of new rural primary schools, a new Women's Teacher Training College has been opened and work has started on the construction of an Arabic primary school in Zanzibar Town and a Trade School; the pupils themselves are helping with the building of the latter. The Muslim Academy completed its first five-year course in 1956 and its further development and expansion are now being considered.

Local Government has suffered from the political excitements during these two years. In rural areas the limitations of a small revenue have had a discouraging effect; however, the success of the Chake Chake Urban Local Council prompted the people of Wete to start a similar council in 1955 which appears to be flourishing. In 1956, as a consequence of Mr. Vasey's report, a non-official chairman and vice-chairman were appointed to the Zanzibar Township Council.

The principal legislative measures during the period were the Town and Country Planning Decree, 1955, which replaced an earlier decree enacted in 1925, the Building Societies Decree, 1955, and the Councils Decree, 1956, which made provision for the present constitutional advance.

Without doubt the climax of these two years was the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret in October, 1956. Her gracious manner and evident interest in all that she saw were appreciated by all communities of Zanzibar. His Highness the Sultan marked the occasion by appointing Her Royal Highness and the Sultana as Members of the First Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star. This was the first time that this honour had been conferred upon a woman. At the same time Princess Margaret, on behalf of the Queen, appointed His Highness to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. This exchange of decorations gave great pleasure to the people of the Protectorate.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population of the Protectorate during 1955 and 1956 is estimated at approximately 282,000. This is based on the figure obtained by the last census, held in February, 1948, and an additional seven per cent per annum, which was found to be the average increase since the previous census in 1931. The reporting of births and deaths is still very unreliable, and immigration figures do not include Africans.

The census of 1948 yielded the following figures:

	<i>Zanzibar</i>		<i>Pemba</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Island</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Island</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>
Africans . . .	118,652	79.3	81,208	70.9	199,860	75.7
Arabs . . .	13,977	9.3	30,583	26.7	44,560	16.9
Indians . . .	13,107	8.8	2,104	1.8	15,211	5.8
Comorians . . .	2,764	1.8	503	0.4	3,267	1.1
Goans . . .	598	0.4	83		681	0.3
Europeans . . .	256	0.2	40	0.2	296	0.1
Others . . .	221	0.2	66		287	0.1
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	149,575		114,587		264,162	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

The total population had increased from 235,428 at the 1931 census to 264,162 in 1948—comprising 138,554 males and 125,608 females.

The only large town in the Protectorate is Zanzibar itself with a population, at the 1948 census, of 45,275 which had hardly varied since 1931. Of this total, 22,310 were Africans, 7,080 Arabs, 12,998 Indians and 240 Europeans. There are three small townships in Pemba with populations in 1948 of 3,806 (Wete), 3,014 (Chake Chake) and 883 (Mkoani). Wete and Chake Chake have increased appreciably in size since the 1948 census.

A large number of different Asian communities and of Arabs and African tribes is represented in the population, but detailed figures are not in all cases available. There is a considerable coming and going between the Protectorate and Arabia and India, particularly by the seasonal dhows which arrive in December with the north-east monsoon and return in April with the south-west. There is a constant interchange with the mainland territories of East Africa, and permanent residents of any of these territories, as well as Arabs from South Arabian States, continue to enjoy exemption from certain of the formalities connected with immigration. The European community consists largely of British officials of the Protectorate Government, and their families, though there is a small number engaged in commercial activities, particularly with the British Petroleum Company Limited, or as missionaries.

A detailed analysis of the 1948 census has been undertaken by the Director of Statistics of the East Africa High Commission. His report, of which an abridgement has been published, includes a geographical analysis by race, analyses by age, sex, marital condition, religion and occupational activities, a tribal analysis of the Africans in the Protectorate, and chapters on the fertility and growth of population and the size of households and families.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATION AND WAGES

The majority of the population are engaged in Agriculture. The clove and coconut industries, which include the harvesting, handling and processing of their products provide paid employment for most of the workers.

Agricultural labour is divided into the following principal categories and the rates of wages were approximately as follows:

(a) *Plantation weeding*

Weeding area planted with 15 trees	Shs.	2-3/-
Ring weeding of 45 trees	"	3/-

Both these tasks represent about four hours work.

(b) *Coconut picking and copra preparation*

For climbing 100 trees	"	10/-
For gathering 1,000 coconuts	"	10/-
For husking 1,000 coconuts	"	4/50
For breaking and drying 1,000 coconuts	"	4/50

(c) *Clove picking*

For each pishi of 4 lb. of freshly stemmed cloves Cts. 40-Sh. 1/-.

In Government employment a working day is 7½ hours, making a 43½ hour week of six working days. The standard wage rates for non-clerical workers employed by Government were as follows:

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Daily wage rates</i> <i>Shs.</i>
Drivers (tractor)	4/85-7
Drivers (lorry)	6/50-11/50
Masons	10/10-25/65
Carpenters	10/10-20
Plumbers	10/-
Electricians	11/50-26
Fitters	10-20
Painters	4-7/50
Pipelayers	6/50-11/50
Greasers	10/30

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Daily wage rates</i> <i>Shs.</i>
Trimmers	6/50
Firemen	5/50
Telephone linesmen	4-6/50
Milkers	3/45-4/85
Cart drivers	4/-
Unskilled labourers	3/30

Unskilled Government labourers on a daily wage were paid long service bonuses at the rate of 25 cents a day after 10 years' service and 50 cents a day after 15 years.

The three Government departments of Public Works, Agriculture and Health employed about 2,500 men on daily rates of pay.

In private establishments a total of about 2,000 persons were employed at wage rates shown below:

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Daily wage rates</i> <i>Shs.</i>
Carpenters	3/50-25
Mechanics	5-17
Masons	6-20
Bakers	3-5/75
Greasers	5-7/75
Drivers	4-7
Welders	16/75
Painters	6/50
Tailors	4/50-8
Goldsmiths	6/50-16/50

COST OF LIVING

The following table gives an indication of the approximate retail prices of commodities normally used by labourers during the two years:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1955</i>		<i>1956</i>	
		<i>1st January</i> <i>cents</i>	<i>1st July</i> <i>cents</i>	<i>1st January</i> <i>cents</i>	<i>1st July</i> <i>cents</i>
<i>Food</i>					
Cassava, raw . . . lb.		20-25	15-20	15-20	10
Coconuts . . . each		25-30	20-30	15-20	20
Sweet potatoes . . lb.		20-30	15-20	15-20	25
Bananas . . . ½ bunch		40-60	40-60	40-60	40
Meat . . . lb.		160	160	160	160
Fish . . . lb.		80-90	70-90	80-90	65
Wheat flour . . . Kibaba*		30	30	30	35
Maize flour . . . Kibaba*		25	25	25	47
Coconut oil . . . lb.		80	80	80	100
Bread . . . Pipa†		13-15	10	10	10
Sugar . . . lb.		55	50	50	55
Tea . . . lb.		520	520	520	480
Milk . . . Pint		60	60	60	60
Bambara nuts . . . Kibaba*		80	80	80	60
Cowpeas . . . Kibaba*		50	50	50	58
Salt . . . Kibaba*		15-20	15-20	15-20	18
Pigeonpeas . . . Kibaba*		50	50	50	57
Rice . . . Kibaba*		65-100	65-100	65-100	115
Cassava flour . . . Kibaba*		25-30	25-30	25-30	30
Majimbi . . . lb.		50-60	30-40	30-40	15

*Kibaba = 1/64 of a bushel.

†Pipa = 4½ oz.

Commodity	Unit	1955		1956	
		1st January cents	1st July cents	1st January cents	1st July cents
<i>Clothing</i>					
Grey shirting . . .	yard	125	125	125	150
Kangas	pair	750-1,200	750-1,200	750-1,200	800
Kaniki	pair	600-700	600-700	600-700	700
Khaki shorts . . .	each	350-800	350-800	350-800	400-1,000
Shirt	each	400-1,000	400-1,000	400-1,000	500-1,200
Kanzu	each	600-900	600-900	600-900	400-500
Shuka	each	300-400	300-400	300-400	250-550
Cap or Fez	each	450-1,000	450-1,000	450-1,000	100-1,000
Coat, drill	each	2,500-3,500	2,500-3,500	2,500-3,500	3,000
Trousers, drill . .	pair	1,600-1,800	1,600-1,800	1,600-1,800	2,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					
Native beds . . .	each	600-1,200	600-1,200	600-1,200	1,000
Mat	each	800-1,500	800-1,500	800-1,500	1,000
Mattress	each	2,000-3,500	2,000-3,500	2,000-3,500	2,500
Pillow	each	400-600	400-600	400-600	250-600
Cooking pot (earthenware) . .	each	40-60	40-60	40-60	50
Cooking pot (aluminium) . . .	each	450	450	450	200-450
Plate	each	150-200	150-200	150-200	60-200
Tea cup	each	75-100	75-100	75-100	50-75
Water pot (mtungi)	each	200-400	200-400	200-400	70
Room rent (monthly)	1 room	1,000-2,500	1,000-2,500	1,000-2,500	1,500-2,500
Lamp	each	450-550	450-550	450-550	450-550
Kerosene	pint	45-50	45-50	45-50	50
Matches	box	7-10	7-10	7-10	10
Cigarettes	each	6	6	6	7
Soap	bar of 1½ lb.	75-90	75-90	75-90	100
Hoe	each	350-450	350-450	350-450	600

TRADE UNIONS

During the period under review there was considerable activity in trade unionism. The Port Checkers' Union with a membership of 32, was dissolved on the request of the members. Twelve new trade unions were registered with the result that at the end of 1956 the total was more than double. The following is a list of unions now registered:

Name	Date of Registration	Membership
1. Carters and Packers' Union	9.10.46	700
2. Domestic Workers' Trade Union	9.7.47	160
3. Shop Assistants' Association	28.8.47	80
4. Zanzibar Seamen's Union	22.9.49	260
5. The Oil and Soap Manufacturers Association (a Union of em- ployers)	19.1.50	10
6. Gold and Silversmith Workers' Union	24.11.55	34
7. Unguja and Pemba Transport Workers' Union	1.2.56	430
8. Agricultural Workers' Union	7.3.56	150
9. The Bakery Workers' Union	16.8.56	60
10. Oil Factory Workers' Union	1.9.56	60
11. Chake P.W.D. Workers' Union	1.9.56	250

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Registration</i>	<i>Membership</i>
12. Dock Workers' Union . . .	20.9.56	165
13. Medical Workers' Union . . .	26.9.56	130
14. Bus Owners' Association (a Union of Employers) . . .	26.9.56	70
15. Office Messengers' Union . . .	10.10.56	61
16. Tailors' Union . . .	6.11.56	25
17. Carpenters' Union . . .	8.11.56	50
18. Boat Builders' Union . . .	13.11.56	40
19. Building and Construction Work- ers' Union . . .	15.12.56	65
Total Number of Trade Unionists		2,800

Most of the unions were unable to keep their accounts or conduct their meetings properly without the aid of the Labour Office staff.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Neither in 1955 nor in 1956 was there any major industrial dispute.

Staff councils in the Government departments of Public Works, Agriculture and Health continued to function satisfactorily as a means of enabling workers to meet their executive officers for discussion of labour matters.

The African Wharfage Company Limited, which employs nearly all the dockers and stevedores operating in the port of Zanzibar, numbering about 450, maintained its staff council which worked satisfactorily during the period.

The British Petroleum Company Limited, which started operating in Zanzibar early in 1956, established a staff council for its labour force of approximately 200 workers on similar lines to those operating in Government departments.

The Labour Office handled 266 and 329 minor disputes during 1955 and 1956 respectively. Out of the total of 595 disputes, only six were referred to Court, the rest having been settled amicably.

LEGISLATION

No Decrees affecting labour were enacted during the period under review but regulations were issued under the Labour Decree, 1946, prescribing contract forms for weeding plantations and clove picking. Under the Minimum Wages Decree, 1935, two revised minimum Wage Orders were published to cover wage rates payable to labour engaged in pulling carts (hamali carters) and in the bagging, packing and weighing of produce.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Year	REVENUE						Total
	Import duty	Export duty on Cloves and Clove stems	Licences and Taxes	Colonial Development and Welfare grants	Other Revenue		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1950 . .	446,383	488,448	118,724	159,983	489,631		1,703,169
1951 . .	639,142	371,994	148,674	145,451	496,563		1,801,824
1952 . .	550,184	291,018	125,406	110,267	566,877		1,643,752
1953 . .	740,091	1,174,210	151,887	88,502	593,545		2,748,235
1954 . .	683,844	1,093,244	242,731	106,371	637,173		2,763,363
1955 . .	787,295	826,384	215,715	114,632	629,361		2,573,387
1956 . .	732,582	845,006	245,468	169,865	612,070		2,604,991

Year	EXPENDITURE						Total
	Agriculture	Health	Education	Public Works	Other expenditure		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1950 . .	91,378	110,197	163,862	237,698	639,164		1,242,299
1951 . .	102,213	156,690	163,848	223,096	741,334		1,387,181
1952 . .	111,582	193,482	193,599	401,938	763,051		1,663,652
1953 . .	115,730	178,956	205,490	370,834	883,015		1,754,025
1954 . .	169,521	240,860	274,267	367,999	1,371,978*		2,424,625
1955 . .	165,289	215,209	290,171	420,721	1,012,462		2,103,852
1956 . .	167,216	259,950	340,567	462,305	1,323,285		2,553,323

*This includes £203,500 transferred to the Revenue Equalisation Account.

The figures of revenue and expenditure given above are the amalgamated figures of the normal and the development revenue and expenditure, and exclude transfers from General Revenue to Development Revenue.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the Protectorate at the end of 1956 amounted to £232,343, being a loan from the National Bank of India Finance and Development Corporation, Limited, for the new Zanzibar Electricity Scheme.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is an abridged statement of the assets and liabilities of the Protectorate as at 31st December of the years 1952 to 1956:

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£	£
Special funds . . .	816,353	959,184	1,261,514	1,102,003	1,124,305
Other funds and accounts . . .	57,079	180,029	194,485	217,711	229,405
Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote (over-issues) . . .	18,452	67,332	6,812	11,732	21,662
Deposits . . .	76,471	86,023	48,228	35,496	32,973
Suspense . . .	17,502	30,362	48,831	10,530	10,031
Cash overdrafts . .	45,167	—	—	—	—
	1,031,024	1,322,930	1,559,870	1,377,472	1,418,376

REVENUE BALANCES AND EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT

	1952 £	1953 £	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £
General Revenue balance	494,761	1,528,160	1,832,229	1,759,245	1,736,275
Revenue Equalization account	500,000	500,000	703,500	703,500	703,500
Development Revenue balance	109,435	109,185	187,283	505,533	520,910
	<hr/> 1,104,196	<hr/> 2,137,345	<hr/> 2,723,012	<hr/> 2,968,278	<hr/> 2,960,685
Total liabilities revenue balances, etc.	2,135,220	3,460,275	4,282,882	4,345,750	4,379,061

ASSETS

	1952 £	1953 £	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £
Investments and cash held for special funds .	725,731	931,133	1,144,746	967,436	980,169
Investments, cash, etc. held for other funds and accounts	55,291	170,169	188,586	217,711	229,405
Advances	55,498	185,367	51,347	67,283	78,479
Suspense	549	2	10,618	96,001	166,601
Imprests	1	4	3	1	—
Investments of surplus funds	1,223,382	1,487,955	2,137,945	2,197,789	2,399,455
Investments of Development funds	57,948	59,344	59,780	94,196	94,244
Cash	16,820	626,301	689,857	705,333	430,708
	<hr/> 2,135,220	<hr/> 3,460,275	<hr/> 4,282,882	<hr/> 4,345,750	<hr/> 4,379,061

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The principal heads of taxation are Customs import duties, export duties on cloves and coconut products and income tax. There is no poll tax or hut tax and no other large single source of revenue.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The currency of the Protectorate is composed of the coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in Zanzibar by a Currency Officer. The shilling (cupro-nickel) is subdivided into 100 cents; it is legal tender for the payment of any amount. The 50-cent piece (cupro-nickel) is legal tender for an amount not exceeding Shs. 20; and the 10-cent, five-cent and one-cent pieces (bronze) are legal tender for an amount not exceeding Sh. 1. East African Currency Board notes are issued in denominations of Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10, and Shs. 5, and are legal tender for the amount expressed on the note.

Seyyidieh pice are still used as currency for small market transactions. One pice is regarded as equivalent to three cents and two pice as equivalent to five cents.

It is difficult to ascertain the circulation of currency in Zanzibar with any degree of accuracy since the currency used is the same as that in the mainland territories.

There are two joint stock banks in Zanzibar:

The National Bank of India Ltd. (Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2).

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4).

There is also the private Indian banking firm of Messrs. Jetha Lila.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The total value of imports in 1956 amounted to £6,387,059 as compared with £6,702,661 in 1955, thus showing a decrease of £315,602, or 4.7 per cent.

Total exports in 1956 were valued at £6,162,458 as compared with £6,781,695 in 1955, showing a decrease of £619,237 or 9.1 per cent due mainly to the lower market price of cloves.

The total value of the trade of the Protectorate for the years 1955 and 1956 was:

	1955		1956
	£		£
Domestic Exports . . .	4,955,124	...	4,941,753
Re-Exports . . .	1,826,571	...	1,220,705
Total Exports . . .	6,781,695	...	6,162,458
Total Imports . . .	6,702,661	...	6,387,059

IMPORTS

The quantities and c.i.f. values of the principal articles imported during 1955 and 1956 were as follows:

Articles	Unit	Quantity	1955 c.i.f. Value £	Quantity	1956 c.i.f. Value £
Grain and pulses . . .	cwt.	469,612	1,027,334	328,138	709,979
Wheatmeal and flour . . .	cwt.	182,674	322,776	119,243	204,509
Sugar . . .	cwt.	107,188	241,739	117,129	279,801
Foodstuffs, other . . .	value	—	844,765	—	786,075
Spirits :					
Brandy, gin, rum and whisky . . .	proof gal.	8,510	17,469	11,625	23,798
Wines and beer . . .	Imp. gal.	66,076	32,847	108,471	54,179
Cigarettes . . .	lb.	398,731	141,876	380,687	151,908
Tobacco manufactured . . .	lb.	30,154	7,380	23,059	6,393
Cement . . .	ton	4,243	43,621	6,828	87,683
Iron and steel manufac- tures . . .	ton	1,148	76,079	1,585	143,296

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>1955</i> <i>c.i.f.</i> <i>Value</i> £	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>1956</i> <i>c.i.f.</i> <i>Value</i> £
Electrical machinery, appliances and apparatus	value	—	89,013	—	87,698
Machines and machinery other than electrical	value	—	61,661	—	528,377
Cotton piecegoods :					
Grey, unbleached	sq. yd.	591,163	26,464	410,127	20,589
Bleached	sq. yd.	933,306	51,257	525,623	34,135
Printed, Khangas	sq. yd.	2,973,192	217,462	1,339,482	98,693
Printed, other sorts	sq. yd.	120,023	6,674	45,058	2,970
Dyed, in the piece	sq. yd.	264,229	20,972	250,544	25,805
Coloured	sq. yd.	407,488	22,773	323,857	19,595
Mercerised	sq. yd.	75,605	6,041	41,611	3,986
Blankets, cotton	score	57	439	130	629
Artificial silk piecegoods	sq. yd.	2,320,404	201,792	2,053,060	174,902
Bags and sacks	doz.	34,295	44,478	23,135	25,677
Apparel, wearing	value	—	69,226	—	65,830
Boots and shoes	doz. pairs	9,299	33,573	10,760	38,465
Medicines and drugs	value	—	20,664	—	39,458
Fuel oil	Imp. gal.	120,902	7,765	324,823	20,046
Lubricating oil	Imp. gal.	50,568	13,996	72,135	20,048
Motor spirit	Imp. gal.	1,257,476	156,312	1,313,149	164,856
Kerosene oil	Imp. gal.	874,208	90,538	945,072	93,425
Motor cars and motor lorries	No.	256	107,215	320	159,748
Cycles, not motor, complete	No.	1,687	18,647	2,064	22,929
Tyres and tubes (all kinds)	value	—	52,434	—	39,888
Other articles	value	—	1,431,831	—	1 574,701

The principal countries of origin from which goods were imported in 1955 and 1956 were:

<i>Country</i>	<i>1955</i>		<i>1956</i>	
	£	%	£	%
United Kingdom	1,899,197	28.33	2,343,933	36.70
Tanganyika Territory	371,478	5.54	554,339	8.68
India	788,284	11.76	426,890	6.68
Netherlands	305,324	4.56	301,109	4.71
Burma	152,188	2.27	277,841	4.35
Iran	107,738	1.61	219,748	3.44
Germany	169,327	2.53	214,548	3.36
Kenya	277,218	4.14	213,993	3.35
Pakistan	576,739	8.60	169,042	2.65
Arabia	163,297	2.44	107,484	1.68
Belgian Congo	88,709	1.32	107,025	1.68
Hong Kong	117,099	1.75	88,017	1.38
Portuguese East Africa	71,890	1.07	67,072	1.05
Somalia	100,604	1.50	66,464	1.04
South Africa	94,985	1.42	57,381	.90
Other Countries	1,418,584	21.16	1,172,173	18.35
Total	6,702,661	100.00	6,387,059	100.00

EXPORTS

The quantity and f.o.b. value of the principal domestic exports during 1955 and 1956 were:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>1955 f.o.b. Value £</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>1956 f.o.b. Value £</i>
	Cental of				
Cloves	100 lb.	251,910	3,957,398	269,775	3,924,117
Cloves and clove-stem oil	lb.	191,211	106,844	179,939	90,757
Copra	ton	5,446	325,215	6,590	382,312
Coconuts	cwt.	22,971	35,164	19,889	28,962
Coconut oil	cwt.	74,204	333,692	71,337	327,808
Chillies	cwt.	981	15,116	1,242	14,057
Fresh fruits	cwt.	5,628	5,802	3,001	3,209
Beche-de-mer	cwt.	148	1,520	395	4,035
Tobacco, unmanufac- tured	lb.	92,712	4,336	—	—
Oil cake	cwt.	61,172	75,174	52,308	66,322
Mangrove bark	ton	—	—	—	—
Soap, common and toilet	cwt.	88	295	38	121
Hides	cwt.	738	6,391	816	5,812
Skins, sheep and goat	cwt.	218	2,196	232	1,785
Livestock	No.	3	12	6	105
Forest products	value	—	997	—	1,103
Fibres, manufactured	cwt.	1,087	4,261	1,257	4,427
Shells, marine	cwt.	6,606	26,134	4,969	33,142
Fibres, unmanufactured	ton	1,068	26,963	1,110	26,752
Other domestic exports	value	—	33,589	—	26,961

The principal countries of destination of total exports during 1955 and 1956 were:

<i>Country</i>	<i>1955</i>		<i>1956</i>	
	£	%	£	%
Indonesia	2,357,360	34.76	2,676,720	43.44
India	1,206,291	17.79	1,439,897	23.37
Kenya	1,023,035	15.09	455,430	7.39
Tanganyika Territory	450,862	6.65	380,227	6.17
United Kingdom	256,157	3.78	199,275	3.23
Hong Kong	91,524	1.35	136,623	2.22
Japan	80,000	1.19	103,789	1.69
Germany	80,526	1.19	61,772	1.00
South Africa	73,108	1.08	55,362	.90
United States of America	161,315	2.38	50,671	.82
Aden	94,194	1.39	45,876	.75
Italy	29,121	.43	39,912	.65
Singapore	36,850	.54	23,702	.38
France	55,239	.81	13,389	.22
Other Countries	786,113	11.57	479,813	7.77
Total	6,781,695	100.00	6,162,458	100.00

Chapter 6: Production

The Protectorate is mainly dependent for its prosperity on agricultural and marine products. The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are 640 and 380 square miles in area respectively. Of these 1,020 square miles, approximately 540 are of relatively fertile agricultural land, 470 are of bush overlying rocky coral karst land and perhaps 10 are built up areas. The main crop, cloves, occupies approximately 50,000 acres and the second important crop, coconuts, some 78,000 acres. Nearly 30,000 acres are utilised for rice and other cereals, although much of this land is grazed over when not cultivated for annual crops. In the rocky coral areas a system of shifting cultivation prevails. There are no laws or regulations to control land and water conservation and utilisation.

AGRICULTURE

Cloves. The chief agricultural industry centres round the clove tree. Cloves are the dried, unopened buds of the tree *Eugenia aromatica* which are used as a spice throughout the world, for cigarettes in the Far East, for the preparation of vanilla, perfumes and flavourings and in many other ways. From the pedicels upon which the buds are borne is distilled clove stem oil. Cloves are harvested during two main seasons, the *mwaka* crop of July to September and the *vuli* crop of November to January. These crops vary very much from year to year.

The average annual yield of one clove tree is about 7 lb. of dry cloves. Cloves are picked by hand in clusters, the pickers climbing the tree to harvest them. The cloves are then separated from the pedicels by hand and dried in the sun for about five days on cement platforms or fibre mats. The pedicels are also sun-dried and sold to the Clove Growers' Association, which has the sole right to distil clove oil in Zanzibar.

Figures of the exports of cloves and clove oil have been given in the preceding chapter.

The seasonal year for the clove crop is from 1st July to 30th June. The 1954/55 crop was below average, 8,538 tons being harvested. The 1955/56 crop of 13,832 tons was well above average but not outstanding. The current 1956/57 crop is likely to be rather a small one.

Clove trees suffer from two serious diseases, "dieback" and "sudden death." The former is caused by a fungus, *Cryptosporella*, attacking open wounds in the branches. Its control, by pruning and plantation sanitation, is being demonstrated to landowners. The cause of sudden death is not known, although it has been suggested that a species of the fungus *Valsa* is concerned. *Valsa* is undoubtedly a parasite of clove trees and is the cause of another form of branch dieback and of a serious disease of the root system resulting in an unhealthy condition of the tree known as "slow decline". Experiments are now

in progress to discover methods of limiting the spread of sudden death and of establishing blocks of young clove trees which will not suffer from "slow decline".

Copra. The copra industry is next in importance. Copra is the dried meat of the coconut: most of the best quality copra is exported from the Protectorate. Less well prepared copra is milled to coconut oil which is either exported or used locally in soap manufacture. The cake which results from copra pressing is a valuable cattle food. Copra making is largely in the hands of Omani Arabs and the oil mills are nearly all Indian owned.

Export figures of copra, coconut oil, soap and copra cake have been given in the preceding chapter. The quality of copra exported from Zanzibar is very good, largely as a result of stringent export quality regulations and the building of improved types of kiln.

A Copra Board, administering the proceeds of a small cess on exported copra products for the betterment of the industry, has done much to improve the production of copra products in the Protectorate. In recent years the Board has helped to build up a useful trade in coir fibre.

In Zanzibar and on the adjacent mainland coast a large part of the coconut crop is lost through the depredations of a sucking bug, *Pseudotheraptus wayi*. Entomological investigations are in progress to discover a control for this pest. Direct spraying of insecticide by means of a mist-blower is giving encouraging results on an experimental scale.

Other Crops. Lesser export crops are chillies, fresh fruit, seaweed, tobacco and kapok. The Department of Agriculture and the Clove Growers Association are fostering the production of lime oil and lime juice. Derris root is another product of which the cultivation is being strongly encouraged.

Local food crop production is of considerable importance. The principal cereal crop is rice, of which the planting of some 20,000 acres is aimed at each year. A number of Government tractors and implements are available for hire by rice growers at very low rates. Maize and sorghum are also grown, mainly in the coral areas. Cassava is an important food crop; sweet potatoes, yams, pulses and vegetable crops are also grown. Zanzibar is famed for its excellent fruit, including citrus and pineapples.

Marketing Organisation. The clove industry is largely organised by the Clove Growers' Association, a body incorporated by law in 1934. This organisation protects the producer from too violent market fluctuations and from having to sell his produce below the cost of production by providing a guaranteed buying price each season. The Association can also hold surplus stocks, a most valuable function since clove crops vary considerably from year to year. It provides storage accommodation, loans for picking and cultivation and other services for producers. In recent years the Association has also assisted

the marketing of other produce, notably tobacco, chillies, derris root and cacao. The association is the sole producer of clove oil in the Protectorate and has recently undertaken the distillation of lime oil and the production of lime juice. The business of the Association, which has the financial backing of Government, is conducted by a General Manager, who is not a Government official but is answerable to a Board with an official chairman.

Experimental Work. The Department of Agriculture is engaged in testing and demonstrating other crops which could take their place beside cloves and coconuts and thus broaden the basis of the Protectorate's economy. The crops which show most promise and which are recommended to landowners are derris, chillies, citrus fruits, especially limes for lime oil and juice production, and coffee. Experimental work continues with ylang ylang, a tree of which the flowers are distilled for perfumery purposes.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There are some 33,000 cattle in the Protectorate, of which about three quarters are in Pemba island. This is mainly due to the presence of tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis in Zanzibar island. The Department of Agriculture conducts a service for the diagnosis and treatment of trypanosomiasis. East Coast Fever occurs in both islands.

There is a shortage of animal products especially in Zanzibar island which imports much of its meat supplies from Tanganyika.

Two ranching projects for beef production are making good progress on open plains of hitherto unused grassland in Zanzibar. At the Kizimbani Experiment Station the selection and breeding of Zebu cattle for milk production has produced a valuable strain of dairy cattle; over the past 15 years bulls from this herd are made available for breeding purposes in rural areas of both islands.

There is a small export of hides and skins, and recent years have seen a great improvement in their quality by the introduction of shade suspension drying.

FORESTRY

There are only three small natural forests in the Protectorate. Small quantities of timber of *Vitex cuneata* and *Calophyllum inophyllum* are exported. Further forest areas have recently been opened for exploitation of *Antiaris toxicaria* and *Odyndia zimmermanii*. The replanting of parts of the existing natural forests with valuable trees continues. Experimental plantings have also shown that *Casuarina* and *Eucalyptus* trees can be successfully established in the coral areas and large scale afforestation is in progress. Certain less fertile areas of Government land have been taken over by the Prisons Department and are also being planted up with forest trees.

The stripping of mangrove bark is still in abeyance pending the full recovery of the forests from previous exploitation.

FISHERIES

Fishing is a very important activity in both islands and fish forms a large part of the diet of the people.

After a survey of local fishing resources and methods, the Fisheries section of the Department of Agriculture demonstrated a small powered fishing craft suitable for local use.

Local fishermen are able to buy these boats from Government on a hire-purchase system, after which they are instructed by the Fisheries Officer in their use. One man in ten in the Protectorate is a fisherman and there are over 3,000 local fishing craft in use. However it is encouraging that a few of them have decided to try powered fishing and to profit from the Fishing Officer's advice.

OTHER PRODUCTION

There are no mineral resources in Zanzibar although lime-burning is an important minor industry. The heavy demand of the lime burners for forest trees as fuel has caused disquiet and the export of lime is temporarily stopped unless it is produced by the use of imported fuel in a modern kiln.

Lime burning in this way has been commenced by one producer with excellent results.

CO-OPERATION

A recent development in the field of production is the introduction of co-operative societies, and there is undoubtedly a large field for increased agricultural production of all sorts by this means. At present, however, the movement is in its infancy and its growth is necessarily slow and cautious. At present there are 35 co-operative societies of which the majority are thrift and credit societies. These societies have a total of 957 members: total deposits amount to Shs. 6,941/37 cents and share capital to Shs. 62,533/98 cents.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The essential statistics of the Education Department which are given at the end of this section show that, with the exception of a very few primary schools and kindergartens, all schools teaching secular subjects were either Government schools or assisted by Government grants-in-aid. The fourteen assisted schools were run either by Indian communal organisations or by Christian missions, their grants being assessed as from 1955 on the basis of two-thirds of the teachers' salaries, and 50 per cent of certain approved recurrent costs.

Subject to any limitations imposed by the language of instruction all Government and assisted schools are open to children of all races

and creeds. The language of instruction in most schools is Kiswahili, changing to English in the upper standards; but in a few schools it is Arabic or Gujarati.

Expenditure on education rose from £267,430 in 1954 to £331,838 in 1956, and in addition over the two years 1955 and 1956, a sum of £24,280 was provided from Colonial and Development Funds. The two first expenditures represented 13.2 per cent and 13.5 per cent of that particular year's total Protectorate expenditure.

Primary Education

The full primary course in Government schools consisted of a preliminary year for Kuranic teaching followed by eight years of secular teaching. The full course was not taught in some primary schools because of staff shortages, but deserving pupils were sent on to other schools to finish the course whenever possible. At the end of 1956 there were nine boys' and three girls' schools teaching to Standard VIII and three boys' and two girls' schools teaching to Standard VII. The enrolment of pupils showed substantial increases between 1954 and 1956, at Government boys' schools of just over 28 per cent, at Government girls' schools of about 55 per cent. The overall increase in all primary schools (Government, grant-aided and private) was about 25 per cent for boys and 35 per cent for girls. The general attendance was good, and fluctuated less than in previous years during the clove harvests.

There was a remarkable increase in the number of girls attending rural schools; except in the larger villages and the towns boys and girls are taught together.

On completion of the primary course, pupils could qualify to enter one of the secondary schools or teacher training colleges or technical training institutions, or alternatively, they could take up employment.

Secondary Education

In 1955 there were four secondary schools, all situated in Zanzibar Town. Entry was by a common competitive examination, and was normally restricted to those under the age of seventeen on the 1st of January. A fifth school, a Government Secondary Technical School for boys, was opened in 1956 on the outskirts of the town, occupying converted accommodation formerly used by the residential "Rural Middle School" for Standard VII and VIII boys from rural areas. All schools followed a four-year course leading to the Oversea School Certificate of the Cambridge University Syndicate. The medium of instruction was English. For those pupils not resident in the town, hostel accommodation was provided at a very nominal cost. Over the two years the number of girls in the Government Girls' Secondary School almost doubled; the overall increase for boys and girls in Government and assisted schools was 18 per cent.

Trade School and Technical Training

A small trade school was started in 1956 to train boys for the building trade. The boys started by helping to build their new school,

which was designed by and erected under the supervision of their Principal. They had completed more than half of the work by the end of 1956.

Some boys were sent to the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education to follow four-year courses in Electrical (including Radio) and Mechanical Engineering.

Dressmaking classes were run for girls who had left school at Standard VIII, including a class to teach the making of "Johos" and "Bushtis", elaborately embroidered robes worn by Arab men.

The Muslim Academy

The Academy, which provides instruction for post-primary students in Arabic and Islamics, had been running on an experimental basis up to 1956. The curriculum and organisation was then reviewed by a local committee whose Report will be the basis for the Academy's future policy.

Post-Secondary Education

No facilities for post-secondary work are available in the Protectorate, and therefore students following higher studies went overseas. In 1956, thirteen students were at Makerere University College, and three (1956 being the first year of the College) at the Royal Nairobi Technical College; these were mainly Government sponsored students. Nearly one hundred and fifty were at various universities, colleges and institutions in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and about three dozen in institutions for higher education in Egypt, India and Iraq. One student held a Unesco scholarship in the United States of America. Many of these students were aided from Protectorate or British Council or Government of India funds.

Adult evening classes were held in English, arithmetic, book-keeping, typing and dressmaking.

Fees

In all Government schools but one, primary education up to and including Standard VI is free. In the higher standards fees are charged but remissions or reductions are allowed in all cases of poverty.

Number of Schools, Colleges and Enrolments

The following figures show the number of schools, teacher training colleges and their enrolments in 1955 and 1956.

	Number		Enrolment			
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
<i>Primary Schools</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Government . . .	51	56	7,930	2,590	8,710	3,129
Assisted	12	12	911	1,643	956	1,702
Private	4	4	277	77	241	101
Total	67	72	9,118	4,310	9,907	4,932
Total pupils . . .			13,428		14,839	

	<i>Number</i>		<i>Enrolment</i>			
	1955	1956	1955		1956	
<i>Secondary Schools</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Government	2(1B) (1G)	3(2B) (1G)	251	103	288	142
Assisted	2(1B) (1G)	2(1B) (1G)	191	82	185	86
Total	4	5	442	185	473	228
Total pupils			627		701	
<i>Teacher Training</i>			<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Government	2(1M) (1W)	2(1M) (1W)	92	30	94	32
Total students			122		126	
<i>Other Centres, Trade Schools, Muslim Academy and Adult Classes</i>						
Government	6	-	307	197	441	193
Total students			504		634	

In addition to the above there were four private kindergartens, and about 916 private Kuranic schools with an estimated enrolment of 13,780 pupils.

HEALTH

General Health of the Population

The general health of the population remained satisfactory throughout the period under review. There was however an outbreak of smallpox in Pemba during the early months of 1956 when 52 cases in all were notified. No other outbreaks of serious communicable diseases were reported.

The expenditure on health services for 1955 and 1956 was £214,598 and £260,305 respectively, representing approximately ten per cent of the total Protectorate expenditure.

No vital statistics relating to the population as a whole are available and it is therefore only possible to obtain an appreciation of morbidity and mortality rates as they are reflected in the Protectorate hospital returns.

A study of the detailed sick returns of the period from hospitals and rural dispensaries shows that the following diseases and disease groups were the most common.

	1955	1956
Affections of the respiratory system (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis)	23,933	29,005
Malaria	18,083	18,036
Injuries and wounds	11,758	12,210
Affections of the Digestive System	11,269	10,100
Tropical Ulcer	10,391	11,615
Hookworm	1,835	1,993
Yaws	8,260	6,714

In addition to these diseases it is interesting to record notification figures for the following conditions.

	1955	1956
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	230	283
Leprosy	26	81
Typhoid	3	-

Facilities for Treatment

(A) *Hospitals.* Increases in accommodation were made possible by the building programme carried out during 1955/1956 and the revised bed state of the various hospitals at the end of 1956 was as follows:

(a) General Hospitals:	
Zanzibar	324 beds
Wete (Pemba)	78 „
Chake Chake (Pemba)	55 „
Mkoani (Pemba)	23 „
(b) Mental Hospital	185 „
(c) Dispensaries:	
Mkokotoni	12 „
Selem	8 „

There are therefore 500 general beds available for the population of 265,000 or approximately two beds per 1,000 of population.

(B) *Dispensaries.* There are thirteen rural dispensaries in Zanzibar and nine in Pemba.

Two new dispensaries were built in Pemba at Chonga and Chambani.

In Zanzibar a new dispensary was built at Unguja Ukuu, where two old dispensaries were replaced by new buildings at Mkokotoni and Misufini.

The total number of new cases treated at Rural Dispensaries was 96,817 compared with 80,611 in 1955 and 54,299 in 1954. These figures suggest a growing confidence by the people in modern medical services.

(C) *Private Practitioners.* There are twelve private practitioners in Zanzibar and four in Pemba. There are no mission hospitals in the Protectorate and no private general nursing homes.

(D) *Maternity and Child Welfare Services.* These were maintained at all Government hospitals. In addition there is a District Maternity Centre at Makunduchi, 40 miles from Zanzibar and another at Mkoani 38 miles from Wete Hospital in Pemba.

School Medical and Dental Services. School Medical services in Zanzibar is the responsibility of the Medical Officer in charge of the district. In view of the recent growth in the number of rural schools and great increase of children attending, it is no longer possible to conduct an annual medical examination of every child. The policy now is to examine thoroughly each child on first admission to school and again preparatory to leaving.

It was not possible due to pressure of work connected largely with the smallpox outbreak to undertake any school medical inspections in Pemba till the latter half of the year when all school children in Wete school were examined.

The school dental services was maintained during the year. In all 41 schools were visited and a total of 11,214 pupils were examined and subsequently treated.

New Buildings. The new hospital in Zanzibar town was opened by His Highness the Sultan on 28th July, 1955, and named the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital. It is of four storeys and has accommodation for 214 patients and provides both free and paying wards.

A fifty bedded male ward was completed at the mental hospital during 1956 at a cost of £12,000.

The old quarantine hospital on Changu Island was renovated to provide an infectious diseases hospital of thirty beds.

Tuberculosis. In the field of tuberculosis considerable progress has been made. A new tuberculosis clinic was opened in Zanzibar at the end of 1955 and has had a very successful first year of work. In 1956 the number of hospital beds for the treatment of this disease was considerably increased by renovating the main wing of the old Zanzibar Hospital. A whole time welfare worker is now available to assist with the follow up of contacts and to encourage out-patient defaulters to attend regularly for treatment. Contacts are now being tested for tuberculosis sensitivity, and protective vaccination is being given in suitable cases.

During the year 283 patients were under treatment, while 795 patients passed through the tuberculosis out-patients clinic.

Leprosy. There are two leprosaria in the Protectorate, one at Makondení in Pemba Island, and one at Walezo in Zanzibar Island. Treatment with the sulphone drugs continued and it is interesting to note that for the first time the number of cases discharged from two leprosaria in the Protectorate exceeded the number of admissions during the two years.

Malaria. This condition continues to be the most prevalent single disease in the Protectorate. Control of the disease has been confined largely to the urban areas where anti-larval methods are widely employed and where the provision and maintenance of sound drainage systems receives considerable attention.

During 1956 in Zanzibar township a "cordon sanitaire" running across the base of the triangular promontory on which the town is situated, was sprayed with dieldrin. In all 2,221 houses were sprayed, the cordon being to a depth of 14 houses. This operation has been successful in controlling anopheline invasion of the stone town area from the hut locations. A scheme to eradicate the disease within the Protectorate has been planned with the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund,

Yellow Fever. No cases of Yellow Fever were reported during the period. The Aedes Index in the Urban areas remained low.

HOUSING

The usual type of native house is a rectangular mud-filled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual. In the main, such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair.

This type of structure, which can be built to a large extent from materials available on the spot, is quite strong and would last for a number of years with regular maintenance. Unfortunately it happens only too often that the maintenance is not regular. Kitchens are found both inside and outside the houses, in the latter case an additional small hut being erected for the purpose. As far as sanitary arrangements are concerned most houses possess small shelters close by in which a cesspit is dug. In recent years there has been considerable all-round improvement in the standard of building, including improved sanitary arrangements, cement floors, masonry pillars to support the roof, white-washing and lime plastering.

No rules exist for controlling construction of these latter type of houses in the rural areas but during 1956 rules were introduced to control such buildings within Zanzibar town. In Zanzibar town 617 plans for new huts and 50 for new stone houses were approved. The figure in Pemba was 312 new huts and 22 new stone buildings.

Town Improvement

The scheme started in 1952 for drainage of the creek which runs through Zanzibar town continued during 1955 and 1956, and considerable progress was made. The system of controlled tipping of refuse was continued in the creek basin and by the end of 1956 a large part of the canalised portion had been reclaimed.

In 1956 a Town Planning Consultant visited the Protectorate and prepared a town planning scheme for Zanzibar, Wete and Chake Chake.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Life

The Civic Centre in Ngambo, known as "Raha Leo" has remained the principal centre of communal activities for the African population of Zanzibar town and has been used by people of all races. The centre consists of a clinic for women and children, a post office, a coffee shop, men's and women's reading rooms, a committee room and a hall for lectures, dancing and other entertainments. There is also a fully equipped children's playground.

Classes for women in English, Swahili, sewing and knitting have been held at the Centre and aged and infirm women have been given instruction in handicrafts. Other activities have included dances

(both European and traditional), variety performances, tea parties, lectures, wedding receptions and meetings of Trades Unions or political organisations.

The Ladies Club which was opened in 1947, in the Fort, has remained the main centre for women's activities in the Stone Town of Zanzibar.

In a number of villages in Zanzibar Island regular meetings for women have been held at which Welfare Officers gave instruction in knitting, sewing, cooking, hygiene, and infant welfare. Similar classes were started towards the end of 1956 in the three townships of Pemba.

Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

The Welfare Staff of the Provincial Administration have continued to assist individuals in the solution of their personal problems, most of which result from poverty although poverty is rare in the Protectorate. In many instances detailed case-work has been undertaken.

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Government Welfare Staff and the main voluntary agencies in the Protectorate, the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society and the Pemba Voluntary Welfare Society. Government Welfare Officers or their representatives sat on all the committees of these societies and ensured that cases of apparent need were brought to their notice. The Welfare Officers were much assisted in this work by their contacts with the Judicial, Education and other departments. The voluntary societies received subventions from Government and undertook the relief of all cases of need where no other solution could be found.

There are no institutions for the rehabilitation of the disabled, but the Welfare Section endeavour to achieve rehabilitation in individual cases, often with success. The Roman Catholic Mission's Poor House at Walezo, which has 160 beds and is assisted financially by Government, provides institutional treatment for infirm persons and others for whom such assistance is essential.

Although there is no agency devoted exclusively to the assistance of the blind, the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society keeps in close touch with the British Empire Society for the Blind and gives special attention to the blind.

Aged and infirm paupers are taught mat and basket making under the direction of the Government Welfare Staff. The Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society obtains markets for the articles produced and provides payment to the workers in addition to any maintenance allowance which they may receive.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services

There has been little juvenile delinquency: the probation system has been used whenever necessary in its treatment. There is a full time Probation Officer in the Judicial Department and the services of a Welfare Officer and Welfare Assistants have been made available as required for social work of the Court.

There is no Approved School in the Protectorate but existing arrangements with the Tanganyika Government for the reception of children at an Approved School in that territory were continued.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid

Shortly before discharge the majority of prisoners are seen in the Central Prison or prison camps by the Probation Officer or by a member of the Welfare Staff. By this means an indication is gained of the number of prisoners who will need assistance to obtain work, information is collected about their capabilities and training, and an opportunity provided for them to discuss personal problems. Prisoners in Pemba are helped by this service when they wish to set their personal affairs in order before transfer to the Central Prison in Zanzibar.

Assistance from Government funds is given to discharged prisoners in the form of tools or materials for their trades and temporary assistance in cash or kind during their rehabilitation.

Chapter 8: Legislation

During 1955, thirty-three Decrees, and during 1956 twenty-six Decrees, were enacted; the following are the most important subjects with which they dealt:

1955

Audit

Decree No. 1 of 1955 provides for the appointment, salary, tenure of office, duties and powers of the Principal Auditor and for the auditing of public accounts and for other purposes incidental thereto and connected therewith.

Bills of Sale

Decree No. 17 of 1955 makes provision regarding the application in the Protectorate of the Bills of Sale Acts of the United Kingdom.

Building Societies

Decree No. 29 of 1955 makes provision for the formation and registration of building societies; sets out requirements as to their management and the conduct of their business and defines their powers and the powers of the Registrar of Building Societies.

Town and Country Planning

Decree No. 24 of 1955 repeals the Town Planning Decree (Cap. 101) and replaces it with up to date legislation providing for the orderly and progressive development of land in urban and rural areas; for the grant of permission to develop such land and for other powers of control over its use; for conferring powers to expropriate and to acquire such land for development and other purposes; and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto,

Wireless Telegraphy

Decree No. 2 of 1955 repeals the Wireless Telegraphy Decree (Cap. 79) and replaces it with modern legislation providing for the regulation and control of wireless telegraphy.

1956

Constitution

Decree No. 1 of 1956 provides for the establishment of:

- (a) His Highness the Sultan's Privy Council consisting of the British Resident *ex officio*, the Sultan's Heir Apparent and two other *ex officio* members;
 - (b) the Executive Council under the presidency of the British Resident consisting of four *ex officio* members, three other official members and three unofficial members; and
 - (c) the Legislative Council under the presidency of the British Resident consisting of four *ex officio* members, nine official members and twelve representative members,
- and prescribes the powers, duties and functions of such Councils.

Food and Drugs

Decree No. 8 of 1956 makes provision for the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs and for regulating the preparation and sale of food.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

Justice is administrated in the Protectorate by the undermentioned Courts:

The High Court and the Zanzibar Court

One of Her Majesty's Judges presides over Her Britannic Majesty's Court and His Highness the Sultan's Court and both the Courts have full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the Courts are at Zanzibar, but there is a District Registry at Chake Chake in Pemba.

First Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts include Courts presided over by (a) Resident Magistrates (b) District Commissioners and (c) such other persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident to hold First Class Subordinate Courts. In cases in which the value of the subject matter can be estimated at a money value the civil jurisdiction of these Courts is limited to Shs. 5,000. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 4,000, or of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes, and may combine two or more of such

punishments. Sentences exceeding twelve months or a fine exceeding Shs. 750, or any sentence of corporal punishment are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Second Class Subordinate Courts

These Courts are presided over by such persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident for the purpose. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 3,000. In criminal matters these Courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences for a term not exceeding twelve months, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 750. If so empowered by the British Resident, these Courts may also impose sentences of corporal punishment not exceeding ten strokes. The Courts may combine any two or more of the sentences which they are empowered by law to pass. Sentences exceeding three months or a fine exceeding Shs. 150, or corporal punishment, if any, are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Third Class Subordinate Courts

Unless he is specially appointed by the British Resident to hold a First or Second Class Subordinate Court, every Assistant District Officer presides over a Third Class Subordinate Court. In addition, the British Resident may specially appoint any other person to hold a Third Class Subordinate Court. The civil jurisdiction of Third Class Subordinate Courts is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 1,000. In criminal matters such courts may pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of fine not exceeding Shs. 200, and may combine both such sentences. Sentences exceeding one month or a fine exceeding Shs. 100, are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Juvenile Courts

The personnel of these Courts is drawn from Panels consisting of twelve or more persons and formed by the British Resident for Zanzibar and Pemba respectively. The Chairman of each Juvenile Court is a Resident Magistrate, or in his absence an Administrative Officer, or, in the absence of both such persons, a person appointed by the Chief Justice. The quorum of a Juvenile Court is constituted by the Chairman, sitting with two other members of the Panel, who shall include one man, and, so far as is practicable, one woman. These Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any case in which a person under the age of sixteen years is charged with an offence other than murder and manslaughter. In certain circumstances, they also have jurisdiction to deal with the cases of children and young persons who are under the age of sixteen years and are brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection. The members of each Panel meet at least twice a year to discuss matters connected with their work and, if necessary, to report to the High Court on any matter relating thereto.

Kadhis' Courts

Each of these Courts is presided over by a Kadhi. They have no criminal jurisdiction and their civil jurisdiction is limited to:

- (a) matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce, guardianship and (subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force) the custody of children in cases in which the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi sect or the Shafei sects;
- (b) matters relating to wakfs, religious or charitable trusts, gifts *inter vivos* and inheritance where the claim in respect of any such matter does not exceed three thousand shillings and the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi sect or the Shafei sect;
- (c) claims for maintenance (where such claim is for a lump sum not exceeding one thousand shillings or for a periodical payment to be made at a rate not exceeding one hundred shillings per month) and the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi sect or the Shafei sect; and
- (d) suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value and does not exceed one thousand shillings.

Mudirial Courts

Every Mudir is empowered to hold a Court within the local limits of his Mudiria. The ordinary civil jurisdiction of Mudirial Courts is limited to cases in which the subject matter of the suit does not exceed Shs. 1,000. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction Mudirial Courts may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two months and award fines or compensation not exceeding one hundred shillings.

Appeals to the High Court

An appeal lies as of right to the High Court from Courts subordinate thereto in any civil matter in which the amount or value involved in the suit exceeds Shs. 200. In all other civil matters, an appeal lies only by leave of the High Court. In addition, the High Court has power to call for and revise the proceedings of a lower court in a civil case in which no appeal lies. Any Court may, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, also state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, which latter Court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

In criminal matters, any person convicted on a trial held by a Subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court, unless the order passed by the lower court is to find security to keep the peace only or unless the sentence is of imprisonment not exceeding one month only or of a fine not exceeding one hundred shillings only or of corporal punishment only. But an appeal shall lie in any case in which the lower Court has passed a sentence imposing more than one of the aforesaid punishments except that of finding security to keep the peace. In addition, any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Subordinate Court as being erroneous in the point of law or in excess of

jurisdiction may apply to that Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Finally, the High Court has power to call for and to revise the criminal proceedings of any Subordinate Court.

Appeals to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa

Save where otherwise expressly provided, an appeal lies in civil matters to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa from any decree or any part of any decree or from any order of the High Court passed or made in the exercise of its original jurisdiction. A second appeal also lies from every decree passed in appeal by the High Court on the ground:

- (a) that the decision is contrary to law or usage having the force of law, or
- (b) that the decision has failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law, or
- (c) that there was substantial error or defect in the procedure which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Except with the special leave of the second Appellate Court, no second appeal lies when the amount or the value of the subject matter of the original suit does not exceed Shs. 1,000.

In criminal matters, any person convicted by the High Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa against his conviction or sentence or both. No appeal, however, lies against sentence where such sentence is fixed by law. A second appeal lies on a matter of law only from a decision of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction.

POLICE

The Zanzibar Police is an armed constabulary under the command of the Commissioner of Police. It originated as an unarmed force in 1906, but in 1923, when a detachment of the King's African Rifles was finally withdrawn from the Protectorate and the whole immediate responsibility for security, in addition to the maintenance of law and order, devolved on the police it was deemed advisable that they should be armed.

The authorised establishment of the force consists of 15 gazetted officers, 25 inspectors and 622 other ranks. These figures include the personnel of His Highness's Band and the Fire Brigade, both of which form part of the force.

Recruitment and Training

Owing to its limited facilities the force is unable to provide advanced and specialised training. Personnel selected for this type of training are sent on courses in the United Kingdom or to the training establishments of the neighbouring East African forces.

The recruitment of Zanzibar subjects for the rank and file of the force continued to present a difficult problem. Plans have been prepared to improve the quarters provided in the various barracks throughout the Protectorate and it is hoped that this will result in an increased number of applications to enlist in the force from local candidates of a suitable standard. At present over 70 per cent of the rank and file are of mainland origin.

Stations and Barracks

Police Headquarters, the Criminal Investigation Department and the Central Police Station are all accommodated in the ground floor of the Beit el-Ajaib. In addition there are nine police stations and five police posts in the Island of Zanzibar.

There are five police stations on the Island of Pemba. Divisional headquarters are at Wete, the administrative centre of the Island.

A new police station was opened at Mfenesini in the Northern District of Zanzibar on 1st September, 1955. The new barracks at Chake Chake in Pemba were also completed and occupied in 1955. These barracks consist of two self-contained houses for an inspector and a station-sergeant and quarters for 32 non-commissioned officers and constables. Each quarter comprises a two roomed flat with a verandah. These flats are built in double-storey blocks each containing four quarters and provide excellent accommodation. They are being used as a model for barracks built subsequently. The main police barracks are situated at Ziwani on the outskirts of Zanzibar town.

Crime

The police deal with all reports of crime and offences against local laws throughout the Protectorate. The inhabitants of Zanzibar are generally law abiding and a large proportion of the offences reported were committed by persons who came from the mainland to obtain employment.

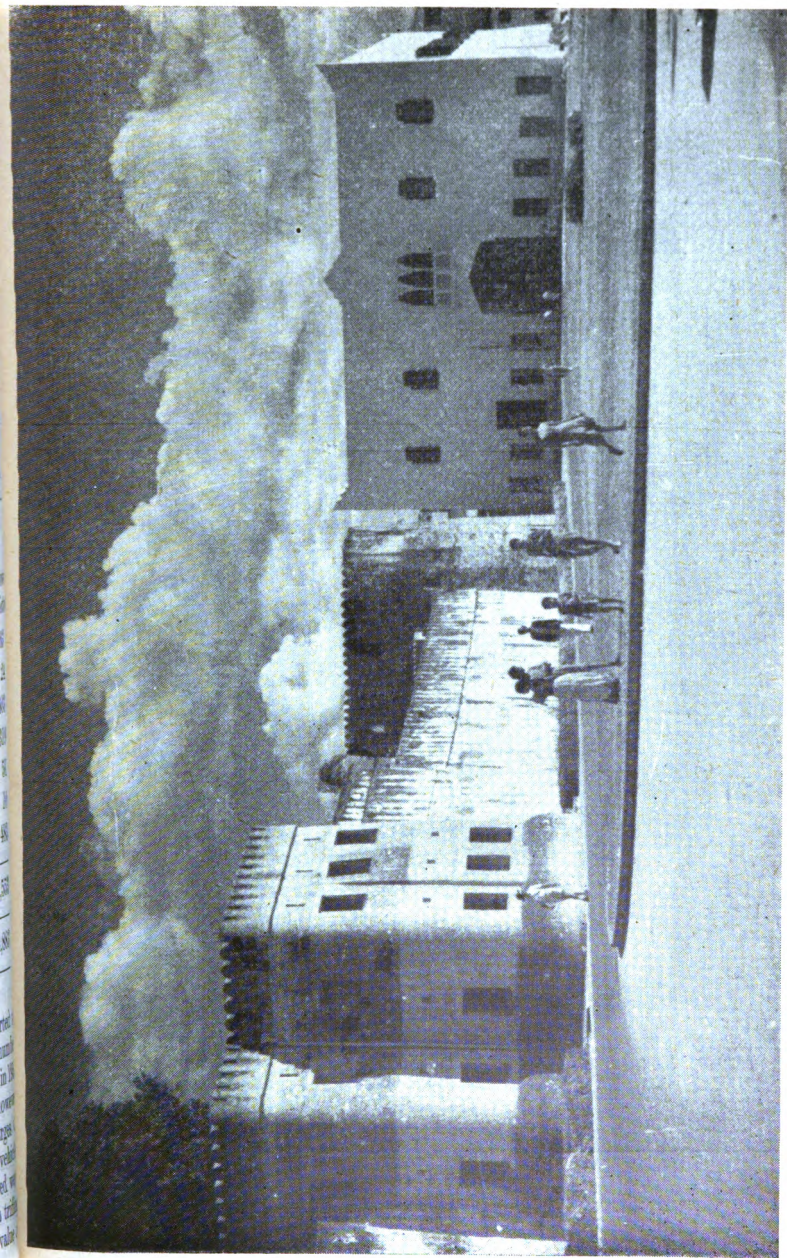
Law and order were well maintained during the period under review. No offences against public order were reported other than a few minor affrays. There was however a feeling of considerable political tension throughout the whole of 1955 owing to the continued policy of non-cooperation with Government on the part of the Arab Association. This was aggravated by the murder of an Arab member of Legislative Council, who had resumed his seat on the council only a few days previously.

Statistics of criminal offences reported to the police and of persons convicted by the courts during 1955 and 1956 are given on the page following.

	1955		1956	
	<i>True cases</i>	<i>Persons convicted</i>	<i>True cases</i>	<i>Persons convicted</i>
Murder and Manslaughter . . .	20	7	13	4
Attempted Murder	5	2	—	—
Robbery and Extortion	1	—	1	—
Housebreaking and Burglary . .	362	89	426	118
Grievous Harm and Wounding . .	66	45	68	44
Stealing	977	478	940	381
Receiving and Retaining Stolen Property	7	6	22	15
Rape and Indecent Assault . . .	24	29	10	4
Other offences under Penal Decree	1,976	1,749	1,965	1,764
Total	3,438	2,405	3,445	2,330

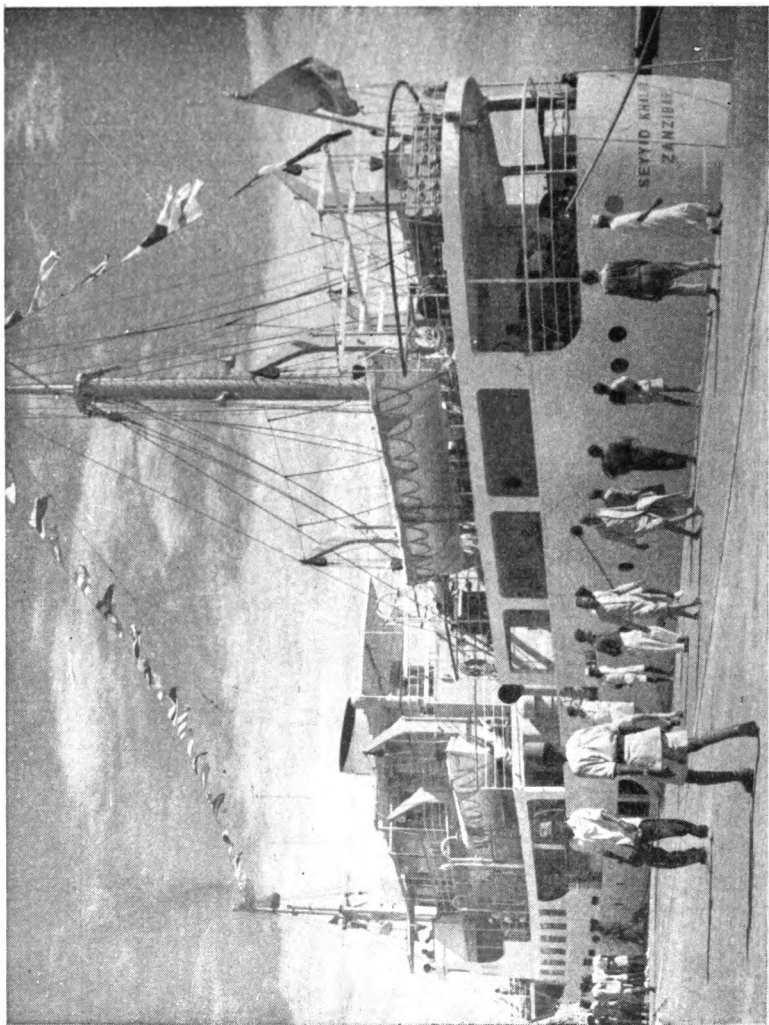
	1955		1956	
	<i>True cases</i>	<i>Persons convicted</i>	<i>True cases</i>	<i>Persons convicted</i>
Towns Decree	21	18	55	63
Liquor Decree	10	6	23	24
Native Liquor Decree.	365	463	477	603
Traffic Decree	2,349	1,835	1,938	1,319
Dangerous Drugs Decree	74	74	62	51
Cruelty to Animals	10	7	10	10
Other Local Decrees	568	609	535	483
Total	3,397	3,012	3,100	2,553
Grand Totals	6,835	5,417	6,545	4,883

There has been little change in the number of cases reported to the police over the last four years. There was an increase in the number of homicides. Twenty cases were reported in 1955 and thirteen in 1956 making a total of thirty-three cases. Nineteen of these cases however were as the result of motor vehicle accidents in which charges of manslaughter were preferred against the drivers of the vehicles responsible. The great majority of the reports of crime received were offences against property. Many of the cases of theft were of a trifling nature. In 483 cases in 1955 and 443 cases in 1956, the total value of the articles reported stolen was less than Shs. 30.

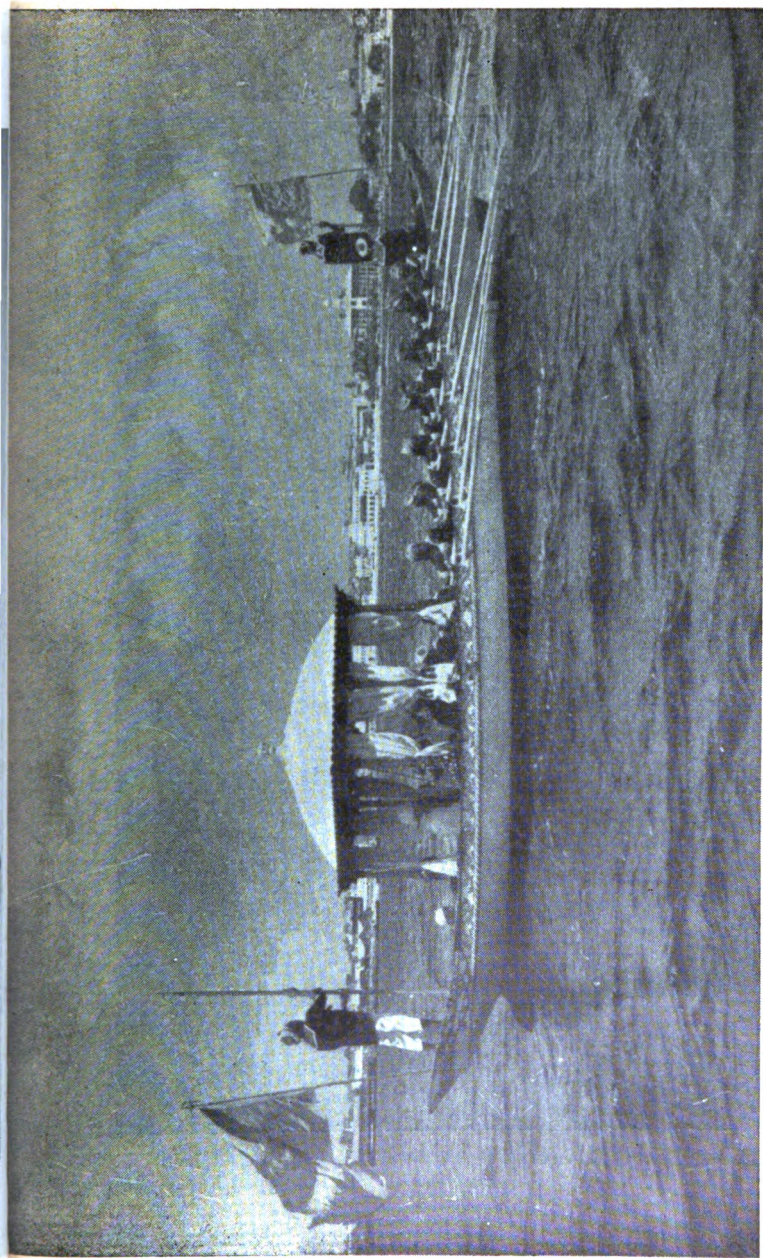


Acknowledgment: Capital Arts Studio

THE OLD FORT AND THE MUSLIM ACADEMY, ZANZIBAR

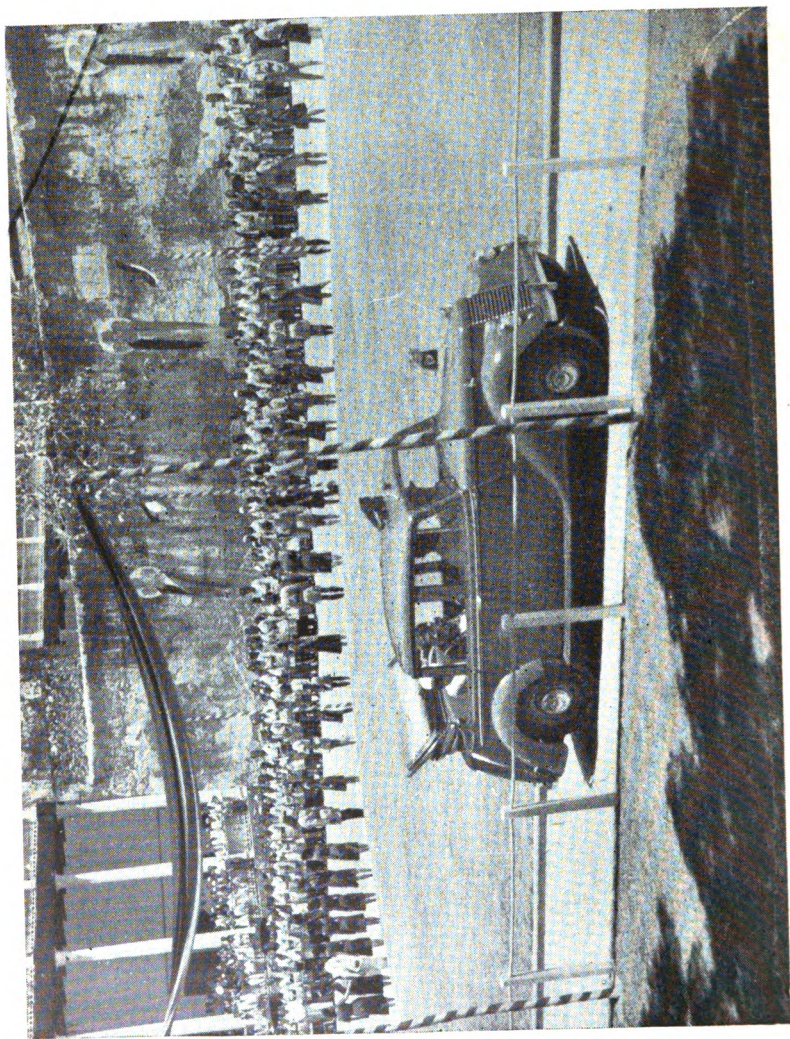


H. H. S. SEYYID KHALIFA - COMMISSIONED IN 1956



Acknowledgment: Capital Arts Studio

**HIS HIGHNESS'S STATE BARGE
PRESENTED BY QUEEN VICTORIA IN 1892**



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN DRIVING WITH HER ROYAL
HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Traffic

The volume of traffic on the roads increased considerably and there has been a corresponding rise in the number of traffic accidents. Comparative figures of vehicles registered in the Protectorate for the last six years are as follows:

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1,278	1,488	1,597	1,605	1,840	2,490

The majority of serious accidents occurred outside the townships and were due to reckless driving. In an endeavour to lower the accident rate mobile traffic patrols on motor cycles were introduced in 1956, and an increased number of police warnings were given for minor offences so as to reduce the number of prosecutions and keep patrols on the roads.

Traffic Offences Reported

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1,545	2,057	2,277	2,720	2,357	1,970

Accidents

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
221	183	270	239	286	305

Persons killed and injured

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Killed	23	10	1	8	8	12
Seriously injured	237	28	36	43	69	43
Slightly injured	128	116	102	156	160	
Total	260	166	153	153	233	215

Immigration

The Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer of the Protectorate and the Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, is the Deputy Principal Immigration Officer, with a staff of a Senior Immigration Officer, a Passport Control Clerk, an Immigration Inspector, four Immigration Officers, six Clerks and two Typists.

The following figures show the number of ships, dhows and aircraft which were cleared during the last four years:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Ships	502	586	621	517
Coastal dhows and schooners	1,599	1,211	1,178	1,446
Overseas seasonal dhows	285	226	187	206
Aircraft	1,677	1,882	1,991	2,727

Comparative figures of the number of passports issued and renewed during the past four years are as follows:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Passports issued	1,106	1,629	1,778	1,383
Passports renewed	520	929	729	365

Special Constabulary

The Special Constabulary, which is enlisted on a volunteer basis, has a strength of 205 members, 157 of whom serve in Zanzibar and the remaining 48 in Pemba. This force, which was recently reorganised and equipped with uniform rendered invaluable service on the occasion on the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret to Zanzibar in October, 1956, when members were employed on guard duties, crowd and traffic control, in maintaining radio communications and other specialised duties.

Ceremonial Occasions

The Zanzibar Police Force had the honour of providing a guard of honour for Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret on the occasion of her arrival in Zanzibar. As in previous years ceremonial parades were held on the occasion of the birthdays of Her Majesty the Queen and His Highness the Sultan. Guards of honour were provided on various other occasions.

P R I S O N S

Prisons and Prison camps are situated as follows:

Zanzibar Island: Central Prison,
Langoni Prison Camp,
Kinu cha Moshi Prison Camp,
Kichwele Prison Camp,
Pangeni Prison Camp.

Pemba Island: Wete Prison,
Makondeni Prison Camp (closed October, 1956),
Tibirizi Prison Camp (opened October, 1956).

The Central Prison is a permanent concrete building situated one mile from the centre of the Town of Zanzibar. It has separate wards and yards to segregate Europeans, remand prisoners, civil prisoners, females and juveniles, Asian first offenders (including Arabs), Asian recidivists, African first offenders and African recidivists.

The existing accommodation for 269 male prisoners and sixteen female prisoners is adequate and suitable. The Central Prison is well provided with electric light, water sanitation and washing facilities. All cells are adequately ventilated. There is also a well-equipped infirmary, standing in its own yard, which is looked after by a Medical Officer who visits the Central Prison twice weekly and the Prison Camps once a week. A Dispenser has been posted to the Central Prison for permanent duty.

Prisoners in the Central Prison were engaged in tailoring, carpentry, mat and string making, building, gardening, grass cutting and other general labour. Female prisoners are employed in mat-making, basket-making and gardening.

Wete Prison, Pemba, is a permanent concrete building situated on a bluff jutting out into the sea within the Township of Wete. It has adequate ward and cell accommodation for 39 prisoners of the following categories: remand prisoners, convicted male, convicted female and civil prisoners.

Warders' quarters and a house for the Chief Warder were built in 1955. Prisoners at Wete are engaged in the same way as the prisoners in the Central Prison with the addition that they are set to clear the mangrove swamps around Wete Township.

At the two camps at Kichwele and Pangeni the prisoners were employed on reafforestation work which is now showing excellent progress. At these camps and also at Langoni and Kinu cha Moshi an appreciable amount of food is grown. The thatched roofs at Langoni and Kinu cha Moshi were replaced in 1956 by permanent ones of corrugated asbestos and additional warders' quarters were built by prison labour at Pangeni.

Makondeni camp was closed down because the buildings which were of temporary materials had got into a bad state of repair and it was considered that the prisoners there could be more usefully employed cutting mangroves in the creek at Chake Chake. To this end the new camp at Tibirizi was built and in the last months of 1956 remarkable progress has been made in clearing the dhow channel leading up to the landing stage. Mangrove cutting is a useful work as well as being really hard labour.

The prisoners' earning scheme, whereby prisoners may, by industry and capability, earn small sums of money for use on their release, was revised towards the end of 1956. Prisoners are now divided into four grades for this scheme:

Grade A: Prisoners with special responsibilities, cooks, watchmen, vegetable gardeners, storemen, etc., who are specially appointed by the Prison Commissioner, and convict leaders (Black Cap)—Sh. 1/25 cents per month.

Grade B: Prisoners who have completed six months at the camps and whose work and conduct is satisfactory—Sh. 1 per month.

Grade C: Prisoners who have completed three months but less than six months at the camps and work and conduct is satisfactory—65 cents per month.

Grade D: All prisoners on first transfer to the camps and until they qualify for grade *C* above—30 cents per month.

This scheme gives prisoners something to work for: in addition special badges are provided for the various grades. Prisoners are given their earnings on release.

Welfare

There is no Discharged Prisoners Aid Society in Zanzibar. The Probation Officer and Officers of the Welfare Department co-operate with the Prison Department to assist needy cases.

However, the problem of the discharged prisoner is not a serious one as work is normally available for all who look for it.

Prisoners who have mastered a trade while serving a sentence can be assisted in obtaining the necessary tools to start work on their release. When appropriate, prisoners are paid their bus fares to their homes on release.

Health

Although the general health of prisoners appeared to be good, considerable difficulty was experienced in finding sufficient prisoners passed fit by the Medical Officer, for transfer to the prison camps.

This is unfortunate as the general atmosphere and conditions at the camps are much more conducive to rehabilitation and reformation than the conditions in the Central Prison.

Diet

The dietary scale for prisoners is laid down in Rule 27(1) of the Prisons (Amendment) Rules, 1941, and is both appetising and generous. The weight of each prisoner is recorded on admission and thereafter at monthly intervals. Any serious decrease in weight is reported to the Medical Officer.

Remission

A prisoner serving a sentence of more than one month is eligible for a remission of one-quarter of his sentence provided that the sentence to be served is not thereby reduced to less than 30 days. All prisoners are informed of this on admission. The remission system is provided for under section 62 of the Prisoners Decree Cap. 72 as amended by the Prisons (Amendment) Decree, 1941.

Religious Instruction

A religious teacher visited all prison camps and the Central Prison in Zanzibar regularly and gave religious instruction for an hour on each occasion to both the prisoners and the staff. Similar arrangements were made in Pemba. Church of England and Catholic prisoners were visited periodically by the priests of their respective faiths.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

The main public utility services are owned and operated by Government.

ELECTRICITY

Zanzibar Town is supplied with alternating current from a diesel operated station which started generating in December, 1954. At that time three generating sets were in use: since then, 1956, a fourth has been installed. The change over from D.C. to A.C. is now nearly completed in the Town and the system has been extended to the Mazizini area to cater for recent housing development there.

During 1956, it was decided that the generation and distribution of electricity in Zanzibar would cease to be a direct responsibility of the Department of Public Works and would be the responsibility of an Electricity Board.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The Zanzibar telephone system, which is magneto operated, is handled and operated by Government. There are about 600 subscribers in Zanzibar Town and a further 200 who are connected by earth return trunk lines to the Zanzibar manual exchange from small sub-exchanges in outlying districts.

WATER

Piped water supplies are provided to Zanzibar Town and to the townships of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani in the Island of Pemba. Chwaka township, Zanzibar, and the Mkokotoni area are now served with separate piped supplies.

Zanzibar is fortunate in having a source of supply which provides untreated water of excellent purity, though extremely hard. From Bububu and Chem Chem springs in Zanzibar the water is piped by gravity to the town where it is pumped into high level tanks supplying the town at about 35 lb. per square inch. The output from the springs, although seasonal and dependent upon rainfall, is adequate for normal purposes. As a result of a water waste survey, the daily consumption has been reduced to 1.5 million gallons whereas the normal yield is approximately 2 million gallons per day.

The capacity of the ground level storage at Saateni water works has been increased by 100 per cent and additional high level storage has also been provided.

Automatically operated pumps have been installed in the water tower at Migombani.

Revenue for water services is derived from rates for housing installations, shipping, etc., and some metered supplies to factories. The rates to private consumers are low and water is supplied free to public standpipes, and to certain religious, educational and charitable institutions.

Interim projects have been approved for improved water supplies to the townships of Chake Chake and Mkoani in Pemba and materials are awaited. A Consulting Engineer's report has been received and this report covers long-term proposals for the three Pemba townships and, to a lesser degree, for ultimate improvements in Zanzibar.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Port Facilities

In addition to the anchorage afforded in Zanzibar harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. (Low Water Ordinary Spring Tide) of 20 feet. The wharf is fitted with electrically-operated cranes, and spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports, with an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce. Protection for lighters, water boats and other small craft is afforded by an inner basin which is sheltered by a breakwater.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons an hour.

The associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company provides ship-to-shore transport for visitors.

Number of Ships

The following table shows the numbers and registered tonnage of vessels calling at the port of Zanzibar in 1954 and 1955. Figures for 1953 and 1945 are also given for comparison.

	<i>Ocean-going vessels</i>		<i>Coasting vessels</i>		<i>Native vessels</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
1955	379	1,595,195	392	146,673	3,499	111,784
1954	348	1,558,102	386	150,169	3,414	113,194
1953	289	1,373,691	372	183,760	3,725	130,335
1945	85	324,574	147	42,528	2,761	68,799

Steamship Services

The British India Steam Navigation Company provides a service about once every four weeks between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar, about two services a month between Zanzibar and Bombay and a monthly service to Durban from Mombasa.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company provides a service about once every four weeks between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar, via Suez or via West Africa and the Cape. Both these services were interrupted at the end of 1956 as a result of the blocking of the Suez Canal: Ships came to Zanzibar by the longer route via South Africa.

Zanzibar Government steamers maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

Other shipping lines whose steamers call from time to time at Zanzibar include Christensen Canadian South African, Clan-Hall-Harrison, Deutsche Ost-Afrika, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Ellerman-Bucknall, Farrell, Holland-Afrika, Indian African, Lloyd Triestino, Louis Dreyfus, Lykes Brothers, Nedlloyd, Oriental African, Robin and Royal Inter-ocean.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Roads were well maintained during the period and the main Wete to Mkoani road in Pemba was broadened and straightened in a number of places.

Zanzibar and Pemba are well served by roads. Zanzibar has 200 miles of road, of which 155 miles have a bituminous surface, and Pemba has 120 miles, of which 55 miles have a bituminous surface; the remainder have either earth or metal surfaces.

In the Zanzibar town area, the bazaar streets are for the most part surfaced with precast concrete slabs, providing a surface suitable for the iron-wheeled hand-carts used for transporting merchandise in the narrow thoroughfares. These surfaces are given a reverse camber to assist storm water drainage, and are well washed with every shower of rain. Within the boundary of the town, there are 13 miles of water-proofed roads other than bazaar streets. Some township roads in Wete and Chake Chake were water-proofed.

There are approximately 500 buses and lorries, and 1,200 taxis and private cars running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba.

CIVIL AVIATION

General

Civil Aviation is administered within the Protectorate by the Aviation Control Officer. This post is held by the Commissioner of Police, who is advised concerning policy by the Director of Civil Aviation, East Africa High Commission. Zanzibar Government conforms with the operational standards laid down by this Directorate, which, in turn, applies the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Aerodromes and Airport Buildings

The main international customs airport for the Protectorate is situated four miles south of Zanzibar Town. This has one runway, with an all weather bitumen surface, 1,600 yards long. The bearing strength of the runway is in excess of the permissible landing weight of 44,000 lb.; aircraft of a greater all up weight cannot use the aerodrome because of other limiting factors, the chief one being the length of the runway. A "gooseneck" type flarepath is used for night flying, which became more frequent towards the end of 1956.

A few minor internal modifications to the terminal building have been made in order to facilitate the handling of passengers and freight, and a Customs bonded warehouse has been constructed nearby. An excellent hangar is available for the use of visiting aircraft.

A further Customs airfield is situated at Wawi near Chake Chake on Pemba Island; this has a single runway 1,000 yards long, with an all weather surface and a bearing strength of 30,000 lb. Unfortunately, owing to site difficulties, it was necessary to substitute a regular service of Rapide aircraft for the original Dakota service at this airfield. For the same reason, no permanent terminal building has been constructed.

Staff

The following supervisory staff are employed at two aerodromes:
Zanzibar:

One Radio Superintendent in charge and two Air Traffic Control Officers (in the service of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa High Commission).

One Airport Superintendent.

Pemba:

One Assistant Aviation Control Officer (an officer of the Zanzibar Police Force).

One Airport Clerk.

Navigational and Communication Facilities

Although there have been no alterations in the actual facilities available, during the last two years there have been several changes of equipment, each designed to improve the services offered. These at present consist of two air to ground communication channels (HF and VHF) using radio telephony. Direction finding equipment can be used in conjunction with the VHF channel, and an MF radio beacon is available. An additional HF radio telephone channel is used for communication with other Air Traffic Control stations, and an HF wireless telegraphy network enables signals concerning the handling of aircraft to be passed to other airfields. Power for this equipment which is provided and maintained by the Directorate of Civil Aviation is supplied by two diesel-electric plants. Full facilities are available from dawn to dusk throughout the year, with frequent extensions for night flying.

Safety and Rescue Services

Two Land-Rovers, carrying or towing a combination of foam and CO₂ fire extinguishing equipment, are permanently based at Zanzibar airport, and are manned by a crew of six at all times that flying is taking place. One of the vehicles is fitted as an ambulance, and both carry an assortment of portable rescue equipment.

The equipment at Wawi airport consists of a Land-Rover crash tender fitted with Pyrene chemical type extinguishers, and is manned by a crew of two at all times.

Aircraft and Air Traffic

No aircraft is based or registered within the Protectorate. Aircraft movements through Zanzibar during the period have shown a considerable increase. From the table below it will be seen that nearly all the movements refer to commercial aircraft; the majority of these are Dakotas and Rapides owned by East African Airways Corporation. This Company normally provides at least two Dakota services each way daily, connecting Zanzibar to Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, in addition to at least one Rapide service daily connecting Pemba with Zanzibar and Tanga.

<i>Type of Movement</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	
	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Scheduled Commercial . . .	82.3	86.2
Non-Scheduled Commercial . . .	15.2	12.3
Private, Test and Military . . .	2.5	1.5
Total Movements	3,978	5,455

The peak months for air traffic through Zanzibar have been August and December of each year, with an additional peak during March and April of 1956. These are caused by the increased passenger traffic during the holiday periods of Easter, August and Christmas.

POSTS

The Postal Department is responsible for the maintenance of the internal and external postal services of the Protectorate. It maintains inland and external remittance service by means of money orders and British postal orders. It is also responsible for the savings bank business.

There are seven offices in the Protectorate doing full postal and savings bank business. At smaller offices in rural areas, where the volume of work does not justify the provision of a post office, restricted postal services and full savings bank facilities are provided at Mudirs' offices. At all these latter offices postage stamps may be purchased, articles may be posted and collected and a registration service is available. New branch post offices were opened at Konde and Kengeja in Pemba.

There is a regular coastal air mail service between Zanzibar and East Africa. This service connects at Nairobi with other trunk services to the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and South Africa. There is also a regular inland air mail service between Zanzibar and Pemba.

CABLE, WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPHS

Cable and wireless telegraphic communication is maintained by Cable and Wireless, Limited. Direct cables link Zanzibar with the Seychelles, Durban, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa. Wireless circuits operate with London, Aden, Pemba and Mogadiscio; additional circuits are available if required to cover cable interruptions.

Radio-telephone circuits are operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited, to Mombasa and Dar es Salaam at which places connection can be made to the mainland telephone network for calls to Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

A wireless teleprinter circuit is maintained by Cable and Wireless, Limited, for communication between the East African Airways Corporation's offices at Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

There is no wireless service from Zanzibar to ships at sea but communications can be forwarded via Mombasa.

There are no internal telegraphic services in either island.

GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

The Government archives of Zanzibar, dating from the opening of the British Consulate in 1840, are a valuable source of information for the study of the history of East Africa in the nineteenth century. They have escaped major damage, but have suffered from the usual insect enemies of a tropical climate and from want of proper care and attention.

Government has been concerned for some time at their deterioration. An archivist has now been appointed and arrived in Zanzibar in July, 1956, to take up the combined post of Government Archivist and Curator of the Zanzibar Museum.

His work has so far been mainly preparatory and administrative, and a good deal of his attention has had to be focussed upon the Museum, which for the past fifteen years has had only part-time or honorary curators. Reorganization is also in progress of the Museum's Reference Library, a library open free of charge to the general public of all races, and corresponding more to the small municipal libraries of Britain than to the usual conception of a museum library. A good deal of unsuitable book stock is being withdrawn, and a planned system of book selection has been adopted to replace the haphazard collecting which has been the rule hitherto. The Museum remains very popular with the people of Zanzibar and will undoubtedly attract many more local visitors by more frequent changes of its displays. As one of the tourist attractions of Zanzibar it is also visited by most of the passengers—of all nationalities—from ships calling at Zanzibar; there can be few museums with a more cosmopolitan visitors book.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Government Information Services

PRESS

The following newspapers are published in Zanzibar town. No newspaper is published elsewhere in the Protectorate.

Daily Newspapers:

The Zanzibar Times	.	.	.	Gujarati.
The Zanzibar Voice	.	.	.	Gujarati.
The Daily Commercial Report	.	.	.	Gujarati and English.

These are in the form of news sheets.

Weekly Newspapers:

Mwongozi	.	.	.	.	English and Swahili.
Afrika Kwetu	.	.	.	.	English and Swahili.
Mwangaza	.	.	.	.	English and Swahili.
Al-Falaq	.	.	.	.	English and Arabic.
The Zanzibar Voice	.	.	.	.	English and Gujarati.
The Samachar	.	.	.	.	English and Gujarati.
Adal Insaf	.	.	.	.	English and Gujarati.
Maarifa	.	.	.	.	Swahili.

Al-Falaq was published fortnightly. Publication of *Mwangaza* was very irregular. During the period of this report a fortnightly paper called "*The Voice of Workers*" appeared, but its publication did not continue. The Information Office produced a four page weekly publication in Swahili called *Maarifa* which was issued free. Five hundred copies were printed each week.

BROADCASTING

"Sauti ya Unguja" (The Voice of Zanzibar)—the Zanzibar broadcasting station—was on the air each weekday from 4.30 to 6 p.m. except during Ramadhan, when for the convenience of listeners, the time was changed to 9.30 to 11 p.m.

The programmes were normally divided into six items of approximately fourteen minutes each, allowing a minute for the introduction of each item and for signature tunes. Longer periods were reserved for listeners' requests on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The programmes began with a ten minute recital from the Koran followed by world and local news. Religious talks were given three times a week. Religious instruction was given by a woman whose regular broadcasts persuaded others of her sex to come in front of the microphone. There is now a regular women's half hour every Saturday.

Experiments were made during the first half of 1956 in relaying programmes from neighbouring stations and from the B.B.C. Arabic Service. These experiments were not favourably received by regular listeners, who wanted an extension of the time of direct broadcasting. An experimental lunch hour programme proved popular and this will be reintroduced during 1957.

Swahili, which is understood by the majority of the people, is the chief language used.

I N F O R M A T I O N S E R V I C E

The Information Office, which is an integral part of the Provincial Administration, maintained a close liaison with the editors of the local press and supplied them with information from Government Departments in the form of notices, press releases and hand-outs. In addition, the editors have been supplied with stereos and these are always in demand. The Information Office also distributed literature (*Siku Hizi*—a pictorial magazine), posters and other material, received from the Central Office of Information in London. These were mostly sent to schools, libraries, reading rooms, social clubs, community and welfare centres. A mobile cinema van of the Information Office gave regular cinema shows in the rural districts of Zanzibar Island, at most of which a Government officer gave a talk.

A Tourist Information Bureau which is under the charge of the Information Officer plays an important part in the encouragement of tourist trade. A total of 3,937 visitors called at the Bureau in 1955 and 3,754 in 1956: most of them came from passenger ships which normally anchor in the harbour for a day. The Bureau is in close touch with the East African Tourist Travel Association in Nairobi.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE island of Zanzibar is situated in latitude 6° south and longitude 39° east, and is separated from the mainland by a channel $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the East African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements) and having an area of 640 square miles, with a population of 149,575 (1948 census). The highest point in the Protectorate is 390 feet (Masini Ridge) in Zanzibar.

Twenty-five miles to the north-east lies the island of Pemba in 5° south latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles, with a population of 114,587 (1948 census).

Although the temperature varies between fairly narrow limits, the seasons are nevertheless well defined. From December to March, when the north-east monsoon blows, it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur heavy rains. From June to October is the coolest and driest period and the wind is then from the south-west. The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar and Pemba is approximately 58 inches and 73 inches respectively, the precipitation in the western areas of both islands being heavier than in the eastern.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4°F . and the mean minimum 76.6°F . The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3°F . and 76.1°F . respectively.

The tropical heat of Zanzibar is tempered throughout the year by constant sea breezes which blow with great regularity except during the change of the monsoons.

Some 40 miles south-east of Zanzibar Island, and 30 miles from the mainland coast, lies tiny Latham Island which forms part of the Protectorate. Latham Island measures approximately 920 feet by 280 feet and its flat surface is only about 10 feet above high tide level. It forms the breeding place of a colony of Blue-faced Boobies (*Sula dactylatra melanops*) and there is a small deposit of guano. Landing on the island is hazardous owing to the heavy swell.

Chapter 2: History

Zanzibar owes its history mainly to its convenience as a jumping off place for the east coast of Africa, to its proximity to Asia, and to the trade winds or monsoons, which made possible its close connection from earliest times with India and the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Although the east coast of Africa and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba were practically unknown to the nations of Europe until the close of the fifteenth century, there is evidence that a more or less continuous trade existed between this coast and Arabia and Mesopotamia prior to the Christian era.

In the first century of the Christian era an anonymous Greek writer compiled the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, which was a sailing directory for the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. In it the author makes reference to certain islands lying off the east coast of Africa, and it would appear very probable that in his description of the island of Menouthias he is referring to Zanzibar or Pemba. Describing the coast, he states that, "the Mapharitic chief governs it under some ancient right that subjects it to the sovereignty of the state that is become the first in Arabia; and the people of Maza now hold it under the authority and send thither many large ships, using Arab captains and agents, who are familiar with the natives and inter-marry with them, and who know the whole coast and understand the language". The last sentence indicates that close on two thousand years ago there was already coming into being that coastal race of mixed African and Asiatic origin, whom the Arabs called "the people of Sawahil (coast)" and are now commonly known by the generic name Swahili.

There is very little information regarding East Africa during the first nine centuries of the Christian era. Probably at a very early period in those centuries the coast and the adjacent islands (including Zanzibar and Pemba) were gradually overrun by Bantu tribes from the interior of the continent, who supplanted the earlier inhabitants of African origin. In the meantime migrations from Arabia appear to have continued. A new era may be said to have dawned with the recovery of power by the Prophet Muhammad after his flight from Mecca in A.D. 622 and the spreading by his missionaries of the doctrines of Islam throughout Arabia and into northern Africa, Mesopotamia and southern Persia. The internecine struggles amongst his followers, which occurred after the Prophet's death in 632, gave a fresh impetus to immigration into East Africa by refugees from South East Asia. Chronicles of Kilwa, Mombasa, Lamu and Pate as well as a number of local traditions all speak of what appears to have been an extensive emigration at the end of the tenth century from Shiraz in south east Persia to various places on the East African coast and the adjacent islands, including Zanzibar and Pemba. The Kilwa Chronicle in particular refers to a number of occasions upon which from the eleventh century onwards a ruler in Zanzibar intervened in the affairs of the sultanate of Kilwa. At the beginning of the thirteenth century Ykut bin Abdulla referred in his geographical dictionary, called *Mu'jam l'Buldan*, to a recent migration from the main island of Zanzibar to the islet of Tumbatu lying off the north east coast thereof. Extensive archaeological remains on Tumbatu go to confirm this statement.

The history of Zanzibar and Pemba during the five centuries following these Shirazian immigrations is somewhat of a patchwork to be pieced together from references in a number of chronicles of mainland ports, local traditions and certain archaeological remains. Even with this patchwork it is difficult to make out a coherent history of Zanzibar and Pemba during those years. From time to time there were immigrations of varying scales of members of African tribes from the mainland. Similarly, there were infiltrations of settlers from Asia. These came principally from southern Arabia, Oman, and the Persian Gulf. Native traditions also speak of certain mysterious foreigners, who reached Zanzibar and Pemba shortly before the first advent of the Portuguese and whom tradition calls the Wadebuli and the Wadiba. The first of these invaders probably acquired their name from the port of Dabhol on the west coast of India and the latter from the Maldive Islands, which were known to the medieval Arab geographers as the Diba Islands. Many of these non-African invaders established themselves as petty sultans on the two islands. Possibly for brief periods one or other of these rulers was able to dominate the whole of one or other of the islands, but none of them appears to have succeeded in becoming overlord of both islands at once. Local traditions point to the fact that each island was as a rule divided into two or more sultanates. In Zanzibar there was a sharp division between the Tumbatu and the Hadimu, which has continued down to modern times. The former race were ruled by a Sheha and lived on the islet of Tumbatu and the adjacent northern portion of the main island of Zanzibar, whilst the latter were ruled by a ruler, who was latterly known as the Jumbe or Mwenyi Mkuu (great lord), and occupied the rest of the main island. The hereditary rulers of Tumbatu continued in power well into the nineteenth century and the last Mwenyi Mkuu died in 1873.

In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and after calling at Mozambique, Mombasa and Malindi made his way across the Indian Ocean to Calicut. The next two hundred years were occupied in a struggle between the Portuguese and Arabs for domination of the East African coasts and islands. During this period the Portuguese were mainly concerned in maintaining a foothold in India and lands further to the east. For them East Africa was serviceable only as providing useful ports of call for their ships voyaging between Portugal and India. For that reason they occupied Kilwa and erected a fort there in 1505, only to abandon it eight years later. After having been treated with marked suspicion and hostility at Mombasa, Vasco da Gama had met with a most friendly reception at Malindi, which thanks to the continuance of those friendly relations for more than one hundred years remained the principal port of call for vessels to and from India, but the open roadstead there had none of the convenience of the dual harbour of Mombasa-Kilindini. In 1593 Mombasa, which

had been the focal point of resistance to the invaders, fell into the Portuguese hands. Fort Jesus was erected in the island and served to dominate the East African littoral for a century thereafter.

In the early days of the struggle between Portuguese and Arabs bombardments from the sea and landing parties managed to persuade the leading chiefs of Zanzibar and Pemba to agree to pay tribute to the Portuguese, but after having extracted such agreements the invaders found great difficulty in enforcing the same. In 1528 Zanzibar and Pemba both acknowledged that they were tributary to the Portuguese crown, but at some date before the end of that century force of circumstances led the Portuguese to recognize that the "king" of Zanzibar could no longer be regarded as a tributary but as a friendly ruler, who had permitted them to establish a factory on the peninsula which now comprises the Stone Town of Zanzibar. In about 1589 the Portuguese garrison and a Portuguese nominated ruler were expelled by the inhabitants of Pemba. Though that ruler was reinstated a year or two later, he was once more speedily expelled. Eventually the Portuguese attempted to solve their difficulties by entrusting the governance of the island to their ally, the sultan of Malindi and Mombasa.

In 1631 their quondam ally, Yusuf bin Hassan, Sultan of Malindi and Mombasa, raised the standard of revolt against the Portuguese. He managed to seize Fort Jesus and thereafter massacred the majority of the settlers on the island of Mombasa. Though a year later force of circumstances compelled him to evacuate the island and thus to enable the Portuguese to recover it without opposition, he continued to cause his former allies much annoyance as a sort of buccaneer and the Portuguese never permanently recovered their authority over those inhabitants of the East African coast who had flocked to Yusuf bin Hassan's standard. As both Portuguese records and local chronicles show, Pemba, in particular, remained till the end of the century in a more or less continuous state of rebellion. Portuguese men-of-war might from time to time extract a little tribute money from the unwilling inhabitants, but the constantly recurring punitive expeditions to the island were indicative of the very slight hold that the tax gatherers had upon them. Zanzibar, on the other hand, remained loyal to the Portuguese during the rebellion of Yusuf bin Hassan and, except for a brief period round about 1650, maintained that loyalty until the final expulsion of the Portuguese by the Arabs of Oman.

In December, 1698, the Arabs of Oman captured Fort Jesus at Mombasa after a three years' siege. This was almost immediately followed by the loss by the Portuguese of every foothold which they had up to then possessed in and off the coast of East Africa to the north of Cape Delgado. Owing to local dissensions between the Arab governors of Mombasa and Zanzibar the Portuguese managed to re-occupy Fort Jesus in 1728, but they were finally expelled once and for all in the following year.

Except for this re-occupation of Fort Jesus very little of great moment occurred in Zanzibar and Pemba during the eighteenth century. Like Pemba, Zanzibar bowed to the inevitable and made its peace with the Arabs of Oman. The Portuguese had been evicted from East Africa by the ruling Yorubi dynasty in Oman, but in the course of years the authority of that dynasty became more and more shadowy not only in East Africa but even in Oman itself. Finally in 1744 Ahmed bin Said el-Busaidi, the founder of the present ruling dynasties in Zanzibar and Oman, supplanted the last Yorubi ruler of Oman. Muhammed bin Athman el-Mazrui, of Mombasa, refused to acknowledge the new ruler as his overlord and declared his independence of Oman. For close on a century afterwards the history of East Africa mainly centres round the struggle between the Busaidi and Mazrui on that coast. Almost to the very end of that struggle the people of Pemba, which was the granary of Mombasa, adhered to the cause of the Mazrui. Those of Zanzibar, on the other hand, remained consistently loyal to the Busaidi dynasty. In 1753, using Pemba as a base, the Mazrui made an unsuccessful effort to capture Zanzibar. At the end of 1783 Ahmed bin Said el-Busaidi died and was succeeded by his son, Said. In the following year another son of the deceased Sultan named Seif attempted to carve out for himself an independent dominion in East Africa by occupying Zanzibar and Kilwa. He eventually relinquished his project when Ahmed bin Said, a son of the new Sultan of Oman, arrived at Zanzibar with a fleet. Seif then withdrew to Lamu, where he died shortly afterwards.

Troubles nearer home at first prevented the new dynasty in Oman from any serious attempt to contest the claim of the Mazrui to the hegemony in East Africa. It was not until Said bin Sultan, grandson of the founder of the Busaidi dynasty, had been fifteen years on the throne that any serious attempt was made to reassert the claims of Oman to the East African possessions, which had seceded at the time of the overthrow of the Yorubi dynasty.

Seyyid Said bin Sultan was born in 1791 and became ruler of Oman in 1807. His early years so fully occupied with the problems confronting him in Oman and the Persian Gulf as to prevent him from paying serious attention to his East African dominions. In the course of time, however, his attention was directed thither by the appeals of claimants to the sultanates of Pate and elsewhere, who had been dispossessed by the Mazrui of Mombasa. In 1822 a special embassy, consisting of the leading Arabs and Africans of Pemba, came to Muscat to complain of the oppression of the Mazrui governor of that island. On Seyyid Said's instructions, the governor of Zanzibar led an expedition to that island and succeeded in evicting the Mazrui. Two expeditions, which were sent from Mombasa to recover Pemba, failed in their object. Since 1822 Zanzibar and Pemba have been united under one sovereign.

The loss of Pemba, which was the main source of the food supply of Mombasa, proved the turning point in the struggle between the Busaidi and the Mazrui. At the end of 1827 Seyyid Said personally led an expedition against Mombasa, which resulted in the establishment of a temporary *modus vivendi* between him and the Mazrui governor of that island. In January, 1828, he visited Zanzibar for the first time. He looked on the land and saw that it was good. He resolved to make the place his second capital and, when events in Oman recalled him there a few months later, he left behind his favourite son Khalid as governor of Zanzibar dwelling in a building, which he had acquired at Mtoni, three miles to the north of Zanzibar, and which he subsequently enlarged and converted into a palace.

The struggle with the Mazrui finally ended in 1837, when the leading members of that family were treacherously seized and deported to Oman. After this event, except for occasional local rebellions at Siu, on the island of Patta and elsewhere, his sway over the East African coast between Ras Hafun and Cape Delgado and the islands adjacent thereto was more or less undisputed. After the downfall of the Mazrui Seyyid Said made Zanzibar his principal home. It was with the greatest reluctance that he returned to his original home at Muscat, when urgent affairs in Oman and the Persian Gulf rendered such a course absolutely necessary.

His removal to Zanzibar was followed by that of hundreds of Oman Arabs. With this incursion what may be called the modern phase of East Africa's and Zanzibar's history. Unexampled prosperity followed in his wake; trade flourished exceedingly and Arab and Swahili traders began to push deep into the hitherto unknown regions bordering on the Central Africa lakes. Seyyid Said laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by making the island his permanent residence and by encouraging the cultivation of the clove, which is the backbone of the Protectorate's economy. The clove tree may, in fact, be regarded as his memorial. Under his direction Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. He signed commercial treaties with America, Great Britain and France, for which countries consulates were opened in 1837, 1841 and 1844 respectively; and although from the earliest times Zanzibar had been the principal market for the great African slave trade, he entered into agreements with the English for its restriction in his dominions when, early in the nineteenth century, public opinion in England began to demand the suppression of the trade.

SEYYID SAID was 65 years old when he died in 1856, his death occurring on board his frigate *Victoria* while he was returning to Zanzibar from one of his periodical visits to Oman. On his death a dispute arose as to the succession between his sons, Seyyid Thuwaini of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar; and, as the result of an award made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India,

the African possessions of Seyyid Said were made independent under Majid. From that date onwards Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate.

SEYYID MAJID BIN SAID reigned from 1856 to 1870. During this time African exploration was at its height. David Livingstone was in Zanzibar in 1866, and the house used by him is still extant. Like his father, Majid was a firm friend of the British, and in 1862 the independence of Zanzibar was recognised by England and other powers. The year 1869 was a memorable year in that it saw the opening of the Suez Canal, which, of course, brought Zanzibar into close touch with Europe. His reign was a comparatively uneventful one, and he died in 1870 at the early age of 36. He left one daughter, who, by her marriage with Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohamed (Sultan 1896-1902), became the mother of Seyyida Matuka, the deceased wife of Seyyid Khalifa II, the reigning Sultan.

SEYYID BARGHASH BIN SAID, his brother, succeeded him. He possessed many of the striking qualities of his father, the old Seyyid Said. He was a lavish spender of money and a great builder of palaces, and was responsible for the introduction into Zanzibar of a pure water supply. Important events took place in his reign. In 1872 the island of Zanzibar was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. In 1873 he agreed by treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the export of slaves from East Africa and to close all public slave markets in his dominions; thereafter the great slave market in Zanzibar town was abolished, and on its site was later erected the existing Anglican Cathedral. In 1875 he paid a state visit to England at the invitation of the British Government, visiting the King of Portugal en route at Lisbon, where the British fleet had been assembled to salute his arrival. In 1879 a further link was forged between Zanzibar and the outside world by the laying of a cable by the Eastern Telegraph Company, to facilitate which Seyyid Barghash ceded to the company the small island of Bawe. The latter part of his reign was a period of anxiety for him on account of the inroads made upon the mainland by Germany and her agents, especially Dr. Carl Peters. In 1884, however, the attitude of Germany in regard to Africa in General, and to East Africa in particular, was such as to cause the British Foreign Secretary to make enquiries regarding Germany's intentions with the gratifying result that Prince Bismarck assured the British Ambassador in Berlin that "Germany was not endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over Zanzibar". But the actions of Germany's agents were scarcely in conformity with this assurance, for Dr. Carl Peters had proceeded to East Africa and, on behalf of the Society of German Colonisation, had secretly entered into a number of "treaties" with natives in territory over which the Sultan of Zanzibar claimed suzerainty. On his return to Germany he founded an association called the German East Africa Company, whose business it was to exploit and

administer the territory which he had become possessed of by means of his "treaties" and, in 1885, the German Government gave the Company a charter. The whole transaction had been kept a profound secret until the Company had been duly constituted. Directly he became acquainted with the usurpation of his right of his claim to suzerainty over the territories involved, Seyyid Barghash protested vehemently, as did Sir John Kirk, the British representative at Zanzibar. But in spite of these remonstrances, on 28th April, 1885, the annexation of some 60,000 square miles of the interior of the African continent by the German Government was announced. Seyyid Barghash, however, refused to acknowledge Germany's right to the territory annexed, and despatched troops to the mainland. Eventually on 7th August, a formidable German squadron appeared off Zanzibar and delivered an ultimatum, which Seyyid Barghash perforce had to accept. With this initial success German annexation proceeded apace. In 1886 Great Britain, France and Germany mutually agreed as to the extent of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. They were to comprise a strip of coast ten miles in depth from the Rovuma river to the Tana river, a distance of about 600 miles; the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu; and in addition the coast towns, not already included in the coast strip, of Kismayu, Barawa, Merka and Mogadishu, with territory of a ten-mile radius round each, and of Warsheikh with a territory of a five-mile radius round it. In 1887 Seyyid Barghash handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African continent to the British East Africa Association (later known as the Imperial East African Company). He died at Zanzibar in March, 1888, at the age of 55, after a reign of eighteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifa.

SEYYID KHALIFA BIN SAID (KHALIFA I) only reigned for two years. During that time fresh concessions were obtained by Germany, a lease of the ten-mile coast strip from the Rovuma to the Umba River being granted in 1888 to the German Company, which gave the Germans free access to the coast and placed in their control all the great caravan routes to the interior. A further step forward was taken in the abolition of slavery by an agreement with the British Government that all persons entering the Sultan's dominions after 1st November, 1889, and all children born after 1st January, 1890, should be free. The latter part of this agreement, however, was not embodied in any proclamation. He died in 1890 at the age of 36, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali, who was the last of the sons of the old Seyyid Said to sit upon the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID reigned from 1890-93. In 1890 the supremacy of British interests in Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and on 4th November they were proclaimed a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the territory between the rivers

Umba and Rovuma, including the island of Mafia, was ceded to Germany on payment of 4,000,000 marks (£200,000); such was the genesis of German East Africa. Also in the same year the buying and selling of slaves was declared illegal by a Decree of the Sultan. In 1891 a constitutional government was established with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1892 the Benadir coast was leased to Italy (to which power it was ceded for £144,000 in 1905). Seyyid Ali died in 1893, and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamed, the son of Seyyid Said's eldest son, Seyyid Thuwaini, who had contested with his brother Majid the right to the throne of Zanzibar.

Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini ruled from 1893 to 1896. On the death of Seyyid Ali, Seyyid Khalid, a young and ambitious son of Seyyid Barghash, had attempted to seize the Palace but had at once been expelled owing to the prompt action of the British Consul-General and the First Minister. In 1895 the Imperial British East Africa Company relinquished its charter in respect of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland which had been handed over to its administration in 1887, and received, for the surrender of their concessions and the sale of their assets, the £200,000 which had been paid by Germany to Seyyid Ali bin Said. The administration of these possessions was taken over by the British Government, and they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later the Kenya Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. The Kenya Government pays an annuity of £10,000 to the Zanzibar Government in respect of its exercise of certain sovereign rights over the ten-mile strip of the coast previously administered by the Company, and annual interest of £6,000 on the sum which had been provided by Zanzibar for the extinction of the Company's rights. The Sultan's flag on Fort Jesus at Mombasa marks the fact that the coast of Kenya is a part of his dominions.

On the death of Seyyid Hamed in 1896, the same Seyyid Khalid, in spite of the protests of Her Britannic Majesty's representative, broke into the Palace accompanied by hundreds of armed Arabs and proclaimed himself Sultan. However, he only reigned a few hours. A British squadron assembled in Zanzibar harbour and anchored off the Palace within point-blank range. A two-hour ultimatum was sent to him at seven o'clock on the morning of 27th August, and was ignored; it is said that his soothsayers predicted that the English guns would be innocuous and only spout water. At nine o'clock, therefore, a bombardment began, at the end of which some half an hour later the Palace had been reduced to a shambles, over 50 natives had been killed, and the Sultan's ship of war, the *Glasgow*, sunk. Seyyid Khaled himself, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate and, embarking on a German gunboat, was taken to Dar es Salaam, where, until his capture in German East Africa by the British Forces in 1917, he lived as a pensioner of the German Government. He was subsequently exiled to St. Helena and the Seychelles, and eventually died in Mombasa in 1927.

SEYYID HAMOUD BIN MOHAMED, a grandson of old Seyyid Said was proclaimed Sultan in 1896 on the deposition and flight of Seyyid Khalid. He was a very intelligent ruler and intensely English in his sympathies, advocating in every way by his example the adoption of English ideas. The year after his succession the final step in the suppression of the slave trade was taken by the abolition, by decree, of the legal status of slavery, and arrangements were made at the same time for the liberation of all slaves who cared to apply for manumission. Seyyid Hamoud died at the age of 51 in 1902, and was succeeded by his son.

SEYYID ALI BIN HAMOUD, who was educated at Harrow, represented his father at the coronation of King Edward VII, and it was while he was absent on this mission that Seyyid Hamoud died. Seyyid Ali was still a minor, and the affairs of state were transacted by the British First Minister, who was appointed Regent, until 1905, when Seyyid Ali attained control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Administrative establishment. In 1909 the emancipation of the slaves was completed by a decree directing compensation for the deprivation of their master's protection to be given to slaves unable to support themselves, no claims being considered later than the end of 1911. In that year Seyyid Ali left Zanzibar to attend the coronation of King George V. At Naples, however, he left the steamer and proceeded to Paris, where shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abdicate. He died there in 1918.

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (KHALIFA II), the reigning Sultan, who had married Seyyid Ali's sister, Seyyida Matuka, in 1900, ascended the throne in 1911. He was born at Muscat in Oman on 26th August, 1879, and his father Seyyid Harub bin Thuwaini bin Said el-Busaidi, died in his early childhood. He came to Zanzibar in 1893, at the summons of his uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini, who acceded to the throne in that year, and he was therefore a witness of the 1896 bombardment. He accompanied his brother-in-law, Seyyid Ali, to the coronation of King George V, and, as a result of Seyyid Ali's abdication, was obliged to assume the position of the chief representative of the Sultanate during the celebrations. Shortly after his return to Zanzibar in 1911 the abdication of Seyyid Ali was definitely announced, and, after the vacant throne had been offered to Seyyid Khalid bin Mohamed, the brother of the Sultan Seyyid Hamoud, and declined on account of impaired health and advancing years, Seyyid Khalifa was approached by the British Government, and duly ascended the throne on 9th December. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in 1914 by a new Zanzibar Order-in-Council, under which the offices of His Majesty's Consul-General and of His Highness's First Minister were merged in that of the newly-created post of British Resident.

His Highness celebrated the 25th anniversary of his accession in December, 1936, and the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Al-Busaidi Dynasty was commemorated in November, 1944.

Chapter 3: Administration

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders-in-Council, 1924 to 1953.

In 1925 a Protectorate Council was established as an advisory body with His Highness the Sultan as President and the British Resident as Vice-President. This Council was superseded by a Decree of 1926 establishing an Executive and Legislative Council.

The Councils Decree, 1926, was in its turn repealed and replaced in 1956 by another Decree bearing the same title. This latter Decree established a Privy Council, Executive Council and Legislative Council. The first named of these Councils consists of the British Resident, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and not more than three other members appointed by His Highness the Sultan. Its duty is, when so requested by His Highness, to tender advice to Him in relation to exercise of any of the powers vested in Him and the performance of any of His duties. The Executive Council comprises four *ex-officio* members, namely, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary and the Senior Commissioner, three other official members (being persons holding public offices) and three representative members. The maximum tenure of office of all these members (other than *ex-officio* members) is for a period of three years. The British Resident presides over the Executive Council, which he consults in all matters other than those which are urgent or unimportant or of such a nature as would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consulting the Executive Council thereon.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident, who is President thereof, the four *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council (*vide supra*), nine official members (being persons holding public office) and twelve representative members. The maximum tenure of office of all members of this Council (other than the President and *ex-officio* members) is for a period of three years. The qualifications for official and representative members are that they should be Zanzibar or British subjects or British Protected persons of the age of 21 years or upwards.

The Legislative Council (Elections) Decree, 1957, provides for the choice of half the unofficial representatives of that Council by election. For that purpose the Protectorate is divided into six constituencies. The necessary qualifications for registration as an elector are that the person:

(a) is a male Zanzibar subject of the age of 25 years and upwards;

- (b) has resided in the Protectorate for at least twelve months prior to registration and is normally resident in the constituency on that day;
- (c) is able to read in English, Arabic or Kiswahili, or is of the age of 40 years and upwards; and
- (d) (i) possesses certain property qualification; or
 (ii) has been a member of Legislative Council or a local government authority; or
 (iii) is the holder of a civil or military decoration approved by the British Resident.

The qualifications for candidates for election are that the person:

- (a) is a male subject of the age of 25 years and upwards;
- (b) has resided in the island in which is situated the constituency for which he seeks to be elected for a period of twelve months immediately preceding his nomination;
- (c) is able to read and write English, Arabic or Kiswahili; and
- (d) has a yearly income of £150 or immovable property or a business valued at £300.

Insanity, bankruptcy, conviction of certain offences, or declaration of alienage disqualifies a person from becoming either an elector or a member of Legislative Council. In addition a party to, or partner in a firm or director or manager of a company, which is a party to a contract with the Government is debarred from being a member of Legislative Council.

For general administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into the District of Pemba and the Urban and Rural Districts of Zanzibar, which are in charge of three District Commissioners under the control of the Senior Commissioner. The districts are subdivided into Mudirias each in charge of a Mudir, and these Mudirias are again sub-divided into Shehias (village areas), each in charge of a Sheha.

The various officers in the administrative chain of contact between the people and central government derive their authority from the District Administration and Local Government Decree, 1947. This Decree contains provisions for the setting-up of a system of local government by means of Local Councils "so formed as to provide for the representation of the various peoples living within the area" and including "any tribal elders who may have natural authority therein according to established custom". The Shehas of Shehias situated in a Local Council area are normally *ex-officio* members of that Council. Eight such Councils are in being (two in Zanzibar Island and six in Pemba) and administer areas with populations varying from about 2,500 to 28,000.

The formation of these Councils is at the instance of the people themselves and the extent of territory administered by the Council is also decided in consultation with the people of the area. The whole system is still fairly new to the local population and care has to be

exercised to retain their confidence by proceeding at a pace which outruns neither their assent nor their understanding. The annual budgets of four of the Councils amount to only a few hundred pounds, two exceed £1,000 and two are over £3,000. Their revenue consists mainly of fees, rents, royalties, and such like, assigned to them by the central government, together with any rate which they may decide to levy, which the Government supplements by a grant equivalent to the amount of rates collected.

Subject to the approval of the Senior Commissioner, each council has power to make bye-laws for "such things as are necessary or desirable for the safety and well being of the inhabitants of its area or for the good rule and government of the area".

The town of Zanzibar presents an administrative problem of its own, containing as it does one-third of the population of the whole island of Zanzibar. There is a Township Council, which does not yet enjoy autonomous status, and this administers some of the less costly public services (excluding water, electricity, sanitation, and fire-fighting) with revenue from licences, fees and rates, which the central government assigns to it in much the same way as it grants revenue to the rural councils, supplemented by an additional subsidy.

All members are appointed by nomination of the British Resident, in the case of Arab and Indian members after consultation with their respective racial associations. The official nominees include the Medical Officer of Health, the District Engineer and the Town Mudir. The Municipal Officer is the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Council.

The Senior Commissioner withdrew from the Council, of which he used to be Chairman, and since then the Council has elected an unofficial chairman annually. It has made detailed recommendations concerning the draft Municipal Council's Bill, which was prepared by the Commissioner for Local Government of Kenya, and has selected as Town Clerk the former Municipal Officer.

As a result of the administrative changes the transfer of certain other public services from the central government to the Council is now being considered.

The Ngambo quarter of Zanzibar Town is subdivided into administrative areas, each under an "area headman" under the control of the District Commissioner through the Town Mudir; it is in this manner that contact with the town people is maintained.

In rural areas each Mudir holds a Mudirial Court, established by proclamation as a District Court, with powers similar to a Subordinate Court of the third class. The procedure is simplified so as to be readily understandable by the people whom these Courts are designed to serve, and with a reduced schedule of fees commensurate with their means. These Mudirial Courts are dealt with in greater detail in Part II, Chapter 9; mention of them, however, is made here in view of the fact that they facilitate administration generally by providing the people with a ready means of settling minor matters of dispute.

The administrative problem is a complex one because of the many different communities of which the population consists. The Arabs are largely landowners (although many Indians and Africans also own land) the Indians have in their hands the bulk of the commerce; and the Africans constitute the main source of labour. The last belong to one or other of two main groups, namely the so-called "indigenous" people and those who are of mainland origin.

The maintenance of good public relations is an important aspect of the administration of the cosmopolitan society of Zanzibar; unhappily the relations between the various communities have not been so good in the period under review as in previous years. The trend of world events and the general increase in political consciousness create an increasing need to safeguard the old tradition of concord. The Administration has tried to do this not only by social intercourse and ready accessibility to the public, but also through its information services; through the Welfare Section, closely associated with the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society; and through some fifty committees and boards, mainly of an advisory character, whereon sit many unofficial persons of all communities. The ladies' club in the town and the welfare centres for women in the villages and in Ngambo have also proved themselves valuable in promoting good public relations.

Sport which thrives in Zanzibar under the auspices of a sports control board provides an opportunity for meeting between all races and classes and for the establishment of cordial relationships between them.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used together with the following native ones :

	<i>Weights</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Frasila . . .	for produce generally	35
Gisla	for grain	360
	for native salt	600
	for groundnuts without husks	285
	for groundnuts in husks	180
Tola	for gold and silver: equal to the weight of 1 rupee . . 40 tolas	1

Measures

Pishi or Keila . . .	Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.
Kibaba	Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

Chapter 5: Reading List

BOOKS OF SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH ZANZIBAR

- BRODE, H., *Tippoo Tib*. London, Arnold, 1907.
- BURTON, R. F., *Zanzibar City, Island and Coast*. 2 Vols. London, Tinsley, 1872.
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- COUPLAND, R., *The Exploitation of East Africa, 1856-1890. The Slave Trade and the Scramble*. London, Faber, 1939.
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SAID-RUETE, R., *Said bin Sultan*, London, Alexander-Ouseley, 1929.

SULIVAN, G. L., *Dhow Chasing in Zanzibar Waters*. London, Sampson Law, Martson & Co., 1873.

PRINCESS SALME (FRAU EMILY RUETE), *Memoirs of an Arabian Princess*. New York, Appleton, 1888.

APPENDIX I

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the Government Printer, Zanzibar, except where otherwise stated, and from the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Official Gazette (weekly).

Staff List, January, 1957.

Annual Departmental Reports on the Accounts of the Protectorate, Agriculture, Audit, Education, Labour, Medical and Sanitary, Prisons, Provincial Administration, Social Welfare, Zanzibar Museum.

Annual Trade Reports (obtainable at the Custom House).

Customs Handbook—Revised 1951 (obtainable at the Custom House).

Trade and Information Reports (monthly).

Import and Export List 1954.

Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session).

Papers laid before the Legislative Council (for each year).

Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition 1934. 4 vols in cloth or half calf.

Laws of Zanzibar Supplement, 1935-38.

Index to the Laws of Zanzibar, 1955.

Zanzibar Law Reports. Vol. I: 1868-1918; Vol. IV: 1927-34; Vol. V 1935-38; Vol. VI: 1938-42; Vol. VII: 1939-50.

Report on the non-native census, 1921.

Report on the native census, 1924.

Report on the Census enumeration of the whole population in Zanzibar, 1931.

Census Digest, 1948.

Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes, 1953. By C. A. Bartlett and J. S. Last.

Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar, 1935.

Additional Recommendations referred to in paragraph 42 of the above Report.

Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the Rationalisation of the Clove Industry, 1929.

Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate. By R. S. Troup 1932.

Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. By G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett. London, Crown Agents, 1933.

Report on the Zanzibar Clove Industry. By B. H. Binder. Sessional Paper No. 13 of 1936.

- Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic Condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar.* C. F. Strickland, London, Crown Agents, 1932.
- The Useful and Ornamental Plants of Zanzibar and Pemba.* By R. O. Williams, 1949.
- Flora of Tropical East Africa.* Edited by W. B. Turrill and E. Milne-Redhead. Ranunculaceae, Oleaceae, Marantaceae, Onagraceae, Trapaceae, Pedaliaceae, Hypericaceae, Turneraceae, Chenopodiaceae, Glossary of Botanical Terms. London, Crown Agents, 1952.
- Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education on Grants-in-aid and on the re-organisation of Indian Education,* 1935.
- African Education. A study of Educational Policy and Practice in British Tropical Africa.* 1953 (obtainable only from Crown Agents).
- Report on a visit to the U.S.A. to study the Organisation, Aims and Methods of Rural Schools for Negroes,* 1934, by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Johnson (obtainable at the Education Department).
- Guide to Swahili Examinations,* 1927.
- Handbook to the Zanzibar Museum Reference Library,* 1937 (obtainable at the Museum).
- Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate,* 1927.
- Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate,* 1928.
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry concerning the riot in Zanzibar on the 7th February, 1936.* Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1936.
- Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1895-1935.*
- Tide Table and Times of Sunrise and Sunset for the Port of Zanzibar.* (obtainable at the Port and Marine Office).
- Economic and Social Purposes of the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon.* By the Hon. A. P. H.-T. Cumming-Bruce, 1952.
- Report of an Inter-Territorial Committee on Ground Services for Civil Aviation in East Africa,* 1948.
- Report on the Water Supply and the Possibilities of Cement Making in Zanzibar,* 1921.
- Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers,* 1954 (Aulad el Imam).
- Guide to Zanzibar,* 1952 (obtainable also at the Post Office and the Tourist Information Bureau).
- Coutts Report: Methods of Choosing Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council,* 1956.
- Report on the Inquiry into Claims to certain Land at or near Ngezi, Vitongoji, in the Mudiria of Chake Chake, in the District of Pemba.* By Sir John Gray, Kt.
- Report on Local Government Advancement in Zanzibar Township.* By E. A. Vasey, C.M.G., 1954.

APPENDIX II

MAPS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Price</i>	
			<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Uncoloured</i>
Zanzibar Township Administrative areas .	2377	1/5000	12/50	10/-
Ditto	2825	1/2500	40/-	25/-
Portion of Zanzibar Town with names of streets	2755	1/2500	12/50	10/-
Ditto	2755	1/5000	5/-	4/-
Zanzibar Is. showing administrative areas, schools, etc. . .	2065	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to mile	7/50	5/-
Ditto	2065	$\frac{1}{4}$ " to mile	4/-	3/-
Zanzibar Is. showing topographical features	1111	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to mile	7/50	5/-
Zanzibar Is. showing roads, rivers, hills, etc.	2364	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to mile	7/50	5/-
Ditto	2364	$\frac{1}{4}$ " to mile	4/-	3/-
Zanzibar Is. showing topographical details, in 2 sheets . . .	—	1" to mile	5/-	—
Zanzibar Is. showing topographical details . . .	—	6" to mile	180/-	—
Wete Township . . .	2684	1/2500	24/-	10/-
" " " " "	2684	1/5000	12/-	5/-
Chake Chake Township	2683	1/2500	24/-	10/-
" " " " "	2683	1/5000	12/-	5/-
Mkoani Township . .	2685	1/2500	24/-	10/-
" " " " "	2685	1/5000	12/-	5/-
Pemba Is. showing administrative areas, schools, etc. . .	2066	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to mile	7/50	5/-
Ditto	2066	$\frac{1}{4}$ " to mile	4/-	3/-
Pemba Is. showing topographical details in 2 sheets	—	1" to mile	7/50	5/-
Pemba Is. showing topographical details in 2 sheets (folding type) .	—	1" to mile	10/-	7/50

These maps are obtainable from the Government of Zanzibar or through Edward Standford, 12 Long Acre, London, W.C.2

APPENDIX III

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

<i>Title</i>		<i>Expenditure in 1955 from C. D. & W. Funds £</i>
D 571 A	Town Improvement	—
D 647 & B	Agriculture (General)	7,517
D 647 A	Stock Farm	—
D 652 & A	Health	32,444
D 713 & A	Education	654
D 917 A & B	Zanzibar Aerodrome	—
D 1257	Fisheries, Zanzibar and Pemba	3,816
D 1314 & A	Development Authority	6,238
D 1388	Forestry	2,240
D 1558 & A	Development of Travel	—
D 1591	Agriculture Tractors	17
D 1622	Citrus Fruit Industry	5,278
D 1638	Cattle Industry in the Uwanda Area	531
D 1655 & A	Rural Water Supplies, Mkokotoni Area	—
D 1747	Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Survey	—
D 1964	Experimental Control of Clove Disease	7,662
D 2000	Replacement of <i>Al Said</i>	8,000
D 2012	Rice Cultivation	5,808
D 2024	Experimental Forest Planting Project	5,500
D 2159/R 590	Theraptus Control	6,772
D 2195	Expansion of Education Services	14,508
D 2213	Broadcasting Service	436

Research Scheme

R 226	Sociological Survey	—
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New Schemes Started in 1956

D 2213 & A	Broadcasting Service	2,680
D 2731	Agriculture	22,500
D 2770	Roads	17,587
D 2851	Education	9,118
D 3073	Health	—

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H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., with his son the Heir-Apparent Seyyid Sir Abdulla bin Khalifa, K.B.E., C.M.G., and his grandsons Seyyid Jamshid, Seyyid Mohammed and Seyyid Harub

PART I

Review of 1957-1958

THE two years 1957 and 1958 were dominated by the first elections to be held in Zanzibar and by the biggest clove crop these Islands have known.

In July 1957 for the first time six out of the twelve representative members of Legislative Council were elected. Though the population of these Islands is not homogeneous at the insistence of the leaders of the different communities the electors were placed on a common electoral roll, admission to which was limited by nationality, age, property and capacity, details of which are set out in Part III.

It is singularly unfortunate that though a common roll was used racial differences between Arabs on the one hand and Africans and Shirazis on the other became more and more apparent as electioneering went on so that by the time polling took place there was considerable racial tension. It must be remarked, however, that the elections themselves were entirely orderly. There was no diminution of this tension after the election and a number of incidents including boycotts and eviction of tenants-at-will kept racial antagonism alive until the end of 1958. Towards the end of 1958, however, there were indications that this antagonism might be receding.

Shortly after the elections harvesting started of what was to be the biggest clove crop yet recorded in Zanzibar. By the end of 1957, 24,195 tons had been marketed as against the annual average of 11,600 tons. In every third or fourth year the clove crop is bigger than in the intervening years, but not until 1957 had it ever reached such proportions that the Clove Growers' Association was unable to buy at the floor price fixed at the beginning of the season, all that part of the crop not taken up by the merchants. After buying 75 per cent. of the crop that had come on to the market at a cost of over £4 million the Association reached the end of its financial and storage resources and had to suspend further purchases. The remaining 25 per cent. was bought by merchants, but with the suspension of buying by the Clove Growers' Association all further buying stopped and a small proportion of the crop remained unsold.

The residue was bought at a lower price when buying re-opened for the 1958 crop which amounted to only 4,720 tons.

The strain imposed on the finances of the country by this extraordinary crop revealed the weaknesses in the present marketing arrangements which have evolved over the years. It was therefore decided that the entire industry should be examined and an expert was engaged in the last quarter of 1958 to consider and report on the overseas marketing of cloves and clove products, possible future markets, fixing of buying and selling prices by the Clove Growers'

Association, the arrangements to be made for financing the Clove Growers' Association, and the cost of purchasing cloves and its relationship to overseas prices.

Though cloves and coconuts are still the main crops of the country there are a number of other crops which are known to give a good economic return, the establishment of which the Agricultural Department has continued to encourage. The citrus industry which was established with the help of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds made good progress, and the lime juice and lime oil produced in the Clove Growers' Association distillery has been much in demand. To improve the supply of meat and dairy produce which are imported in considerable quantities a ranching scheme has been started in the eastern areas of Zanzibar island where the soil is poor, consisting mainly of coral rag. Selective breeding of local cattle to improve their quality continued at the experimental station from where improved bulls were stationed at stud in the villages. This has been supplemented by an artificial insemination service which was started in 1958.

In spite of the extensive work done to introduce new crops, and the attempts made to improve the standard of livestock, there has been a disappointing response from the farmers who prefer to keep to the traditional and less exacting crops of cloves and coconuts.

The attempts to improve the fishing industry by introducing small powered fishing craft has largely failed, though one owner has successfully fished his own boat throughout 1957 and 1958 showing what can be achieved. The provision of nylon nets and outboard motors to be used with traditional fishing craft has, however, proved more successful.

The number of children entering schools continues to increase. In the primary schools entrance rose by 18.5 per cent. (girls increased by 36.7 per cent.) and in secondary schools the entry of girls rose by 26 per cent. and boys by 20 per cent. The Government Boys' Secondary School moved to new buildings at the end of 1958 and arrangements were made to extend the secondary course by an additional two years to Higher School Certificate. The old Boys' Secondary School is being altered and extended to accommodate the Government Girls' Secondary School.

After an experimental period a revised syllabus for a five-year course was introduced in the Muslim Academy, an institute concentrating largely on Arabic and Islamics. A Trade School was opened during this period giving a course of three years followed by a further two years on-training provided by the school itself. It was possible to raise the standard of entry to the Teacher Training Colleges without reducing the numbers admitted.

During 1958 a Committee was appointed to investigate the educational needs of the Protectorate and to advise on future development. Though it had largely finished its work its report was not available at the end of 1958.

The Health Department has paid particular attention to the extension of health education and the prevention of diseases. As staff are trained it is planned to expand the present rural dispensaries into treatment centres which will not only provide treatment for the simpler ailments but will become centres from which health staff can carry out visits of inspection and give instruction on proper methods of hygiene and sanitation.

In 1957 a scheme to eradicate malaria was started in conjunction with the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund. By the end of 1958 the initial malariometric survey was finished and spraying had started.

A course for training Rural Health Assistants was also started in conjunction with the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund, and with the assistance of the same agencies arrangements had been set in train for a two-year course for midwives whom it is hoped to post to Rural Treatment Centres.

Work was also started on extensions to the hospital at Wete in Pemba Island and a new outpatient's clinic, dental surgery and laboratories for the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital in Zanzibar.

Considerable advances were made in Town Planning with the appointment of a Town Planning Officer early in 1957. Detailed town plans based on the outline scheme of the Town Planning Consultant were prepared and new housing estates have been laid out.

Town Planning Authorities have been appointed for the principal centres, and the main towns in both Islands go on expanding. A number of buildings, both private and public, have gone up during the period, the standard of which continues to improve in quality if not always in appearance. A number of the older houses have either been replaced by new buildings or have been extensively renovated.

During 1958 a population census was taken which showed a substantial increase in the population of the main towns at the expense of the rural areas. The population of the whole Protectorate increased from 266,702 in 1948 (when the last census was taken) to 299,111, an increase of 12.2 per cent.

In addition to the constitutional advances to which reference has already been made attention was given to the extension of local Government. In 1958 a Local Government Decree was enacted making it possible to give wider powers to local councils than those permitted by the earlier legislation. It is the Government's policy to introduce local councils only in those areas where the inhabitants ask for them. The principles of local government are not always understood and advance that rests on the consent of the people must consequently be slow. But in spite of this, local government showed encouraging growth most particularly in the Island of Pemba where the councils showed a willingness to undertake responsibilities considerably in advance of those they had previously accepted.

In the civil service it has long been the policy to appoint whenever possible persons who are subjects of His Highness the Sultan. The lower grades are now almost exclusively staffed in this manner, and in the higher grades steady progress in carrying out this policy is being made. At the end of 1957 there were 142 officers who had been recruited in the United Kingdom for the senior grades, many of them on contract; in 1958 the number had fallen to 135; in 1957 the number of officers in similar grades who were recruited locally or elsewhere than in the United Kingdom was 288; this number rose to 319 at the end of 1958. A number of His Highness's subjects are at present undertaking courses overseas in subjects selected to fit them for employment in all grades of the civil service.

Though the two years were troubled both politically and economically, it was possible to maintain Government expenditure at a slightly higher level than the preceding two years. There were constitutional advances both in the spheres of central and local governments. Progress was made with developing the economy of the country and in extending the social services. Much was done to try and bring the people themselves to understand that further advance must to a large extent depend on their own initiative and energy.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

A CENSUS of the population of Zanzibar and Pemba was held in March, 1958, ten years after the previous one in February, 1948.

A full analysis of the results was not available at the end of 1958, but the following figures show the population changes in the two islands:

			1948	1958	<i>Per cent. Increase</i>
Zanzibar Island	..	..	149,575	165,253	10.4
Pemba Island	..	..	117,127	133,858	14.3
Protectorate Total	..	..	266,702	299,111	12.2

The increase was not uniform throughout the Protectorate, and in fact between 1948 and 1958 the population of the Central Mudiria of Zanzibar Island declined slightly. This was more than compensated for by the increase in the numbers in Zanzibar Town, which rose by 12,639 to a total of 57,923 in 1958. In Pemba too there was a drift from the rural areas to the three Townships of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani, the largest of which, Wete, shows an increase of 83.5 per cent. with a population in 1958 of 7,507.

People of many races have made the Protectorate their home. Africans of the mainland tribes of Eastern Africa, from Mozambique in the south to the Sudan in the north, Arabs from the Arabian peninsula, Asians representing different communities of the Indian sub-continent, Comorians and others have settled here—many of them for generations. With few exceptions all who are born in the Zanzibar Protectorate or in the Protectorate of Kenya are by law subjects of His Highness the Sultan and are entitled, regardless of race, to claim Zanzibar nationality. There is a considerable coming and going between the Protectorate and Arabia and India, particularly by the seasonal dhows which arrive in December with the north-east monsoon and return in April with the south-west monsoon. There is a constant interchange with the mainland territories in East Africa from where a substantial proportion of the labour is drawn during the heavy clove seasons.

The European community is small and consists largely of British officials of His Highness's Government and their families. There are a few Europeans engaged in commerce and a few who are missionaries.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATION AND WAGES

AGRICULTURE provides occupation for the majority of the population, a high proportion of whom are self-employed.

Of those who work for wages, most are employed in harvesting, handling and processing the products of the clove and coconut industries.

The approximate wage-rates for the various categories of agricultural labour are shown below:

(a) <i>Plantation Weeding</i>	<i>Shs.</i>
Weeding area planted with 15 trees	3/60
Ring-weeding 45 trees	3/60

These tasks represent about four hours' work.

(b) <i>Coconut picking and preparing copra</i>	
Climbing 100 trees	12/-
Picking 1,000 coconuts	12/-
Husking 1,000 coconuts	5/-
Opening and drying 1,000 coconuts	5/-

(c) *Clove picking*

The "piece" for this work is a *pishi*, a unit of volume equivalent to approximately 4 lbs. of freshly stemmed cloves. The rate fluctuates considerably with the demand for this type of labour and during 1957-1958 varied from 50 cents to Shs. 2/- a *pishi*.

In Government employment the working day for non-clerical labour was 7½ hours, making a 43½ hour week of six working days. Daily wage rates for non-clerical Government employees were as follows:

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Daily Rate</i> <i>Shs.</i>
Drivers (Lorry)	6/50-11/50
Masons	10-26
Carpenters	10-20
Plumbers	10-11/50
Electricians	11/50-26
Fitters	10-20
Painters	4/20-10
Pipelayers	6/50-11/50
Greasers	11/50
Trimmers	4/20
Firemen	4/20-6/50
Telephone Linesmen	4/20-6/50
Milkers	3/90-4/50
Unskilled labourers	3/60

POPULATION

Government labourers on daily rates of pay are eligible for long service bonuses at the rate of 25 cents a day after 10 years' service and 50 cents a day after 15 years' service. Gratuities are also payable in certain circumstances on the final retirement of the worker.

Some 3,000 men are employed on daily rates of pay by the Public Works, Health and Agricultural Departments.

Private establishments gave employment to about 2,500 persons at the following daily rates of pay:

Occupation	Daily Rate Shs.
Carpenters	5-18
Mechanics	5-17
Masons	6-20
Bakers	3/10-6
Greasers	5-7/75
Drivers	4-7
Welders	16/75
Painters	6/50-8
Tailors	4/50-8
Goldsmiths	6/50-16/50

COST OF LIVING

The following table provides an indication of the approximate prices of commodities chiefly used by labourers in Zanzibar Town:

Commodity	Unit	Price on 1st October 1957 Cents	Price on 1st October 1958 Cents
Cassava (raw)	lb.	12-15	10-15
Coconut	single	20-25	20-25
Sweet potatoes	lb.	20-25	15-20
Bananas	$\frac{1}{4}$ bunch	40-60	50-60
Meat	lb.	200	200
Fish	"	90-125	100-125
Wheat flour	kibaba	35	35
Maize flour	kibaba	25	35-50
Coconut oil	lb.	90	90
Bread (<i>pipa</i>)	$4\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.	20	20
Sugar	lb.	57	50
Tea	"	300	300
Milk	bottle (pint)	60	60
Bambara nuts (<i>njugumawe</i>)	kibaba	60	60
Cowpeas	"	60	50
Salt	"	20	20
Mbaazi	"	60	50
Rice	"	90-110	100-110
Cassava flour	"	30	30
Majimbi	lb.	20-25	20-25
Firewood	bundle	10	10
Grey shirting	yard	90-120	90-120

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Prices on 1st October 1957 Cents</i>	<i>Prices on 1st October 1958 Cents</i>
Kangas	pair	550-1200	550-1200
Kaniki	"	600-800	700-800
Khaki shorts	each	350-800	350-600
Shirts	"	350-900	300-900
Kanzu	"	600-800	500-800
Shuka	"	400-500	300-400
Cap (white or fez)	"	400-1000	400-1000
Coat drill	"	1500-3000	1200-2500
Trousers' drill	"	1200-1800	1000-1500
Native Bed	"	800-1500	800-1500
Mat	"	1000-2000	900-1800
Mattress	"	1500-3000	1600-3000
Bedsheets	"	700-1200	600-1200
Pillow	"	400-600	400-600
Pillow case	"	150-300	150-300
Cooking pot (earthenware)	"	75-100	50-100
Cooking pot (aluminium)	"	400	350
Plate	"	75-150	80-150
Tea cup	"	75-100	100
Water tank or pot	"	300-500	300-500
Lamp (hurricane)	"	400-450	400-500
Room rent	"	1500	1500
Kerosene	bottle (pint)	50	50
Matches	box	05-10	05-10
Cigarettes	each	06-07	08
Soap	bar of 1½ lb.	90	90
Hoe	single	300-400	300-450

TRADE UNIONS

Trade Union activity increased steadily throughout 1957 and 1958. Agreement was reached by seven Unions on the formation of a federation of labour, and a federal constitution was drawn up. By the end of 1958 the federation and three other Unions which were in process of formation were awaiting registrations,

One new Union was registered in 1957 and three Unions were registered during 1958. Five Unions were deregistered in 1957 for failing to produce their accounts or to comply with the rules of their constitutions.

The Dairy Workers' Union, registered in 1957, was dissolved at its own request in 1958.

Membership in 1958 was as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of registration</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Labour (Wachukuzi) Association (Carters and Packers' Union)	19.10.46 ..	618
Domestic Workers' Union	9.7.47 ..	160
Zanzibar Seamen's Union	22.9.49 ..	260
Oil and Soap Manufacturers' Association (a union of employers)	19.1.50 ..	9
Gold and Silversmith Workers' Union	24.11.55 ..	25
Oil Factory Workers' Union	1.9.56 ..	117
Pemba P.W.D. Workers' Union	1.9.56 ..	700
Dock Workers' Union	20.9.56 ..	600
Medical Workers' Union	26.9.56 ..	170
Office Messengers' Union	10.10.56 ..	96
Tailor's Union	6.11.56 ..	30
Carpenters' Union	8.11.56 ..	107
Boat Builders' Union	13.11.56 ..	44
Building and Construction Workers' Union	15.12.56 ..	572
Printing Press Workers' Union	14.9.57 ..	25
Painters' Union	12.9.58 ..	40
Coconut Huskers' Union	15.9.58 ..	41
Zanzibar Skippers' Union	18.12.58 ..	28
	TOTAL ..	3642

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were no major industrial disputes in 1957 or 1958. In August, 1958, attempts to replace the established labour force at the Wharf and packing sheds with new labour, brought in from the rural areas, created a certain amount of tension and aroused strong feelings. The Government intervened by appointing an arbitration tribunal to enquire into the matter, and the report of the tribunal recommended the registration of the permanently employed labourers in the Port. This has since been carried out.

MINOR DISPUTES

During 1957 and 1958 the Labour Office dealt with 292 and 342 minor disputes respectively. Of the total of 634, only five were referred to the courts, the remainder being settled by agreement at the Labour Office.

STAFF COUNCIL

The Public Works, Health and Agricultural Departments have maintained their Staff Councils on which departmental section officers sit with elected representatives of labour under the chairmanship of a senior departmental officer. The operation of the Councils was extended to Pemba. In Zanzibar, the Labour Officer or his assistant, and in Pemba the Labour Inspector attended most of the meetings, by invitation. Meetings were held monthly or at longer intervals.

LEGISLATION

The Workmen's Compensation Decree, 1957, and the Trade Unions Decree, 1958, were enacted by the Legislature but neither have yet been brought into force. The latter Decree was enacted to bring up-to-date former legislation. Trade Union (Appeal) Rules were made under the old Trade Union Decree of 1941 and Regulations governing clove-pickers' camps and contracts were made under the Labour Decree of 1946. A revised Minimum Wage Order laying down the minimum wage rates for packers and hamali carters was made in 1957 under the Minimum Wages Decree, 1935.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Year	REVENUE					Total
	<i>Import duty</i>	<i>Export duty on Cloves and Clove stems</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes</i>	<i>Colonial Development and Welfare grants</i>	<i>Other Revenue</i>	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	550,184	291,018	125,406	110,267	566,877	1,643,752
1953	740,091	1,174,210	151,887	88,502	593,545	2,748,235
1954	683,844	1,093,244	242,731	106,371	637,173	2,763,363
1955	787,295	826,384	215,715	114,632	629,361	2,573,387
1956	732,582	845,006	245,468	169,865	612,070	2,604,991
1957	858,523	786,436	271,160	86,566	678,225	2,680,910
1958	770,734	617,829	274,238	88,484	744,815	2,496,100

Year	EXPENDITURE					Total
	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Public Works</i>	<i>Other expenditure</i>	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	111,582	193,482	193,599	401,938	763,051	1,663,652
1953	115,730	178,956	205,490	370,834	883,015	1,754,025
1954	169,521	240,860	274,267	367,999	1,371,978*	2,424,625
1955	165,289	215,209	290,171	420,721	1,012,462	2,103,852
1956	167,216	259,950	340,567	462,305	1,323,285	2,553,323
1957	167,657	282,906	372,809	574,974	1,310,319	2,708,665
1958	174,050	288,922	400,275	563,361	1,285,691	2,712,299

*This includes £203,500 transferred to the Revenue Equalisation Account.

The figures of revenue and expenditure given above are the amalgamated figures of the normal and the development revenue and expenditure, and exclude transfers from General Revenue to Development Revenue.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the Protectorate at the end of 1958 amounted to £213,603, being a loan from the National and Grindlays Finance and Development Corporation, Limited, for the new Zanzibar Electricity Scheme.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is an abridged statement of the assets and liabilities of the Protectorate as at 31st December of the years 1954 to 1958:

	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Special funds ..	1,261,514	1,102,003	1,124,305	1,071,216	1,015,121
Other funds and Accounts ..	194,185	217,711	229,405	253,861	243,670
Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote (over-issues) ..	6,812	11,732	21,662	8 132	7 239
Deposits ..	48,228	35,496	32,973	60 332	21 572
Suspense ..	48,831	10,530	10,031	10 594	4 290
Cash overdrafts ..	—	—	—	287 290	—
	1,559,870	1,377,472	1,418,376	1,700,425	1,291,892

REVENUE BALANCES AND EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT

	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
General Revenue balance ..	1,832,229	1,759,245	1,736,275	1,500,781	1,461,914
Revenue Equalization account ..	703,500	703,500	703,500	703,500	703,500
Development Revenue balance ..	187,283	505,533	520,910	685,419	617,339
	2,723,012	2,968,278	2,960,685	2,889,700	2,782,753
Total liabilities revenue balances, etc.	4,282,882	4,345,750	4,379,061	4,590,125	4,074,645

ASSETS

	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Investments and cash held for special funds	1,144,746	967,436	980,169	890,051	926,079
Investments, cash, etc., held for other funds and accounts ..	188,586	217,711	229,405	253,861	243,670
Advances ..	51,347	67,283	78,479	586,687	579,308
Suspense ..	10,618	96,001	166,601	239,544	195,288
Imprests ..	3	1	—	11	7
Investments of surplus funds ..	2 137 945	2,197,789	2,399,455	2,385,321	1,945,624
Investments of Development funds ..	59,780	94,196	94,244	93,841	100,047
Cash ..	689,857	705,333	430,708	140,809	84,622
	4,282,882	4,345,750	4,379,061	4,590,125	4,074,645

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The principal heads of taxation are Customs import duties, export duties on cloves and coconut products and income tax. There is no poll tax or hut tax and no other large single source of revenue.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE currency of the Protectorate is composed of coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in Zanzibar by a Currency Officer. The shilling (cupro-nickel) is subdivided into 100 cents; it is legal tender for the payment of any amount. The 50-cent piece (cupro-nickel) is legal tender for an amount not exceeding Shs. 20; and the ten-cent, five-cent and one-cent pieces (bronze) are legal tender for an amount not exceeding Sh. 1. East African Currency Board notes are issued in denominations of Shs. 10,000, Shs. 1,000, Shs. 100, Shs. 20, Shs. 10 and Shs. 5, and are legal tender for the amount expressed on the note.

Seyyidieh pice are still used as currency for small market transactions. One pice is regarded as equivalent to three cents and two pice as equivalent to five cents.

It is difficult to ascertain the circulation of currency in Zanzibar with any degree of accuracy since the currency used is the same as that in the mainland territories.

There are two joint stock banks in Zanzibar:

The National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. (Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2).

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4).

There is also the private Indian banking firm of Messrs. Jetha Lila.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total value of imports in 1958 amounted to £5,346,755 as compared with £6,529,109 in 1957, showing a decrease of £ 1,182,354, or 18.1 per cent.

Total exports in 1958 were valued at £5,203,100 as compared with £5,938,782 in 1957, showing a decrease of £735,682 or 12.4 per cent.

The total value of the trade of the Protectorate for the years 1957 and 1958 was:

	1957	1958
	£	£
Domestic Exports	4,746,778	3,994,636
Re-exports	1,192,004	1,208,464
Total Exports	5,938,782	5,203,100
Total Imports	6,529 109	5,346,755

IMPORTS

The quantities and c.i.f. values of the principal articles imported during 1957 and 1958 were as follows:

Articles	Unit	Quantity	1957 c.i.f. Value £	Quantity	1958 c.i.f. Value £
GRAINS, PULSES AND FLOUR:					
Rice	cwt.	272,564	790,026	165,509	503,194
Wheat	"	5,375	8,389	8,026	11,926
Beans	"	60,838	115,094	41,306	77,042
Maize	"	7,760	7,895	4,019	6,304
Maize flour	"	58,918	74,556	49,134	73,923
Millet	"	25,331	32,673	21,471	27,781
Wheatmeal and flour	"	153,466	286,949	143,297	248,219
Sugar	"	119,339	348,255	119,684	293,511
Foodstuffs other	value	—	733,734	—	652,122
SPIRITS:					
Brandy, gin, rum and whisky	proof gal.	12,676	26,932	10,082	22,059
Wines and beer	Imp. gal	97,926	50,184	124,193	60,789
Cigarettes	lb.	406,467	171,494	314,637	144,287
Tobacco manufactured	"	35,696	9,487	33,996	8,279
Cement	ton	5,609	64,168	7,863	75,056
Iron and steel manufac- tured	"	1,435	123,258	867	64,425
Electrical machinery appliances and apparatus	value	—	88,426	—	91,803
Machine and machinery other than electrical	"	—	133,930	—	84,942
COTTON PIECE GOODS:					
Grey unbleached	sq. yd.	662,005	31,288	202,463	8,910
Bleached	"	817,991	47,234	486,069	30,267
Printed Khangas	"	3,371,527	234,922	1,107,063	77,994
Printed other sorts	"	97,241	6,403	76,534	6,531
Dyed in the piece	"	253,290	23,655	150,442	17,888
Coloured	"	436,685	24,078	118,397	7,501
Mercerised	"	40,391	3,901	13,086	2,251
Blankets, cotton	scores	91	339	29	141
Artificial silk piece- goods	sq. yd.	4,266,877	289,758	2,077,793	153,302
Jute bags and sacks	doz.	40,507	49,617	49,593	55,086
Wearing apparel	value	—	99,219	—	51,944
Boots and shoes	doz. prs.	11,926	40,270	10,109	36,689
Medicine and drugs	value	—	34,656	—	29,540
Fuel oil	Imp. gal.	274,917	23,866	729,072	47,077
Lubricating oil	"	50,943	15,644	53,156	16,748
Motor spirits	"	1,269,687	157,064	1,217,076	144,995
Kerosene oil	"	967,675	99,657	820,741	83,212
Motor cars and motor lorries	No.	287	138,396	254	104,460
Cycles, not motor, com- plete	"	3,024	34,002	2,241	25,616
Tyres and tubes (all kinds)	value	—	51,407	—	37,439
Other Articles	"	—	1,623,645	—	1,483,217

The principal countries of origin from which goods were imported in 1957 and 1958 were:

	1957		1958	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
United Kingdom	1,537,949	23.56	1,477,977	27.64
Tanganyika Territory	597,567	9.15	464,336	8.68
India	507,085	7.77	355,222	6.65
Netherlands	286,331	4.38	220,006	4.13
Burma	492,446	7.54	200,394	3.75
Iran	265,518	4.06	292,209	5.46
Germany	201,674	3.09	183,269	3.43
Kenya	253,323	3.88	242,435	4.54
Pakistan	19,376	.30	21,051	.40
Arabia	111,058	1.70	61,531	1.15
Belgian Congo	82,153	1.26	97,708	1.83
Hongkong	109,479	1.68	92,691	1.73
Portuguese East Africa	80,770	1.24	44,003	.82
Somalia	109,833	1.68	94,995	1.78
South Africa	70,729	1.08	77,246	1.44
Other Countries	1,803,818	27.63	1,421,682	26.57
TOTAL	6,529,109	100.00	5,346,755	100.00

EXPORTS

The quantity and f.o.b. value of the principal domestic exports during 1957 and 1958 were:

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	1957	Quantity	1958
			f.o.b. Value £		f.o.b. Value £
Cloves	Cental of 100 lb.	263,974	3,841,630	203,933	2,656,795
Clove and Clove stem oil	lb.	215,210	85,779	205,351	68,484
Copra	ton	2,132	128,689	9,989	610,138
Coconuts	cwt.	26,546	29,479	99,052	127,695
Coconut oil	"	88,661	427,562	66,667	340,403
Chillies	"	1,431	13,255	908	7,173
Fresh fruits	"	2,006	2,163	1,480	1,668
Beche-de-mer	"	554	6,270	398	5,300
Tobacco, unmanu- factured	lb.	7,130	299	1,440	60
Oil cake	cwt.	73,733	76,718	57,840	57,558
Mangrove bark	ton	—	—	—	—
Soap, common and toilet	cwt.	13	46	52	179
Hides	"	1,540	7,172	818	5,662
Skins, sheep and goats	"	193	1,619	208	1,466
Livestock	No.	1	13	20	80
Forest products	value	—	679	—	689
Fibres, unmanufactured	ton	1,499	38,301	2,425	67,762
Marine shells	cwt.	4,694	26,970	5,254	18,833
Fibres, manufactured	"	680	2,307	1,194	3,692
Other domestic exports value		—	57,827	—	20,999

The principal countries of destination of total exports during 1957 and 1958 were:

	1957		1958	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Indonesia	2,086,340	35.13	1,482,044	28.48
India	1,503,570	25.32	965,906	18.56
Kenya	417,732	7.03	322 502	6.20
Tanganyika Territory	579 819	9.77	659,812	12.68
United Kingdom	129,924	2.19	170,470	3.28
Hongkong	189,255	3.19	138,900	2.67
Japan	100,538	1.69	111,508	2.14
Germany	39,433	.66	147,475	2.83
South Africa	73,929	1.25	145,415	2.79
United States of America	96,819	1.63	69,910	1.34
Aden	65,060	1.10	56,010	1.08
Italy	25,830	.44	39,890	.77
Singapore	185,233	3.12	285,278	5.48
France	450	—	4,144	.08
Other Countries	444,850	7.48	603,836	11.62
TOTAL	5,938,782	100.00	5,203,100	100.00

Chapter 6: Production

AGRICULTURAL production in the Protectorate is dominated by the two export crops, cloves and coconuts. There are approximately four million clove trees in all stages of growth from seedlings to trees 80 years old. They occupy about 80,000 acres of land, rarely with interplanted food crops. Four-fifths of the clove trees are in Pemba. Coconut palms number about six million, occupying some 120,000 acres. Spacing is variable, and those which are not too closely planted are commonly under planted to food crops of many kinds, particularly cassava, sweet potatoes and bananas. Two-thirds of the coconut palms are to be found in Zanzibar island.

Although the Protectorate is not self-supporting in food, food production is a major activity of the peasant cultivators and settled immigrants from the mainland of Africa. In the rocky coral areas a system of shifting cultivation prevails. Rice is grown, sometimes extensively, in the open valleys. Irrigation is possible, but is practised, in very limited areas only.

Defence legislation providing for the compulsory planting by cultivators of stated acreages of rice, cassava and sweet potatoes, was repealed in 1957. There are no laws or regulations governing land and water conservation or utilisation, but in 1958 legislation was prepared enabling the control of the setting of fires, which commonly do much damage to crops every year.

AGRICULTURE

Cloves

Cloves remain the principal source of revenue both to the agricultural community and to the country. While exports are relatively stable from year to year, production varies greatly season by season, a bumper crop being as much as 12 times as great as a poor crop. Variation in individual plantations may be even greater. A good crop may usually be expected every third or fourth year. This characteristic is one which places a periodic strain on the financial resources of those concerned with the production of the crop, or those who may be required to hold it in storage. The harvest of a large crop attracts temporary immigrants who for a short period may attain in numbers one quarter of the resident population of Pemba Island. A part of the value of the crop leaves the Protectorate with them.

The year 1957 saw the harvest of the largest clove crop ever produced, which by the end of the 1957/58 season had attained 24,195 tons bought on the local market. As was to be expected, the 1958 crop was correspondingly small reaching 4,720 tons only by the end of the year. Local prices have closely followed the guaranteed minimum price offered by the Clove Growers' Association. Offering Shs. 200/- per 100 lb. at the start of the 1957/58 season the Association purchased in 4½ months, 18,144 tons or 75 per cent. of the crop, an amount which was nearly double the Protectorate's average annual crop, and worth about £4 millions. When the Association was compelled, for financial reasons, to cease buying in December, 1957, the local market price dropped steeply, reaching its lowest point of Shs. 80/- per 100 lb. in April. With the commencement of the 1958/59 season the Association reopened buying in August, 1958, at Shs. 110/- per 100 lb. The local market operated at a very slightly higher figure. Purchase of clove stems, the export of which is prohibited, was continued uninterrupted by the Association throughout 1957 and 1958. All such stems are distilled to produce clove stem oil.

The export of mother-of-cloves, the ripened fruit of the clove, was prohibited in 1957 when it became clear that they were being used as an adulterant for cloves. The export of clove planting material was also prohibited in that year. Exports of cloves in 1957, at 11,793 tons, were less than in 1956, but greater than the current five-year average. Indonesia took 54 per cent. of the exports as compared with 68 per cent. in 1956, and India took 31 per cent. as compared with 23 per cent. in 1956. In 1958 total exports dropped to 9,102 tons, of which 57 per cent. was taken by Indonesia, and only 14 per cent. by India. Thus India cut her imports by more than 2,300 tons or nearly two-thirds.

The Clove Growers' Association and the Protectorate Government continued to finance the production of clove seedlings. Some 481,000 seedlings were issued in 1957 and 482,000 in 1958. More than half were issued free having been financed by the Association; the remainder

were sold at a quarter of the production cost. The Association ceased giving this type of aid in 1958, but continued to assist plantation owners with various types of loans.

The Department of Agriculture commenced some new lines of research on the clove tree, including manurial and hormone trials. Experiments for the control of the spread of "sudden death" disease and demonstrations of the treatment of "dieback" disease were continued.

Copra

The production of copra continued at a normal level, interrupted only by the bumper clove crop in 1957, when it was almost impossible to obtain labour for copra-making. There was no fundamental change in the methods of production which continued to be sun-drying or drying on a kiln having an open fire of coconut shells. Copra prepared by this latter method can be of excellent quality and the best of this type is establishing an increasingly good name overseas. In consequence an increasing proportion of the crop has in recent years been exported as copra instead of as oil after local processing. But with the imposition of import restrictions by India in 1957, the copra export trade was strongly affected and the trend was reversed. In 1958, however, the Indian market for copra hardened greatly, with the result that exports to that country reached 9,371 tons. Total exports for the year were 10,102 tons as compared with 2,137 tons in 1957. This is the highest figure since 1949.

A further stimulus to coconut producers was a keen demand in 1958 for ripe coconuts, with new markets and prices very considerably higher than in previous years. More than 9 million nuts were exported in 1958 as compared with 2½ million the previous year.

Oil production continued at a steady overall level, being adjusted from time to time to meet temporary fluctuations in demand. Average annual exports for the two years 1957 and 1958 were 3,883 tons compared with 3,664 tons for 1955 and 1956. Over 80 per cent. of exports went to East Africa.

The production of mattress fibre by the dry unretted process continues to expand and the product is steadily gaining recognition in overseas markets. With five mills operating, a total of 1,523 tons was exported in 1957 and 2,425 tons in 1958. There is no other processing of coir fibre at present, other than the traditional production of hand-made rope from sea-retted fibre.

The Copra Board, which was established in 1951, continued to administer the proceeds of a cess on exported copra products, for the benefit of the industry. The Board's factory for the production of oil and coir fibre continued in operation. The installation of a high-pressure baling press, which was used for baling the fibre of other millers as well as that of the Board, helped to reduce transport costs of the sale product. Assistance was given to copra makers in the

construction of copra kilns. Some 87,000 seedlings were produced in 1957 and 106,000 in 1958; these were sold to applicants at about one quarter the production cost.

Investigations continued on the control of *Pseudotheraptus wayi*, the sucking bug which causes premature nutfall and damage to the nuts that survive. By the end of 1958 the greater part of the preliminary work had been completed, there being clear evidence that spraying from the ground could be effective in reducing the insect infestation, increasing the number of nuts and improving copra out-turn.

Other Crops

The fostering of minor export crops with the aim of broadening the Protectorate's economy is an established aspect of Government policy. Through Colonial Development and Welfare Funds assistance has been given to the creation of a citrus industry with particular emphasis on limes. By the end of 1957 the industry had made good progress; trees were growing with vigour and overseas markets had expressed satisfaction with both the lime oil and lime juice produced. Progress in establishing regular sales on overseas markets was retarded in 1958, when the crop sufficed only to supply large local demands aggravated by a shortage of rough lemon with the result that it was not possible to obtain the necessary quantities of fruit required to provide steady supplies of juice and oil. The shortage was largely due to withertip disease induced by excessive wet weather at flowering. This problem must be solved if the industry is to prosper; it is now being studied by a plant pathologist appointed for the purpose. Meanwhile young trees planted under the scheme are coming into bearing for the first time.

The Clove Growers' Association continued to provide funds for the production of chillie seedlings for free issue to any interested cultivator. A gradual fall in the export price since 1956 has led to some discouragement, with the result that the acreage planted in 1958 was less than in previous years. Derris has been shown to be capable of producing 100 per cent. profit on gross costs in Zanzibar, and for this reason its planting has been recommended for a number of years. The response to example and exhortation has been poor and little crop has been harvested except from Government's farms. There seems little prospect now of establishing derris as a substantial export crop.

For very many years Zanzibar has supplied appreciable quantities of Turkish type tobacco to Somalia. This trade virtually ceased in 1957 when Somalia prohibited imports, apparently with the purpose of encouraging local production or obtaining supplies through particular agents on the mainland. To overcome the unfortunate situation resulting, Virginian tobacco is being tested experimentally, in co-operation with an East African tobacco manufacturer.

Cultivators have shown an increasing interest in coffee during 1957 and 1958, and some 25,000 seedlings of liberica were issued from Agricultural Department nurseries in 1958. A proportion of these were issued free, having been paid for by the Clove Growers' Association.

Other possible cash crops which are of interest to cultivators or to the department are pineapples, kapok, ylang ylang, nutmeg and cocoa. Recent experimental work on the last includes the importation of new varieties for testing. Pineapples are accepted as being only suitable for the fresh market.

Local food crop production is of considerable importance though the territory is not expected to be self-supporting. The principal cereal crop is rice; production varies greatly from year to year according to the wealth of the people, considerable quantities of Burma and Siam rice being imported. To encourage rice production mechanical cultivation is made available on hire at subsidised rates. Maize and sorghum are locally important crops in the coral areas. Investigation of pest and disease problems of the former was undertaken in 1957 and 1958. Cassava covers a greater acreage and provides a greater bulk of food than any other foodstuff in the Protectorate. Experimental work on the crop has been concerned with the selection of Amani-bred virus-resistant varieties and the bulking and distribution of successful varieties. Sweet potatoes and yams figure in the local diet, and demonstrations and trials have shown in striking manner the responses to be obtained from manures.

Marketing Organisation

The Clove Growers' Association continued its policy of providing a floor price for cloves and copra, except during the seven months of 1958 when the Association did not buy cloves. Growers took full advantage of the clove floor price, but were able to sell all their copra on the open market. The copra support price was withdrawn from 24th August, 1958. The Association also continued to operate its system of advance payments to growers against cloves deposited with the Association, which cloves may be withdrawn by the owner at any time. This facility was not withdrawn when buying ceased in December, 1957. The Association continued to provide a marketing service for the overseas sale of chillies, cocoa, derris, tobacco and lime oil and juice, and for the local sale of ylang ylang. But the purchase and export of these crops is not by law restricted to the Association. Only in the case of clove stem and lime oil is there any restriction.

The marketing organisation of the Protectorate includes provision for the compulsory or voluntary examination of a number of products when put on the local market and prior to export. Such commodities include cloves, clove stems, coconut oil, copra and chillies; seaweed was also examined as a service to the exporter. Co-operative marketing of cloves began on a small scale.

Experimental Work

The Department of Agriculture is engaged in testing and demonstrating crops other than cloves and coconuts which could help in broadening the basis of the Protectorate's agriculture. Such crops are chillies, limes, coffee, nutmeg, and cocoa in favourable situations. At the same time agronomic and varietal trials aimed at increased production are being undertaken with cloves, pineapples, rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, limes, derris and coffee.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There are about 25,000 cattle in Pemba and 10,000 in Zanzibar. Apart from some 550 grade dairy animals kept by commercial dairymen to supply Zanzibar town with milk, all are of the East African Zebu type. The grade dairy animals are dipped regularly and fed supplementary foods. Husbandry in regard to the others is confined to indiscriminate ranging, semi-controlled herding, controlled tethering or occasional stall tethering with the feeding of cut grass. Apart from this, supplementary foods are not given. All calves are reared on their dams, but are often allowed insufficient milk. Breeding is generally haphazard.

Pemba is very nearly self-supporting in both meat and milk, except in times of temporary population increases during large clove harvests. But consumption, particularly of milk, requires to be increased. In Zanzibar there is a marked shortage of meat which is met by imports of cattle, goats and sheep from Tanganyika and Somalia. Milk also tends to be in short supply and it is desirable, for dietetic reasons, that it should be increased.

The Agricultural Department is continuing with its policy of improving the milking capacity of the local Zebu animal by selection and breeding at Kizimbani. It is now attempting to carry the results of this work into the districts by the stationing of improved bulls at stud in the villages and by the operation of an artificial insemination service. This latter service began in 1958. The department is also investigating the practicability of ranching cattle in areas previously closed to livestock through the presence of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis. First success in the projects has led to their expansion and the introduction of Boran blood from north Kenya, to provide large, early maturing beef animals. The ranch herds numbered 1,389 head at the end of 1958.

FORESTRY

Exploitation of two natural high forests, one in Pemba and the other Zanzibar, was practically in abeyance during the period under review. Reafforestation within these forests nevertheless continued so far as the conditions permitted. The species being planted were *Chlorophora excelsa* in Pemba and *Calophyllum inophyllum* in Zanzibar.

Elsewhere the planting of *Eucalyptus* and *Casuarina* in fuel and pole plantations made progress in spite of the hazards of fire and the low fertility of some of the areas that are being planted. These are areas for which no other use could be found. Government continued the purchase of land constituting the main catchment area for Zanzibar town's water supply, and afforestation proceeded using *Eucalyptus*, *Casuarina*, *Calophyllum* and a few other species for trial.

Villagers in the eastern villages of Zanzibar planted some 10,000 trees in 1957 and again in 1958. These were mostly *Casuarina*. The aim is to produce village forests which may assist in the provision of poles and fuel to take the place of the natural bushland which is being progressively reduced.

Control of the cutting of mangrove poles was maintained and bark stripping was not permitted, pending the recovery of the mangrove forests from previous exploitation. Government has notified its intention of declaring the mangrove areas Forest Reserves, and the same procedure has been adopted in respect of the two high forests.

FISHERIES

There has been a hesitant and disappointing response to the scheme for the provision of powered fishing vessels on hire purchase terms. Some half dozen vessels were issued fully equipped with fishing gear, but the majority have for various reasons been returned to Government. One vessel, with its owner always on board, fished successfully both in 1957 and 1958, demonstrating by example the results that can be achieved. The assisted purchase of nylon nets under the Loans Scheme has met with greater acceptance and a number of loans were made in the few months since they became available. Outboard motors have also recently been made available under the scheme. The export of frozen dressed crawfish tails began in 1958. The venture shows promise of being a success.

OTHER PRODUCTION

The collection and export of marine shells is an established industry which contributes some £25,000 to the income of the Protectorate. Beche-de-mer and seaweed are also exported. Seaweed appeared to have good prospects a few years ago but exports have declined in the last three years, probably owing to competition from other sources.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement has grown rapidly, particularly during 1958. At the end of that year there were 58 registered societies with a total membership of 4,078, share capital of Shs. 193,875/50, deposits of Shs. 108,391/44 and an annual turnover of Shs. 2,124,609/37. Nine different types of co-operative society are registered—Rural Credit, Consumers, Marketing, Housing, Hotel, Banking, Tailoring, Thrift, and Loan, and Multi-purpose.

Consumers co-operatives are more numerous than other types of society, both among those already registered, and those in formation of which there were 50 at the end of 1958.

Training and instruction in book-keeping and the principles of co-operative organisation were given by members of the staff of the Co-operative Development Office. Classes were held, talks were broadcast by the local radio station and meetings with members of co-operative societies were arranged. On the whole, the results have been encouraging, though there is still room for progress and improvement.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

WITH the exception of a very small number of primary schools and kindergartens, all schools teaching secular subjects were either Government or grant-aided. Statistics are given at the end of this section. The twelve assisted schools (ten primary, two secondary) were run by either Indian communal organisations or by Christian Missions (one Roman Catholic, one Protestant), their grants being assessed on the basis of two-thirds of the teachers' approved salaries, and half of any approved passages allowances. Recurrent costs were borne by the authorities concerned, except in the case of specially approved items of which half the cost was paid as grant. In addition to all these schools there were just about eleven hundred privately run Koran schools, with an estimated enrolment of over 19,000 boys and girls.

All government and assisted schools are open to children of all races and creeds, subject, of course, to any limitations imposed by the language of instruction. In Government primaries Kiswahili is used; in most grant-aided primaries it is Gujarati. One Government school uses Arabic in the lower standards. All these languages give way to English in the upper standards of the primary schools. At least two grant-aided schools use English throughout.

In secondary classes, English is used without exception.

Expenditure on Education was £372,809 in 1957 and £400,275 in 1958, representing 12.4 per cent. and 14.49 per cent. respectively of the total Protectorate expenditure. These sums included in each year £27,846 and £2,786 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

Fees were not charged in any government primary school for the first six standards, but were imposed in the two higher primary classes (VII and VIII), in secondary classes, and in Government hostels. Remissions were allowed in necessitous cases.

In grant-aided classes, fees were charged.

Primary Education

The full primary course in government schools consisted of a preliminary year for Kuran teaching (boys) or Infants' teaching (girls), followed by eight years of mainly secular teaching, with religious reading as part of the curriculum. Though not all schools extended to Std. VIII most schools reach at least Std. VI thereafter feeding into the nearest full-range primary school. At the end of 1958, there were 25 boys' and 13 girls' school-streams (Government and grant-aided) proceeding to the full primary level.

The enrolment of pupils showed the following increases over the two years under review:

		1956	1958	Percentage Increase
Government Primary Boys'	..	8,710	10,267	17.8
Government Primary Girls'	..	3,129	4,277	36.7
*Grant-aided Primary Boys'	..	956	941	—
*Grant-aided Primary Girls'	..	1,702	1,853	8.8
Unaided (Boys and Girls)	..	342	264	—
Increase for all primaries		14,839	17,602	18.5

*(Two grant-aided schools were taken over by Government in January, 1957.)

The year 1957, which had a big clove crop, showed some fluctuation in attendance in consequence, but on the whole attendance was satisfactory.

Both in Pemba and Zanzibar, girls' hostels are run for the older girls who wish to continue schooling up to Std. VIII, but who have no local school which they can attend.

At the end of the primary course, pupils sit a common examination, the results of which are the main criterion in selecting them—if they so wish—for entry into secondary schools' teacher training colleges, the Karimjee Trade School, technical training (for a limited number) in mainland institutes, or the Muslim Academy.

In 1957 and 1958, certain pupils were selected by their Head Teachers to sit the common examination from Std. VII, that is, a year earlier than normal. This proved successful, and indicated that it should be possible, in a few years' time, to select for entry into secondary school courses at an earlier stage than hitherto.

A fair range of subjects is included in the primary curriculum: English, Kiswahili, Arabic, arithmetic, history, geography, nature study, hygiene, gardening, handwork, needlework, domestic science, games. (In Indian schools, Gujarati was the vernacular studied.)

Secondary Education

No new schools were added in 1957/58, but the Boys' Secondary Technical School, started in 1956, reached Std. XI in 1958.

A new school building, incorporating sufficient classrooms and laboratory accommodation to take classes up to the Higher School Certificate level, was erected on the outskirts of the town, and the Boys' Grammar school moved into the new premises in August, 1958. The Vuga Road premises vacated by the boys were altered slightly and renovated in readiness for the Girls' Secondary School to move there from the cramped building on the sea front. This transfer was made in readiness for the first term of 1959. On the Vuga Road site the construction of a new Domestic Science Centre was started in 1958. This is to be known as the Lady Rankine Domestic Science Centre. Towards the cost of both this centre and the new Boys' Grammar School buildings Sir Tayabali Karimjee, contributed most generously. Considerable sums were also donated by the public to honour the memory of His late Majesty King George VI. These sums helped substantially to meet the cost of the new Grammar School which, with the gracious consent of Her Majesty the Queen, has been called the King George VI School.

Entry into the Government and grant-aided secondary schools is by competitive examination, and save in exceptional circumstances, is restricted to those under 17 years of age on the 1st January of the year of entry. For Government pupils from Pemba and rural areas in Zanzibar, hostel accommodation is provided at a nominal cost. From 1956 to 1958 inclusive, the numbers enrolled at the Government boys' and girls' secondary schools rose by 20 per cent. and 26 per cent. respectively; in the grant-aided schools, there was practically no change.

All secondary schools follow a four-year course leading to the Overseas School Certificate Examination of the Cambridge University Syndicate.

The Government secondary schools' curriculum is a very broad one, including English language, literature, history, geography, a vernacular language (Kiswahili or Arabic or Gujarati), science (physics, chemistry, biology), mathematics, domestic science, art. The grant-aided secondary schools lack adequate amenities for teaching science and domestic science, and the teaching in those subjects is therefore hampered.

Trade Courses and Technical Training

The Karimjee Trade School completed the construction of its own buildings and embarked on its first outside projects—the construction of an officer's quarter, and a recreation room at the Boys' Secondary Technical School at Beit el-Ras. The course is one of three years followed by two years on-training. The limited opportunities for the latter in Zanzibar forced the school to undertake this itself, and the course was arranged accordingly, the trainees being paid as industrial apprentices. This scheme appears to be working out well.

Sir Tayabali Karimjee also helped greatly towards the cost of this school.

In the past Zanzibar has been closely associated with the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education (a technical training institute). The costs were, however, too high and with the provision of alternative teaching facilities in some of the subjects taught there, this Government felt obliged in 1957 to withdraw from its previous relationship, though it continues to finance a reduced number of students at the Institute.

The Muslim Academy

After an initial experimental course it was decided in early 1957 to establish a five-year course at the Academy consisting largely of Arabic and Islamics but also incorporating secular subjects.

The Conference on Muslim Education held in Dar es Salaam towards the end of 1958 recommended that a Working Party should be set up to go into the possibilities of expanding and developing the Academy on an inter-territorial basis, as a centre of Muslim education and training, as a source of teachers for Muslim schools in East Africa, and—looking a little further into the future—establishing itself as a centre of Islamic culture and teaching.

Teacher Training

The Men's Teacher Training College offered a four-year course to recruits from Std. VIII, the first two years being devoted to academic studies (up to approximately the level of Standard X), followed by two years of professional training. During the last year, a small number of students who had completed their secondary school course applied for entry, and were admitted direct to the professional training course.

The Women's Training College fared even better with ex-secondary school recruits, and was able to confine its 1958 intake to girls who had completed their secondary school course. The College offered a two-year professional course only.

Both Colleges ran refresher courses in 1957; the Women's in 1958 also. These were well attended and proved of great value to teachers.

Post-Secondary Education

No facilities for post-secondary work were available in the Protectorate, and therefore students following higher studies went overseas—to Makerere College, Kampala, to the Royal Nairobi Technical College, to the United Kingdom, to India, and to the Sudan and Iraq.

Towards the end of 1958, Zanzibar students overseas were:

	Men	Women	Total	Number receiving Zanzibar Government assistance
Makerere College, Uganda ..	13	..	3	16
Royal Nairobi Technical College	6	..	3	9
United Kingdom	128	..	28	156
India, Pakistan	18	..	2	20
Iraq	3	..	—	3
Sudan	1	..	1	2
Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education	20	..	—	20
United States of America ..	1	..	—	1
Egypt	(estimated approaching 100 students, primary, secondary and higher studies.)			—
TOTAL ..	190	37	227	85

Adult Education

Evening classes were run in several centres, the majority of classes being in Zanzibar town. Those in rural areas tended to be short-lived; generally they were for beginners in Kiswahili and arithmetic.

The urban centres offered classes in Kiswahili, English and arithmetic (at various stages), book-keeping, typing, Arabic and dressmaking.

Talks on various aspects of education and religion, and a series of lessons in English were given over the Zanzibar Broadcasting Service.

Although it was not possible to progress with the development of permanent village libraries, the use of the Book Boxes of the East African Literature Bureau went some way to satisfy the general demand for reading matter. These boxes were distributed throughout the Protectorate in close upon three dozen centres, and were well patronised. Another aspect of the Bureau's work which was popular was the postal library service.

Number of Schools, Colleges and Enrolments

The following figures show the number of schools, teacher training colleges and their enrolments in 1957 and 1958:

	Number of Schools and T. T. Colleges		ENROLMENT			
	1957	1958	1957 Boys	1957 Girls	1958 Boys	1958 Girls
Primary Schools						
Government	62	63	9,597	3,800	10,267	4,277
Assisted	11	10	906	1,711	941	1,853
Private	3	4	141	33	219	45
TOTAL PUPILS ..	76	77	10,644	5,544	11,427	6,175
			16,188		17,602	

	<i>Number of Schools and T. T. Colleges</i>		<i>ENROLMENT</i>			
	1957	1958	1957		1958	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Secondary Schools</i>						
Government	3(2B) (1G)	3(2B) (1G)	352	168	348	179
Assisted	2(1B) (1M)	2(1B) (1M)	209	77	195	79
	5	5	561	245	543	258
TOTAL PUPILS ..			806		801	
<i>Teacher Training</i>						
Government	2(1M) (1W)	2(1M) (1W)	112	54	117	54
			166		171	
TOTAL PUPILS ..						
<i>Other Centres, Trade School, Muslim Academy and Adult Classes (including Evening Class Centres)</i>						
Government	12	13	450	175	443	114
Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education ..			36		20	
			661		577	

In addition to the above there were six private kindergartens, and about 1,092 private Kuranic Schools with an estimated enrolment of 19,157 pupils.

GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES, MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

The Peace Memorial Museum, which was first opened in 1925, the Museum Library, founded in 1930, and the Zanzibar Archives were all combined in a single organisation in July, 1956, on the appointment of an Archivist, who is in addition Curator of the Museum and Librarian of the Museum Library. His subordinate staff (none of whom is professionally qualified) totalled thirteen at the end of 1958, and comprised an office assistant, one archives and one library assistant under training, two bookbinders, and eight museum attendants and watchmen.

Lack of an Archives building has severely handicapped systematic work on the Government records, but within the limits imposed by the cramped accommodation of the museum buildings some progress has been made with measures for their physical protection by fumigating and cleaning. The only Government archives, however, which have so far come under the Archivist's exclusive control are a few manuscripts of outstanding value or importance moved to the safety of the Museum. During the two years a good deal of work has been done—mainly on the records of the Secretariat, and of the Health and Prisons

Departments—in reviewing near-current files and preparing records' destruction schedules for the elimination of dispensable papers in Government departments.

An Archives Library is being formed as an adjunct to the archives themselves. It is primarily intended as a source of information on the administration of Zanzibar and on the Protectorate's economic and other links with neighbouring territories, and consists mainly of official publications. An attempt, however, is being made to collect for this Library copies of everything published in or about Zanzibar, irrespective of source, date, or language, and including periodical articles as well as books, pamphlets, and newspapers.

During 1957 and 1958 the Museum Library was completely reorganised. A considerable amount of dead stock and many unwanted periodicals were removed to make room for more up-to-date books. As there is no public library system in Zanzibar (other than the book box arrangements operated from the mainland by the East African Literature Bureau and the British Council) the scope of the Museum Library has been enlarged on something approaching public library lines. It had previously been confined to the subjects covered by the Museum itself (history, ethnography and natural history), but books on any subject of potential interest to the people of Zanzibar, except fiction, poetry and drama, are now being added. It is therefore no longer a museum library except in the sense that for want of better accommodation it is housed in the museum building.

The Library has been completely re-catalogued, and has been classified for the first time on an international system, the *Universal Decimal Classification*. Books have hitherto been available only for reference in the Library; but lending facilities were introduced in July, 1958, and most of the books can now be borrowed for home reading, without charge, by any adult resident of Zanzibar or by senior scholars recommended by their teachers. The book stock is small and every effort is being made to provide new books as far as the limited funds available permit. During 1958, 257 books and 35 pamphlets were added to the Library, bringing the total stock to 1,540 items, 261 of which were pamphlets and 194 bound volumes of periodicals.

The Museum, which for fifteen years had been in the care of part-time or honorary curators, has demanded much time and attention on purely administrative aspects. This has enforced the postponement of much needed work on redisplaying the history and ethnography exhibits, but in 1958 funds were made available for the temporary appointment for six months of a Museum Technician to reorganise the natural history section, most of which had remained unchanged for some 25 years. All the existing exhibits have been redisplayed, and much new exhibition material has been added, especially in the marine biology section,

During the two years covered by this report several temporary exhibitions were arranged. Among these were a stamp exhibition which included the methods of printing Zanzibar's stamps; an exhibition of contemporary British painting and a handwriting exhibition, both by courtesy of the British Council's Tanganyika Representative; and a book and library exhibition to show something of the work and aims of the Museum Library.

The Museum continues to be popular with both overseas visitors to Zanzibar and with the Zanzibar people themselves. Most of the holiday-making visitors and those in transit on ships calling at Zanzibar include it in their itinerary. Admission to the Museum is free and no tickets are issued. It is impossible therefore to give accurate figures for attendances. Throughout 1958, however, sample visual counts were made daily from which to calculate average daily attendances in the two buildings. These averages give figures for the year of 44,850 visitors in the main building and 53,580 in the Natural History Annexe.

HEALTH

General Health of the Population

The general health of the population remained satisfactory during the period under review. Only two minor epidemics were reported; the first, in 1957, was an outbreak of Asian Influenza, which was of a mild type and of short duration. The outbreak in Zanzibar was less widespread than in many places on the mainland. The second epidemic was an outbreak of infective hepatitis during the second half of 1958 which affected large numbers of the population in both Islands of the Protectorate. No other outbreaks of communicable diseases were reported.

The expenditure on Health Services in 1957 and 1958 was £259,263 and £303,998 respectively, representing approximately 10 per cent. of the total Protectorate expenditure.

No vital statistics relating to the population as a whole are available and it is therefore only possible to obtain an appreciation of the morbidity and mortality rates as they are reflected in the Protectorate hospital returns.

A study of the detailed sick returns for 1957/1958 from hospitals and rural dispensaries shows the following diseases and disease groups to be the most common:

	1957	1958
Affections of the respiratory system (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis)	37,111	29,963
Malaria	17,703	23,548
Affections of the Digestive System	15,747	16,871
Anaemia states	14,595	9,140
Injuries and Wounds	11,183	12,422

In addition to these diseases, it is interesting to record notification figures for the following conditions:

	1957	1958
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	307	312
Leprosy	47	37
Typhoid	4	8

Facilities for Treatment

(A) Hospitals

No increase in accommodation took place. The bed state of the various hospitals at the end of 1958 was as follows:

(a) General Hospitals:

Zanzibar	266 beds
Wete (Pemba)	78
Chake Chake (Pemba)	55
Mkoani (Pemba)	23 "

(b) Mental Hospital

185 "

(c) Isolation Hospital

30 "

(d) Prison Hospital

17 "

(e) Walezo Leprosarium

100 "

(f) Makondeni Leprosarium

(Pemba) 100 "

(g) Dispensaries:

Mkokotoni 12 "

Selem 8 "

Makunduchi 6 "

There are 351 general beds available for the population of 299,111, which is one for every 850 of the population; 47 maternity beds, which is one for every 6,000 of the population; and 91 tuberculosis beds, which is one for every 3,300 of the population.

In all, 8,143 cases were admitted for treatment at hospitals in 1958.

(B) Rural Treatment Centres

There are thirteen rural treatment centres in Zanzibar and nine in Pemba. Two old centres were replaced by new buildings in 1957 in Zanzibar; one at Chwaka and the other at Makunduchi.

The total number of cases treated at rural treatment centres in 1957 was 105,770, and in 1958 was 109,792, compared with 96,817 in 1956.

(C) Private Practitioners

There are fourteen private practitioners in Zanzibar and four in Pemba.

(D) Maternity and Child Welfare Services

These were maintained at all Government hospitals. In addition, there is a District Maternity Centre at Makunduchi, forty miles from Zanzibar, and another at Mkoani, 38 miles from Wete Hospital in Pemba.

The total number of maternity beds now available in the Protectorate with the confinements conducted at these centres is detailed as follows:

	<i>Beds</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
H.K.J. Hospital	20	629	661
Wete	9	244	188
Chake Chake	6	116	125
Makunduchi	6	233	183
Mkoani	6	55	41
Mwembeladu (non-Government)	8	596	635
	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 1 873	<hr/> 1,833

School Medical and Dental Services

School Medical Services in Zanzibar are the responsibility of the Medical Officer in charge of the district. The policy of thoroughly examining each child on first admission to school and again preparatory to leaving was continued and, in all, a total of 1,098 and 1,830 children were examined at rural schools in Zanzibar Island during the years 1957 and 1958 respectively. An analysis of the 1958 Report shows that approximately 20 per cent. had splenic enlargement, 8 per cent. had umbilical hernias, 2.7 per cent. had urinary bilharzia, and 3.2 per cent. had tropical ulcers.

The same policy of school inspections was followed in Pemba.

The School Dental Service was maintained during the years, and in 1957 and 1958, 60 and 59 schools were visited when a total of 12,063 and 11,404 pupils were examined.

New Buildings

The major development in the period under review was the re-building of the Health Department Store and the new Headquarters Offices. In addition, plans for the reconstruction of a new out-patient clinic at both the H.K.J. Hospital and Wete were completed and work began in the latter half of 1958. In addition to facilities for out-patient treatment, the two clinics will have dental units and pathology laboratories attached to them. The total cost of the two clinics is £48,000 at H.K.J. Hospital and £26,000 at Wete.

Plans for the development of Wete Hospital were drawn up and will be carried out in four stages of which the construction of the main out-patient clinic block referred to above is the first. A sum of £18,500 was donated by Sir Tayabali Karimjee for the development of Wete Hospital. This represents 50 per cent. of the total cost of the development.

Leprosy

There are two leprosaria in the Protectorate, one at Makondeni on Pemba Island, and one at Walezo on Zanzibar Island. Treatment with the sulphone drugs continued and the number of cases discharged

from leprosaria continued to exceed the number of admissions during the years under review. In all, only 83 cases were accommodated in the leprosaria at the end of 1958, as compared with 180 at the end of 1956.

Malaria

The scheme for the eradication of malaria drawn up by agreement between the Government, the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund was started in 1957 with a preliminary malaria-metric survey. Initial surveys showed, as was suspected, that malaria was hyperendemic throughout the Protectorate.

The spraying with Dieldrin of all houses in the Protectorate, with the exception of those houses in the Stone Town area of Zanzibar town, was started in April, 1958. The first spraying cycle is expected to be completed in the early weeks of 1959 when a final total of over 100,000 houses will have been sprayed.

The equipment supplied by the United Nations Children's Fund included transport, spraying equipment, prophylactic medicine and insecticides.

In addition to the spraying campaign in Pemba which began in November, 1958, a combined tablet of chloroquin and pyrimethamine was distributed to the whole population. This was begun in November, 1958, and will continue for six months.

Yellow Fever

No cases of Yellow Fever were reported during this period. The Aedes Index in the urban areas remained low.

HOUSING

The usual type of native house is a rectangular mud-filled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual. In the main, such houses have from two to four rooms and are rainproof when in proper repair.

This type of structure, which can be built to a large extent from materials available on the spot, is quite strong, and would last for a number of years with regular maintenance. Unfortunately, it happens only too often that the maintenance is not regular. Kitchens are found both inside and outside the houses, in the latter case an additional small hut being erected for the purpose. As far as sanitary arrangements are concerned, most houses possess small shelters close by in which a cesspit is dug. In recent years there has been considerable all-round improvement in the standard of building, including improved sanitary arrangements, cement floors, masonry pillars to support the roof, white-washing and lime plastering. Construction in the towns is controlled by various building rules.

TOWN PLANNING

In 1957 a Town Planning Officer was appointed to oversee the execution of the outline town planning schemes prepared by the Town Planning Consultant. Planning authorities were appointed for Zanzibar town and for the townships of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani in Pemba. Modified interim versions of the outline schemes were accepted by the Planning Authorities and directions enforcing the provisions of these schemes were issued by the British Resident under the Town Planning Decree. At the end of 1958 the final scheme for Zanzibar was formally submitted for approval, and the final plans for the Pemba townships had reached an advanced stage of preparation. The more orderly and controlled development of the planning areas will, it is hoped, lead to progressive improvement in the standard of housing and town amenities.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Life

The Civic Centre of Raha Leo in Ng'ambo is widely used by people of all races and remains the principal centre of communal and social activities for the predominantly African areas of Zanzibar town. It consists of a clinic for women and children, a post office, a coffee-shop, a reading room, a committee room, a hall for lectures, dancing and other entertainments, and a fully equipped playground for the children. Classes for women are held in English, Swahili, sewing and knitting; and the communal listening point which relays radio programmes from the "Voice of Zanzibar" attracts several hundred listeners daily.

The Ladies Club, opened in 1947 in the Fort, remains one of the main centres of women's activities in the Stone Town of Zanzibar. Another is the Zanzibar Women's Association run on the lines of a Woman's Institute. Outside the town, regular meetings are held in a number of villages in Zanzibar and Pemba at which Welfare Officers give instructions in knitting, sewing, cooking, hygiene and infant welfare.

Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

The Welfare Staff of the Provincial Administration have continued to help people with their personal problems, a high proportion of which are attributable to poverty, though extreme poverty is comparatively rare. In many instances detailed case-work has been undertaken.

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Welfare Staff and the Protectorate's two main voluntary agencies—the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society, and the Pemba Voluntary Welfare Society. Government Welfare Officers or their representatives sat on all the committees of these societies and ensured that cases where

need was apparent were brought to notice. In this they were greatly helped by their contacts with the Judicial, Education and other departments. The voluntary societies received substantial financial help from the Government and were able to undertake relief in cases of need where no other solution could be found. Some assistance to the poor was also given by the Welfare Section from funds provided for that purpose.

There is no institution for the rehabilitation of the disabled, but individual cases were taken up by the Welfare Section. The Roman Catholic Mission's Poor House at Walezo, which has 160 beds and is maintained financially by the Government, provides institutional treatment for the infirm and those in need of such treatment.

There is no agency concerned exclusively with the care of the blind, but they are given special attention by the Zanzibar Voluntary Welfare Society which keeps in close touch with the British Empire Society for the Blind. In addition, a Welfare Assistant specially trained in welfare for the blind has been employed full-time on this work.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Services

There has been little juvenile delinquency. Whenever necessary, the Probation System has been used in its treatment. There is a full-time Probation Officer in the Judicial Department, and the services of Welfare Officers and Welfare Assistants are available for social work arising out of court proceedings.

There is no Approved School in the Protectorate, but arrangements with the Tanganyika Government for the reception of children at an Approved School in Tanganyika were continued.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid

Shortly before discharge the majority of prisoners are seen in the Central Prison or prison camps by the Probation Officer or by a member of the Welfare Staff. This gives prisoners the opportunity of discussing their personal problems, and in addition to indicating which prisoners will need help in finding work it provides information about their training and abilities.

Discharged prisoners may be assisted from Government funds by the provision of tools or materials for their trades, or by help in cash or kind during their rehabilitation.

Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING the year 1957, 27 Decrees and during 1958, 22 Decrees were enacted. The following are the more important subjects with which they dealt:

1957

Constitution

Decree No. 4 of 1957 provides for the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections of members of the Legislative Council and to regulate the procedure at such elections and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

Electricity

Decree No. 8 of 1957 sets up an independent Electricity Board with powers to regulate its own funds, to acquire property, to make bye-laws, and generally to do everything necessary to carry out its functions of supplying electricity for public use in the Protectorate. It repeals the Electricity Decree, 1954 (No. 29 of 1954).

Pensions (Increase)

Decree No. 11 of 1957, which repeals Decree No 18 of 1951, provides for the increase of certain pensions payable in respect of public service. This Decree is based on similar legislation in the mainland territories.

Workmen's Compensation

Decree No. 27 of 1957 provides for compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The provisions of this Decree are based upon corresponding provisions of the mainland neighbouring territories.

1958

Local Government

Decree No. 1 of 1958, which repeals the District Administration and Local Government Decree, 1947 (No. 14 of 1947), separates Local Council legislation from District Administration legislation and brings the former legislation up to date. It mainly provides for the establishment, powers and functions, finances, proceedings and business of Local Councils.

Administrative Authority

Decree No. 2 of 1958 consolidates into one enactment legislation establishing administrative authority throughout the Protectorate. Such legislation was previously contained in the District Administration and Local Government Decree, 1947, which was repealed by the Local Government Decree, 1958.

Imprisonment (Miscellaneous Reforms)

Decree No. 7 of 1958 provides that all persons sentenced for a criminal offence to serve a term of imprisonment shall do so with such labour as may be suitable in individual cases. It is an accepted principle of penal practice that all prisoners should work according to their physical capacity, work being regarded as an essential part of corrective training.

Trade Unions

Decree No. 21 of 1958 replaces the Trade Unions Decree, 1941 (No. 3 of 1941) with a more up-to-date law providing for the registration and control of trade unions.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

JUSTICE is administered in the Protectorate by the undermentioned courts:

The High Court and the Zanzibar Court

One of Her Majesty's Judges presides over Her Britannic Majesty's Court and His Highness the Sultan's Zanzibar Court and both the courts have full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. The headquarters of the courts are at Zanzibar, but there is a District Registry at Chake Chake in Pemba.

First Class Subordinate Courts

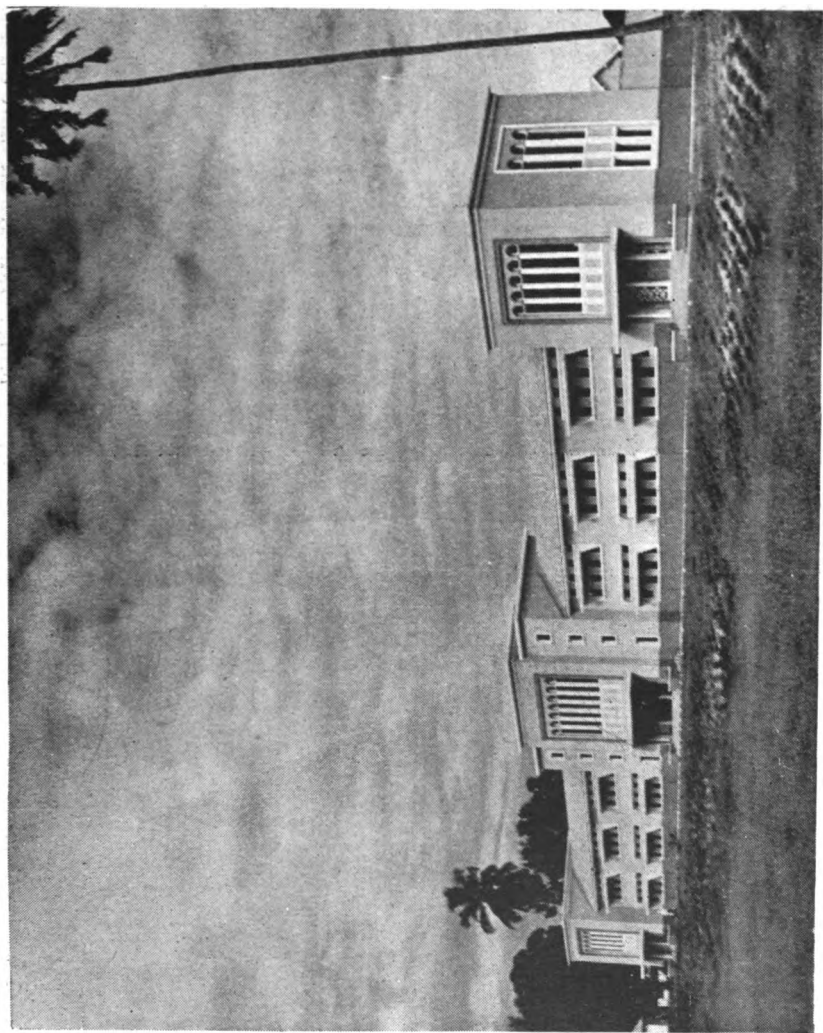
These courts include courts presided over by (a) Resident Magistrates (b) District Commissioners and (c) such other persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident to hold First Class Subordinate Courts. In cases in which the value of the subject matter can be estimated at a money value the civil jurisdiction of these courts is limited to Shs. 5,000/-. In criminal matters these courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or of fine not exceeding Shs. 4,000 or of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes, and may combine two or more of such punishments. Sentences exceeding 12 months or a fine exceeding Shs. 750 or any sentence of corporal punishment are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Second Class Subordinate Courts

These courts are presided over by such persons as may be specially appointed by the British Resident for the purpose. Their civil jurisdiction is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 3,000. In criminal matters these courts have jurisdiction to pass sentences for a term not exceeding twelve months, or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 750. If so empowered by the British Resident, these courts may also impose sentences of corporal punishment not exceeding ten strokes. The courts may combine any two or more of the sentences which they are empowered by law to pass. Sentences exceeding three months or a fine exceeding Shs. 150 or corporal punishment, if any, are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Third Class Subordinate Courts

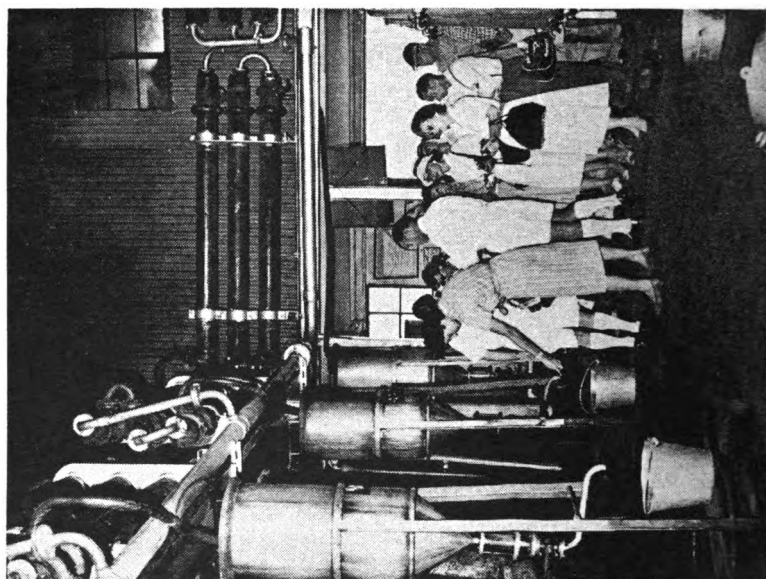
Unless he is specially appointed by the British Resident to hold a First or Second Class Subordinate Court, every District Officer presides over a Third Class Subordinate Court. In addition, the British Resident may specially appoint any other person to hold a Third Class Sub-



The very recently completed King George the VI Boys' Grammar School



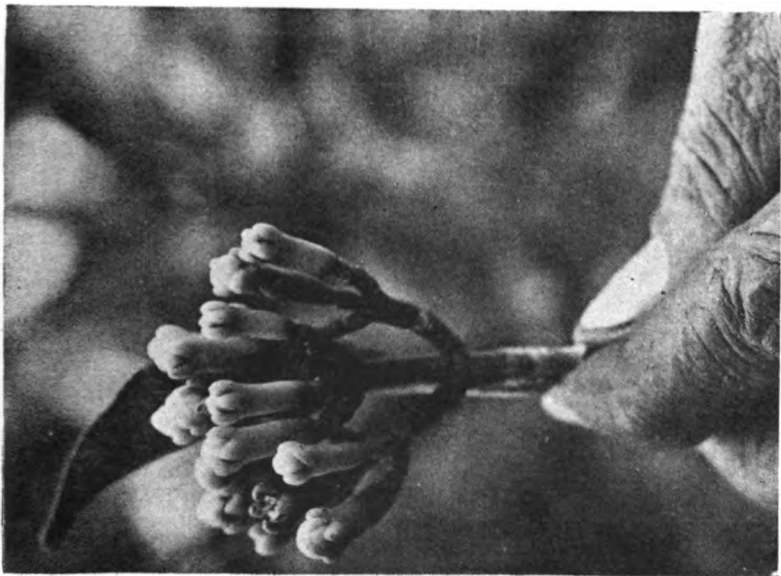
Traditional Handicrafts



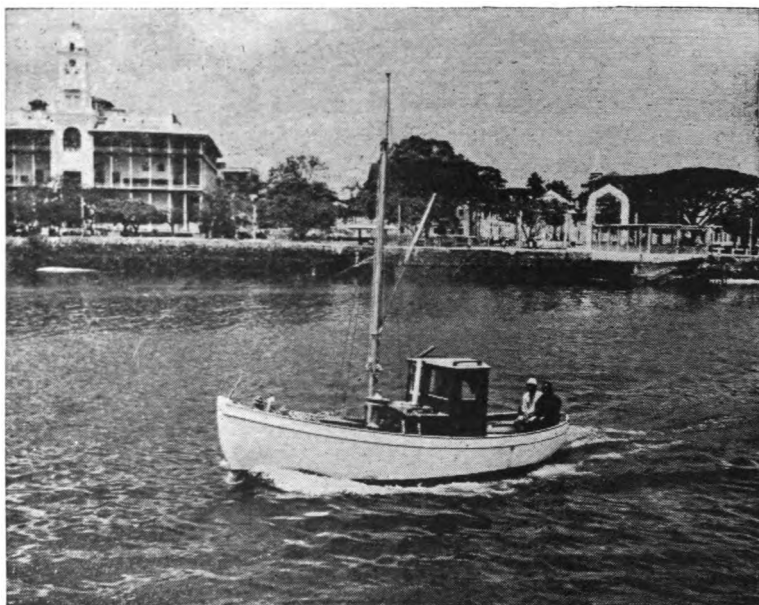
**Members of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme
being shown over the Clove Oil Distillery**



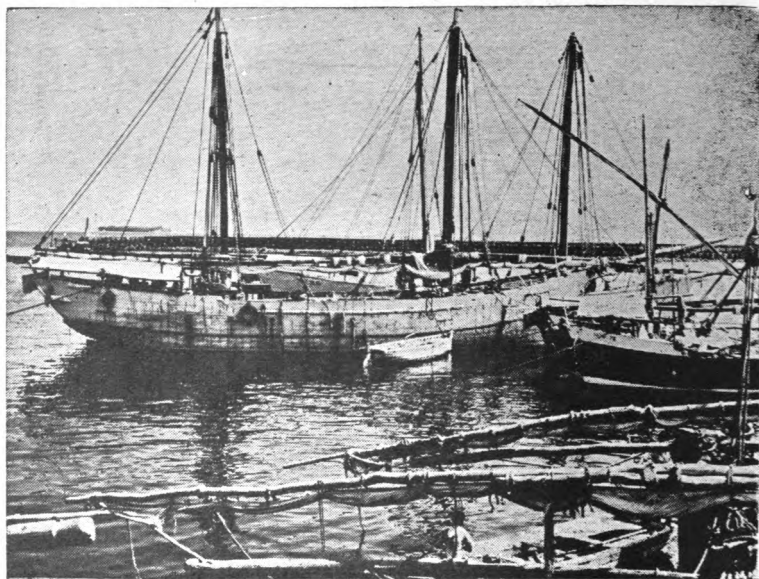
The beginnings of a Citrus Industry



A Stem of Clove Buds — Zanzibar's Principal Export



Motor Fishing Vessel imported by the Government for Sale to Fishermen



Schooners and Local Craft in the Dhow Basin

ordinate Court. The civil jurisdiction of the Third Class Subordinate Courts is limited to suits and proceedings in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value not exceeding Shs. 1,000. In criminal matters such courts may pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of a fine not exceeding Shs. 200 and may combine both such sentences. Sentences exceeding one month or a fine exceeding Shs. 100 are subject to the instant perusal of the High Court.

Juvenile Courts

The personnel of these courts is drawn from Panels consisting of twelve or more persons in each island formed by the British Resident. The Chairman of each Juvenile Court is a Resident Magistrate or a Magisterial Officer, or, in the absence of both such persons, a person appointed by the Chief Justice. The quorum of a Juvenile Court is the Chairman, sitting with two other members of the Panel, who shall include one man, and, so far as is practicable, one woman. These courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine any case in which a person under the age of sixteen years is charged with an offence other than murder and manslaughter. In certain circumstances, they also have jurisdiction to deal with the cases of children and young persons who are under the age of sixteen years and are brought before the court as being in need of care and protection. The members of each Panel meet at least twice a year to discuss matters connected with their work and, if necessary, to report to the High Court on any matter relating to it.

Kadhis Courts

Each of these courts is presided over by a Kadhi. They have no criminal jurisdiction and their civil jurisdiction is limited to:

- (a) matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce, guardianship and (subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force) the custody of children in cases in which the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi sect or the Shafei sect;
- (b) matters relating to wakfs, religious or charitable trusts, gifts *inter vivos* and inheritance where the claim in respect of any such matter does not exceed three thousand shillings and the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi sect or the Shafei sect;
- (c) claims for maintenance (where such claim is for a lump sum not exceeding one thousand shillings or for a periodical payment to be made at a rate not exceeding one hundred shillings per month) and the parties are Muslims of the Ibathi sect or the Shafei sect; and
- (d) suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value and does not exceed one thousand shillings.

Mudirial Courts

Every Mudir is empowered to hold a court within the local limits of his Mudiria. The ordinary civil jurisdiction of Mudirial Courts is limited to cases in which the subject matter of the suit does not exceed Shs. 1,000. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction Mudirial Courts may impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two months and award fines or compensation not exceeding one hundred shillings.

Appeals to the High Court

An appeal lies as of right to the High Court from courts subordinate thereto in any civil matter in which the amount or value involved in the suit exceeds Shs. 200. In all other civil matters, an appeal lies only by leave of the High Court. In addition, the High Court has power to call for and revise the proceedings of a lower court in a civil case in which no appeal lies. Any court may, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, also state a case and refer the same for the opinion of the High Court, which latter court may make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

In criminal matters, any person convicted on a trial held by a Subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court, unless the order passed by the lower court is to find security to keep the peace only or unless the sentence is of imprisonment not exceeding one month only or a fine not exceeding one hundred shillings only or of corporal punishment only. In addition, any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Subordinate Court as being erroneous in the point of law or in excess of jurisdiction may apply to that court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Finally, the High Court has the power to call for and to revise the criminal proceedings of any Subordinate Court.

Appeals to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa

Save where otherwise expressly provided, an appeal lies in civil matters to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa from any decree or any part of any decree or from any order of the High Court passed or made in exercise of its original jurisdiction. A second appeal also lies from every decree passed in appeal by the High Court on the ground:

- (a) that the decision is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or
- (b) that the decision has failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law, or
- (c) that there was substantial error or defect in the procedure which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Except with the special leave of the second Appellate Court, no second appeal lies when the amount or the value of the subject matter of the original suit does not exceed one thousand shillings.

In criminal matters, any person convicted by the High Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa against his conviction or sentence or both. No appeal, however, lies against the sentence where such sentence is fixed by law. A second appeal lies on a matter of law only from a decision of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction.

POLICE

The Zanzibar Police Force is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, the preservation of the peace, the protection of life and property, the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders throughout the Protectorate. For the performance of these duties police officers may lawfully carry arms. Since the King's African Rifles were withdrawn from Zanzibar in 1923 the Police Force has been called upon to perform certain duties which were previously carried out by the military and, in the event of war or other emergency, the British Resident may proclaim the Force to be a military Force to be employed in the defence of the Protectorate.

The authorised establishment of the Force was increased in 1958 to one Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, 15 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, 23 Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors and 568 N.C.Os. and Constables. In addition there is His Highness's Band consisting of 35 bandsmen and 18 buglers and a small Fire Brigade of 21 N.C.Os. and firemen.

The Commissioner of Police is responsible to the British Resident for the administration, supervision and direction of the Force.

Organisation of the Force

The Force is organised as follows:

(1) *Headquarters:*

Administration, Establishment, Pay and Quartermaster's Stores.

(2) *Criminal Investigation Department*

Includes a Criminal Records Office, Fingerprint Bureau, photographic section and firearm's registry.

(3) *Special Branch.*

(4) *Police Training School and Depot*

Main barracks, training school and transport section.

(5) *Zanzibar District*

The urban and rural districts of Zanzibar Island.

(6) *Pemba District*

The Island of Pemba.

Zanzibar District and Pemba District are divided into Divisions, each of which comes under the personal superintendence of a Gazetted Officer. Each Division contains one main Police Station and the larger Divisions contain a number of subsidiary Police Stations and Police Posts. In Zanzibar there are ten Police Stations and five Police Posts; in Pemba five Police Stations,

Recruitment and Training

Physical and educational standards for recruitment were raised during the two years and efforts were made to maintain a minimum of Std. VIII education, 5 feet 8 inches in height and 35 inches chest measurement (deflated). Although there was no dearth of suitable recruits of this standard from the African mainland, particularly Kenya, some difficulty was found in obtaining the required physical qualifications among His Highness's subjects. However, by the end of 1958 the Force was up to strength and contained 223 Zanzibari N.C.Os. and constables compared with 408 N.C.Os. and constables of mainland birth. These figures do not include the Fire Brigade.

Training was handicapped through lack of suitable accommodation and a shortage of trained instructors. These difficulties will be overcome in part when the new Police Training School, which is now under construction, is opened in April, 1959. However, despite these difficulties, all recruits underwent a six months' course of training in law, police duties, foot drill, arms drill, musketry, riot drill, physical training and first aid. Also, a number of refresher courses were held locally for N.C.Os. and constables and selected officers and inspectors were sent on courses in the United Kingdom, while a number of N.C.Os. and constables were sent to Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika for advanced training or specialist courses.

The standard of literacy throughout the Force rose considerably during the two years under review and, by the end of 1958, 412 men were drawing Swahili literacy allowance while 326 men were drawing allowances for Advanced English or Elementary English.

Stations and Barracks

Progress in the Police Building Programme, approved in 1956, though slow, has been satisfactory. The married quarters which are now being built for N.C.Os. and constables compare favourably with those in any part of East Africa.

The programme provides for a total expenditure of £294,595 over a period of six years. Expenditure up to the end of 1958 amounted to approximately £78,425.

(1) Completed:

- (a) 48 married quarters at Ziwani;
- (b) 4 married quarters at Mkokotoni;
- (c) 16 married quarters at Wete, Pemba;
- (d) Police station and 3 married quarters at Mazizini, Zanzibar.

(2) Under Construction: nearing Completion:

- (a) Police Training School, Ziwani, with accommodation for 50 recruits;
- (b) 16 three-roomed quarters for married N.C.Os. In addition to the above work a number of single quarters were converted into two-roomed quarters.

Crime

The police deal with all crime and offences against local laws throughout the Protectorate. Law and order were well maintained during the period under review, although the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of public order placed some considerable strain on police resources prior to and during the first common roll elections which were held in July, 1957, and during the political tension that has mounted gradually since the elections. However, no serious offences against public order took place. Statistics of criminal offences reported to the police and of persons convicted by the courts during 1957 and 1958 are as follows:

	1957		1958	
	True Cases	Persons Convicted	True Cases	Persons Convicted
Murder and Manslaughter ..	8	1	20	14
Attempted Murder and Grievous Harm	7	5	11	6
Wounding and other Assaults ..	613	429	590	428
Burglary, Housebreaking, etc. ..	413	127	578	115
Robbery and Extortion ..	9	4	11	3
Receiving	40	29	23	18
Rape and indecent assault ..	21	13	27	8
Stealing	1,179	578	1,605	656
Other offences—Penal Decree ..	1,428	1,354	1,276	1,268
	3,718	2,540	4,141	2,516
Traffic Decree	2,655	1,617	2,393	1,163
Township Decree	109	95	127	108
Liquor Decree	50	51	23	26
Cruelty to Animals	10	10	9	6
Native Liquor Decree	401	474	410	442
Dangerous Drugs Decree	96	86	73	64
Other Offences	393	415	298	281
	3,714	2,748	3,333	2,090

As may be seen from the foregoing figures, there has been an increase in the number of true cases.

The number of homicides rose to eight cases in 1957 and twenty cases in 1958, but nine out of these 28 cases were motor manslaughter. The main increase in crime has been in offences against property. In a number of the cases classified as burglary or housebreaking the element of breaking was insignificant, the premises broken being of temporary and insecure construction (e.g. makuti huts built by a squatter on a plantation). Many of the cases of theft were of a trifling nature (e.g. stealing a coconut) and it is significant that a large number of persons convicted were first offenders. Members of the public, particularly visitors to Zanzibar, contributed to the number of cases of "opportunity" theft by gross carelessness in leaving money and valuable property lying about on beaches and in unlocked cars. Repeated police warnings to members of the public were of little avail.

Special Constabulary

The Special Constabulary, which consists entirely of unpaid volunteers, has an establishment of 200: 140 in Zanzibar and 60 in Pemba. This Force, which was recently reorganised and put into uniform, has rendered invaluable service, particularly during the elections and at other times when police strength has been extended to the maximum in maintaining public order.

Public Order

Political tension, which mounted rapidly after the elections in July, 1957, led to serious deterioration in race relations, resulting in boycotts of shops and vehicles, eviction by landlords of squatters who had been on their land for many years, and an increased number of complaints to the police regarding matters which were primarily of a civil nature. To preserve the peace it was necessary for the police to investigate many cases of alleged criminal trespass or malicious damage to property. These investigations were complicated by disputes over the civil rights of the parties concerned. In addition, large numbers of police had to be deployed to maintain law and order at public meetings and processions and a large number of constables had to be diverted from normal watch and ward to form the stand-by parties which had to be held available to deal with any major breach of the peace. There were 156 meetings and processions during 1957 and 172 during 1958. The diversion of police from normal watch and ward on so many occasions may well have contributed to the increase in preventable offences (e.g. breakings).

Ceremonial

As in previous years ceremonial parades were held on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and the birthday of His Highness the Sultan. Guards of Honour were provided on various occasions—opening of the Legislative Council, opening of the High Court Sessions, visit of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, visit of H.M.S. *Gambia* and other important ceremonial occasions.

Artillery salutes were fired on certain occasions and regular route marches were held through the town. Plans for the formation of a Reserve Unit which will relieve the district police of most of their para-military duties were approved in 1958 and will be implemented from the 1st of January, 1959. The Reserve Unit will also provide refresher training for N.C.Os. and constables and will, as its name implies, provide a reserve which will be available to deal with any emergency or sudden disorder.

Traffic

The volume of traffic on the roads has more than doubled itself in the past four years. Comparative figures of vehicles registered in the Protectorate during the past four years are as follows:

1955	..	..	1,840
1956	..	..	2,035
1957	..	..	2,221
1958	..	..	3,785

Most of the accidents occurred outside the townships and a high proportion of the vehicles involved were public service vehicles. This accounts for the high casualty rate. There was a reduction in accidents in Pemba following a road widening scheme which was implemented in 1958.

Police motor cycle patrols operated on all main roads during the period under review and, in 1958, special courtesy patrols were instituted about Zanzibar town. Special constables rendered valuable assistance in maintaining these patrols.

	1955	1956	1957	1958
<i>Traffic Offences Reported</i>	2,357	1,970	2,655	2,393
<i>Accidents</i>	286	305	530	436
<i>Persons killed and injured:</i>				
Killed	8	12	14	20
Seriously injured ..	69	43	59	57
Slightly injured	156	160	100	182
	233	215	173	259

Immigration

The Commissioner of Police is also Principal Immigration Officer, in which capacity he controls and supervises a civilian staff of 18, mostly clerks and typists. Plans for the reorganisation of the Immigration Department, providing for the replacement of clerical staff by specially selected and trained Immigration Officers, were approved during 1958 and will be implemented during 1959.

The following are particulars of ships, dhows, schooners and aircraft cleared and of passports issued or renewed during the past four years:

	1955	1956	1957	1958
(a) <i>Craft Cleared:</i>				
Ships	621	517	460	696
Coastal dhows and schooners	1,178	1,446	1,577	1,469
Overseas Seasonal dhows	187	206	158	171
Aircraft	1,991	2,727	2,627	2,438
(b) <i>Passports:</i>				
Passports issued ..	1,778	1,383	1,083	1,440
Passports renewed ..	729	365	431	594

PRISONS

Prisons and Prison camps are situated as follows:

Zanzibar Island: Central Prison, Zanzibar Town,
Langoni Prison Camp,
Kinu cha Moshi Prison Camp,
Kichwele Prison Camp,
Pangeni Prison Camp.

Pemba Island: Wete Prison,
Tibirizi Prison Camp.

The Central Prison is a permanent concrete building situated one mile from the centre of Zanzibar Town. It has separate wards and yards to segregate females, juveniles, remand prisoners, civil prisoners, convicted first offenders and convicted recidivists.

The existing accommodation for 269 male and 16 female prisoners is adequate and suitable. The Central Prison is well provided with electricity, water sanitation and washing facilities. All cells are adequately ventilated. There is also a well equipped infirmary, standing in its own yard, which is looked after by a Medical Officer who visits the Central Prison twice a week and the Prison Camps once a week. There is a dispenser posted to the Central Prison for permanent duty.

Wete Prison, Pemba, is a permanent concrete building situated on a bluff jutting out into the sea within the Township of Wete. It has adequate ward and cell accommodation for 39 prisoners.

At the two camps at Kichwele and Pangeni the prisoners were employed on reafforestation work which continues to progress satisfactorily. At Langoni and Kinu cha Moshi, labour is employed on the farms attached to the camps where an appreciable amount of food is grown. In Pemba the prisoners at Tibirizi Camp have continued to be employed on the cutting and clearing of mangrove trees from the dhow channel and harbour approach, work which provides hard and useful labour.

There is a prisoners' earning scheme, whereby prisoners may, by industry and capability, earn small sums of money for use on their release and with which some may buy tobacco and similar small luxuries for use in their club room. The prisoners are divided into four grades for the scheme:

Grade A: Prisoners with special responsibilities, cooks, watchmen vegetable gardeners, storemen, etc., who are specially appointed by the Prison Commissioner, and convict leaders (Black Cap)—Sh. 1/25 per month.

Grade B: Prisoners who have completed six months at the camps and whose work and conduct is satisfactory—Sh. 1 per month.

Grade C: Prisoners who have completed three months but less than six months at the camps and whose work and conduct is satisfactory—65 cents per month.

Grade D: All prisoners on first transfer to the camps and until they qualify for grade C above—30 cents per month.

This scheme gives prisoners something to work for: in addition special badges are provided for various grades.

Buildings

Three double-storey blocks of flats, housing twelve warders and their families, were built at the Central Prison during the period under review.

An open sided schoolroom and a garage and bicycle shed were also completed by prison labour. General maintenance and repairs to all Prison Buildings were carried out by prisoners as part of their training.

Instruction and Welfare

Educational classes are held at the Central Prison on four days each week. In addition, Kuran classes are conducted at the prison camps and the Central Prison; other religious instruction is provided as well.

Cinema shows are provided monthly in Zanzibar Island by the Information Service, and radio sets are now installed in each prison and the prison camps and prisoners are permitted to listen to local topical programmes, religious broadcasts and sport fixtures.

Health and Diets

The health of all inmates has been good. There were no outbreaks of any diseases.

The diet scales were revised in 1957 and brought up to date. Three diet scales are available and are provided to accord with the prisoners' status and general habits when at large.

A quantity of fresh vegetables and fruit and other foodstuffs was provided from the Prison Farms.

After Care and Aid on Discharge

There is no Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in the Protectorate at present but assistance in cash and transport is provided to prisoners requiring it and, in certain cases, prisoners are helped to start trades by the provision of tools.

Inspection and Visits

All prisons and prison camps are visited regularly by the Prison Commissioner and Chief Prison Officer. Visiting Justices are appointed for all prisons and camps which they regularly inspect.

Remission of Sentence

In 1958 the rate of remission was altered from one-fourth of the total sentence to one-third of the total sentence. All prisoners serving a sentence of over one month are eligible for remission, which is credited to them on admission and only lost as a punishment for misconduct.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

THE main public utilities are owned and operated by Government with the exception of the electricity supply which is run by an independent statutory board.

ELECTRICITY

In 1957 legislation was passed establishing an Electricity Board which on the 1st of January, 1958, formally took over responsibility from the Department of Public Works for the generation and distribution of electricity.

Zanzibar town and some of the immediately surrounding areas are supplied with alternating current from a diesel-operated station. The supply of electricity was extended to the Zanzibar Airport, some four miles to the south of the town, and to the north power was made available to areas three miles from the town. Distribution was extended within the town particularly in Ng'ambo to the east.

Early in 1958 contracts were signed for the construction of an electricity supply in the island of Pemba at a cost of some £250,000. Work started later in the year, and it is expected that the scheme will be finished by the end of 1960 when power will be available in the townships of Wete, Chake Chake, Mkoani, Mtambile and Kengeja, and in the intervening villages.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The telephone system in both the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba is operated by Government. During 1958, the magneto-operated system in Zanzibar town was replaced by an automatic system with a capacity for 800 subscribers. The telephones in the rural areas in Zanzibar, which are magneto-operated, are connected to the main automatic exchange through small sub-exchanges.

In Pemba Island there is a similar magneto system but this is supplemented by very high frequency radio telephone links between the three main townships of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani. The system in this island was augmented by more modern magneto equipment during the period.

WATER

Piped water supplies are provided to Zanzibar town and in the rural areas of Zanzibar Island to Chwaka, Mkokotoni and Donge. In Pemba Island there are piped supplies at Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani.

Zanzibar is fortunate in having a source of supply which provides untreated water of excellent purity, though extremely hard. From Bububu and Chem Chem springs in Zanzibar the water is piped by gravity to the town where it is pumped into high level tanks supplying

the town at about 35 lb. per square inch. The output of the springs although seasonal and dependent on rainfall is adequate for the most part of the year. Consumption in Zanzibar town averages 1.7 million gallons a day. The main pumping station was converted to automatic working in 1957.

Revenue for water services is derived from rates for housing installations, shipping, etc., and some metered supplies to factories. The rates to private consumers are low and water is supplied free to public standpipes and to certain religious and charitable institutions. During the period covered by this report an extensive water survey was carried out and a number of exploratory boreholes were sunk, mainly in Pemba. This added considerably to the information on underground strata of which little was previously known. In a number of cases the boreholes produced water and these have been harnessed to increase the existing piped water supplies to Mkoani and Chake Chake and to provide piped supplies to Konde and Kengeja.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Port Facilities

In addition to the anchorage afforded in Zanzibar harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at Low Water Ordinary Spring Tide of 20 feet. The wharf is fitted with electrically operated cranes, and spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports, with an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce. Protection for lighters, water boats and other small craft is afforded by an inner basin which is sheltered by a breakwater.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons an hour.

The associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company provides ship-to-shore transport for visitors.

Number of Ships

The following table shows the numbers and registered tonnage of vessels calling at the port of Zanzibar in 1957 and 1958. The figures for 1945 and 1955 are also given for comparison:

<i>Ocean-going vessels</i>				<i>Coasting vessels</i>		<i>Native vessels</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
1945	..	85	324,574	147	42,528	2,761	68,799
1955	..	379	1,595,195	392	146,673	3,499	111,784
1957	..	295	1,305,544	482	211,244	4,012	121,010
1958	..	370	1,673,249	483	190,443	3,435	108,551

Steamship Services

The British India Steam Navigation Company provides a service about once every five weeks between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar, about two services a month between Zanzibar and Bombay and a monthly service to Portuguese East Africa and Durban.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company provides a service about once every four weeks between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar via Suez or via West Africa and the Cape.

Other shipping lines whose steamers call from time to time at Zanzibar include Farrell Lines Inc., the Indian African Line (Bank Line), the Robin Line, the Clan-Hall-Harrison Line, the Ellerman-Bucknall Steamship Company Limited, the Oriental African Line (Bank Line), the Holland-Afrika Lijn, the Christensen Canadian African Line, the Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, the Scandinavian East Africa Line, the Messageries Maritimes, the Deutsche-Ost-African Line, the Royal Interocean Lines, the Nedlloyd Line, the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, and Lloyd Triestino.

The Zanzibar Government, which maintains two ships, has recently replaced its elderly steam-driven vessels with two modern diesel engined ships, the *Seyyid Khalifa* of 1,542 gross tons and the *Salama* of 383 gross tons. These two vessels, which carry both passengers and cargo, maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The roads were well maintained during the period and a substantial amount of work was done on widening and straightening the main trunk road in Pemba Island which runs between Wete and Mkoani. The road has now been provided with a two-way bituminous surface.

Zanzibar and Pemba are well served by roads. Zanzibar has 339 miles of road of which 276 miles have a bituminous surface; Pemba has 107 miles of which 81 miles have bituminous surface. The remainder of the roads have either earth or metalled surfaces.

In the Zanzibar town area, the bazaar streets are for the most part surfaced with precast concrete slabs, providing a surface suitable for the iron-wheeled hand carts used for transporting merchandise in the narrow thoroughfares. These surfaces are given a reverse camber to assist storm water drainage, and are well washed with every shower of rain. Within the boundary of the town, there are 13 miles of water-proofed roads other than bazaar streets. Some township roads in Wete and Chake Chake are also waterproofed.

There are approximately 550 buses and commercial vehicles and 1,370 taxis and private cars and 270 motor cycles using the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba.

CIVIL AVIATION

General

Civil Aviation is administered within the Protectorate by the Aviation Control Officer. This post is held by the Director of Public Works, who is advised concerning policy by the Director of Civil Aviation of the East Africa High Commission. The Zanzibar Government conforms with the operational standards laid down by this Directorate which in turn applies the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Airports

The main international airport is situated four miles south of Zanzibar town. This has one runway with an all-weather bitumen surface 1,600 yards long. The bearing strength of the runway is in excess of the permissible landing weight of 44,000 lb.; aircraft of a greater all up weight cannot use the aerodrome because of other limiting factors, the chief one being the length of the runway. A "gooseneck" type of flare path is available for night flying, though there are no scheduled night flights. Hangar facilities and a bond store are available.

A second Customs airfield is situated at Wawi near Chake Chake in Pemba. This has a single runway 1,000 yards long with an all weather surface with a bearing strength of 30,000 lb. A new terminal building was constructed in 1958 at this airport. Owing to the nature of the terrain it has not been possible to extend the runway, and services to Pemba are confined to smaller aircraft; a regular service by Rapide is however maintained. The possibility of providing an alternative site for an airfield capable of accepting Dakotas and similar aircraft is being investigated.

Staff

The following supervisory staff are employed at the two aerodromes:
Zanzibar:

- One Radio Superintendent in charge and two Air Traffic Control Officers (in the service of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, East Africa High Commission).
- One Airport Superintendent.

Pemba:

- One Assistant Aviation Control Officer (an officer of the Zanzibar Police Force).
- One Airport Clerk.

Navigational and Communication Facilities

Although there have been no alterations in the actual facilities available during the last two years, there have been several changes of equipment, each designed to improve the services offered. These at

present consist of two air to ground communication channels (HF and VHF) using radio telephony. Direction finding equipment can be used in conjunction with the VHF channel, and an MF radio beacon is available. An additional HF radio telephone channel is used for communications with other Air Traffic Control stations, and an HF wireless telegraphy network enables signals concerning the handling of aircraft to be passed to other airfields. Power for this equipment (which is provided and maintained by the Directorate of Civil Aviation) is supplied from the Zanzibar Electricity Board mains and there is a standby diesel generator at the airport. The MF radio beacon operates continuously and the other facilities are normally in operation from dawn to dusk.

Safety and Rescue Service

In 1958 the two landrovers with towing combinations of foam and CO₂ fire extinguishers were replaced by two modern foam and carbon dioxide fire tenders both of which carry an assortment of portable rescue equipment. These are permanently based at Zanzibar Airport and are manned at all times that flying is taking place. A landrover is also permanently based at the airport for use in the case of emergency.

The equipment at Wawi Airport consists of a landrover crash tender fitted with Pyrene chemical type extinguishers.

Aircraft and Air Traffic

No aircraft is based on or registered in the Protectorate. From the table below it will be seen that nearly all the movements refer to commercial aircraft; the majority of these are Dakotas and Rapides owned by the East African Airways Corporation. This Company normally provides at least two Dakota services each way daily connecting Zanzibar to Dar es Salaam and Nairobi in addition to at least one Rapide service daily, except Fridays, connecting Pemba with Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

<i>Type</i>		<i>Percentage of Total</i>			
		<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
Scheduled Commercial	..	82.3	86.2	81.1	85.8
Non-Scheduled Commercial	..	15.2	12.3	16.7	9.6
Private, Test and Military	..	2.5	1.5	2.2	4.6
Total Movements	..	5,285	4,876	3,978	5,455

P O S T S

The Postal Department is responsible for the maintenance of the internal and external postal services of the Protectorate. It maintains inland and external remittance service by means of money orders and British postal orders. It is also responsible for the savings bank business.

There are seven offices in the Protectorate doing full postal and savings bank business. At smaller offices in rural areas, where the volume of work does not justify the provision of a post office, restricted

postal services and full savings bank facilities are provided at Mudirs' offices. At all these latter offices postage stamps may be purchased, articles may be posted and collected and a registration service is available.

There is a daily coastal air mail service between Zanzibar and the East African Mainland. This service connects at Nairobi with other trunk services to the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and South Africa. There is also a daily inland air mail service between Zanzibar and Pemba.

CABLE, WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPHS

External telegraph services are maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited. Direct cables link Zanzibar with the Seychelles, Durban, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa. Radio telegraph circuits are operated direct with London, Aden, Pemba and Mogadiscio; additional circuits are available if required to cover cable interruptions. A radio telephone circuit is operated by the Company to Dar es Salaam where it connects with the mainland telephone network of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration for calls to Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya. A wireless teleprinter services is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited for communications between the East African Airways Corporation offices in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. There is no direct radio service between Zanzibar and ships at sea, but communications can be passed by the Company through the Maritime Coast Station at Mombasa.

There are no internal telegraph services in either Island, but during 1958 the Company was considering installing a new VHF radio circuit between Zanzibar and Pemba which will provide a modernised inter-island telegraph circuit as well as a radio telephone link between the two internal telephone systems.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Government Information Services

PRESS

Two daily and eight weekly newspapers are published in Zanzibar town. No newspaper is published elsewhere in the Protectorate.

Daily

The Zanzibar Daily Voice, Gujarati.

The Daily Commercial Report, Gujarati.

Weekly

<i>Adal Insaf,</i>	English, Gujarati and Swahili.
<i>Afrika Kwetu,</i>	English and Swahili.
* <i>Al Falaq,</i>	English and Arabic.
<i>Maarifa (Government),</i>	Swahili and English.
<i>Mwangaza,</i>	English and Swahili.
<i>Mwongozi,</i>	English and Swahili.
<i>The Samachar,</i>	English and Gujarati.
<i>The Zanzibar Voice,</i>	English and Gujarati.

*Published until November, 1958.

The *Tanganyika Standard*, published in Dar es Salaam, has a wide circulation in Zanzibar town, as to a lesser extent has the *East African Standard*, published in Nairobi.

Maarifa, published in Kiswahili by the Information Office, Zanzibar, was issued free. Its weekly circulation at the end of 1958 had increased to 5,000.

BROADCASTING

By 1958 *Sauti ya Unguja* (The Voice of Zanzibar) increased its broadcasting hours from three to four hours every day except Sundays. It is on the air from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. East African Time; during the month of Ramadhan an evening programme was also broadcast from 9.00 p.m. to midnight. At the same time to improve the signal strength the station changed from a $\frac{1}{4}$ kw. transmitter to a 3.5kw. transmitter.

The lunch-hour transmission was a light programme with commercial advertising. The afternoon and evening broadcasts included recitation of the Koran, news, feature programmes, talks, discussion groups, plays, recorded music and music by local artists, the B.B.C. Swahili news relayed from London, women's and children's programmes, a weekly half-hour of Pemba news and commercial advertising.

All broadcasts were in Swahili which is widely used throughout the Protectorate and is understood by the majority of the people.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The Information Office, which is an integral part of the Provincial Administration, maintained a close liaison with the editors of the local press and supplied them with information from Government Departments in the form of notices, press releases and hand outs. In addition the editors have been supplied with photographic blocks for the making of which there are no facilities in Zanzibar. Press conferences were held by the Press Officer, who also arranged visits by local editors to places and events of interest and news value.

Literature, posters and other material received from the Central Office of Information, from the United Kingdom Information Office in Dar es Salaam and from Arabic sources in the Lebanon were distributed to schools, libraries, reading rooms, social clubs, welfare and community centres and coffee shops. Mobile cinema vans gave regular film shows in the rural areas of Zanzibar and Pemba and contributed to such celebrations as village Maulidi (the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed) and Parent's Days at schools. Most of the films shown were supplied by the Central Office of Information. The mobile cinemas also played an important part at the time of the election in July, 1957, when a locally made film on election procedure was shown to audiences of prospective voters.

A Public Relations Meeting was held once a month under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to which editors of the local newspapers and heads of communities are invited. The Information Officer and the Press Officer are also present.

The Tourist Information Bureau which is under the charge of the Information Officer plays an important part in the encouragement of the tourist trade. A total of 3,027 and 3,200 visitors called at the Bureau in 1957 and in 1958. Many of them came from passengers' ships which normally anchor in the harbour for a day. The Bureau also distributed two recently revised brochures giving information about the Protectorate.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

THE Island of Zanzibar is situated in latitude 6° south and longitude 39° east. It is separated from the mainland (Tanganyika) by a channel $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest island on the East African coast being 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements) with an area of 640 square miles and a population of 165,253 (1958 census). The town of Zanzibar is the only town of any size on the Island and has a population of 57,923. It is situated in the centre of the west coast, and is 135 miles from Mombasa and 45 miles from Dar es Salaam. Two-thirds of the Island, to the centre and to the east, consists of low-lying coral country covered by bush and grass plains and is largely uninhabited except for the coastal fishing settlements on the east coast. The western side of the island is fertile and densely populated with several ridges rising to over 200 feet; the highest ridge, the Masingini Ridge, is 390 feet. In this area coconuts and to a lesser extent cloves are extensively grown.

25 miles to the north-east lies the Island of Pemba in latitude 5° south. This Island is 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad. It has an area of 380 square miles and a population of 133,858 (1958 census). The three main towns situated on the west coast are—in the north, Wete with a population of 7,507, in the centre Chake Chake with a population of 7,167 and in the south, Mkoani with a population of 1,977. The west and centre of the Island consists of a flat topped ridge about six miles wide deeply bisected by streams. With its many valleys Pemba has the appearance of being much hillier than Zanzibar although the highest point on this Island, Siniongoni (311 ft.) is lower than the Masingini Ridge in Zanzibar. The coastline is deeply indented especially in the west and the inlets are usually filled with mangrove swamps. Apart from the narrow belt of coral country in the east, the Island is fertile and densely populated, clove growing being the major industry. (Pemba provides about 83 per cent. of the Protectorate's cloves.)

In both Islands there are a number of small streams but water for domestic use is largely drawn from wells and boreholes which give an excellent supply of pure water needing no treatment.

Some 40 miles to the south-east of Zanzibar and 30 miles from the mainland coast is Latham Island which forms a part of the Protectorate. This island is no more than an outcrop of calcareous beach rock some 300 yards long by 170 yards broad. It has very little plant cover and is principally notable as the breeding ground of the blue-faced or masked Booby (*Sula dactylatra dactylatra*) the Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*) and the Green turtle (*Chelone mydas*).

The Protectorate has a tropical climate but the heat is tempered throughout the year with constant sea breezes which blow with great regularity except during the rainy seasons. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for Zanzibar town are 84.4°F . and 76.6°F . respectively, and for Wete in Pemba 86.3°F . and 76°F . The seasons are well defined. From December to March, when the north-east monsoon blows it is hot and comparatively dry. The heavy rains fall in April and May with lesser rains in November and December. It is coolest and driest from June to October with the wind blowing steadily from the south-west. The annual rainfall for Zanzibar town averages 61.9 inches and for Wete in Pemba 76.9 inches. On both Islands rainfall is higher in the hilly areas than in the eastern plains; very local showers and storms are characteristic. The higher rainfall in Pemba is an important factor in making it the chief clove growing area.

Apart from the bush and grass of the infertile coral plains the natural vegetation has largely disappeared. Remains of former forests are found only at Jozani in Zanzibar Island and at Ngezi in Pemba Island, both of which have been declared forest reserves. Jozani forest was in the past open for controlled exploitation but is now closed to allow for rejuvenation and has been systematically replanted with *Calophyllum inophyllum*. Ngezi forest is still open to controlled exploitation, but though it is well grown it contains practically no timber trees of any economic value. The object of the present controlled exploitation is to clear the area for replanting with more valuable species. There are also areas of mangroves, mostly in Pemba, all of which have been declared forest reserves. They have in the past been exploited but are now closed for rejuvenation.

The most fertile soils are planted with cloves and the less fertile with coconuts and food crops. The alluvial soils of the valleys are usually used for growing rice. Attempts are being made to grow eucalyptus and casuarina trees in parts of the coral plains.

The Protectorate depends almost entirely for its prosperity on cloves and coconuts which together account for about 98 per cent. of its exports. Food crops and fruit of all kinds are grown in the plantation areas as are a few cash crops such as limes, tobacco, coffee, kapok and, in the coral areas, chillies. There are about 10,000 cattle in Zanzibar and about 23,000 in Pemba, the larger number in Pemba being due to the comparative absence of tsetse fly. A cattle ranching scheme has been inaugurated in the coral areas of Zanzibar which are furthest removed from the fly areas. Goats and chickens are kept both in the country and in the towns.

Lime is a product of the coral areas and charcoal is made in all parts of the Protectorate. Everywhere women are skilled in plaiting household mats, baskets and food covers while rope making is carried on in certain coastal areas of Zanzibar. The men are largely engaged in agriculture and fishing, the waters on the east coast having a parti-

cularly plentiful supply of fish. Such light industries as there are are largely concerned with cloves and coconuts and their by-products. A more limited number are engaged in the building and furniture trades while Zanzibar town is well known for its silversmiths and ivory carvers.

Dhows from the Persian Gulf and from India continue to call each year at Zanzibar, though this trade is slowly declining. The entrepot trade which at one time was comparatively extensive is also steadily declining as increased harbour facilities become available along the mainland coast.

The Protectorate has a good network of roads. In Zanzibar Island there are 339 miles of road of which 276 miles have a bituminous surface; Pemba has 107 miles of which 81 have a bituminous surface. There are also sea and air links between Zanzibar, Pemba and the mainland coast. A number of Shipping Lines call regularly at Zanzibar and there are daily air services both to Dar es Salaam and to Mombasa and Nairobi.

Chapter 2: History

ZANZIBAR owes its history mainly to its convenience as a jumping off place for the east coast of Africa, to its proximity to Asia, and to the trade winds or monsoons, which made possible its close connection from earliest times with India and the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Although the east coast of Africa and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba were practically unknown to the nations of Europe until the close of the fifteenth century, there is evidence that a more or less continuous trade existed between this coast and Arabia and Mesopotamia prior to the Christian era.

In the first century of the Christian era an anonymous Greek writer compiled the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, which was a sailing directory for the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. In it the author makes reference to certain islands lying off the east coast of Africa, and it would appear very probable that in his description of the island of Menouthias he is referring to Zanzibar or Pemba. Describing the coast, he states that, "the Mapharitic chief governs it under some ancient right that subjects it to the sovereignty of the state that is become the first in Arabia; and the people of Maza now hold it under the authority and send thither many large ships, using Arab captains and agents, who are familiar with the natives and inter-marry with them, and who know the whole coast and understand the language". The last sentence indicates that close on two thousand

years ago there was already coming into being that coastal race of mixed African and Asiatic origin, whom the Arabs called "the people of Swahili (coast)" and are now commonly known by the generic name Swahili.

There is very little information regarding East Africa during the first nine centuries of the Christian era. Probably at a very early period in those centuries the coast and the adjacent islands (including Zanzibar and Pemba) were gradually overrun by Bantu tribes from the interior of the continent, who supplanted the earlier inhabitants of African origin. In the mean time migrations from Arabia appear to have continued. A new era may be said to have dawned with the recovery of power by the Prophet Muhammad after his flight from Mecca in A.D. 622 and the spreading by his missionaries of the doctrines of Islam throughout Arabia and into northern Africa, Mesopotamia and southern Persia. The internecine struggles amongst his followers, which occurred after the Prophet's death in 632, gave a fresh impetus to immigration into East Africa by refugees from South-East Asia. Chronicles of Kilwa, Mombasa, Lamu and Pate as well as a number of local traditions all speak of what appears to have been an extensive emigration at the end of the tenth century from Shiraz in south-east Persia to various places on the East African coast and the adjacent islands, including Zanzibar and Pemba. The Kilwa Chronicle in particular refers to a number of occasions upon which from the eleventh century onwards a ruler in Zanzibar intervened in the affairs of the sultanate of Kilwa. At the beginning of the thirteenth century Ykut bin Abdulla referred in his geographical dictionary, called *Mu'jam l'Buldan*, to a recent migration from the main island of Zanzibar to the islet of Tumbatu lying off the north-east coast thereof. Extensive archaeological remains on Tumbatu go to confirm this statement.

The history of Zanzibar and Pemba during the five centuries following these Shirazian immigrations is somewhat of a patchwork to be pieced together from references in a number of chronicles of mainland ports, local traditions and certain archaeological remains. Even with this patchwork it is difficult to make out a coherent history of Zanzibar and Pemba during those years. From time to time there were immigrations of varying scales of members of African tribes from the mainland. Similarly, there were infiltrations of settlers from Asia. These came principally from southern Arabia, Oman and the Persian Gulf. Native traditions also speak of certain mysterious foreigners, who reached Zanzibar and Pemba shortly before the first advent of the Portuguese and whom tradition calls the Wadebuli and the Wadiba. The first of these invaders probably acquired their name from the port of Dabhol on the west coast of India and the latter from the Maldive Islands, which were known to the medieval Arab geographers as the Diba Islands. Many of these non-African invaders established themselves as petty sultans on the two islands. Possibly for brief periods

one or other of these rulers was able to dominate the whole of one or other of the islands, but none of them appears to have succeeded in becoming overlord of both islands at once. Local traditions point to the fact that each island was as a rule divided into two or more sultanates. In Zanzibar there was a sharp division between the Tumbatu and the Hadimu, which has continued down to modern times. The former race were ruled by a Sheha and lived on the islet of Tumbatu and the adjacent northern portion of the main island of Zanzibar, whilst the latter were ruled by a ruler, who was latterly known as the Jumbe or Mwenyi Mkuu (great lord), and occupied the rest of the main island. The hereditary rulers of Tumbatu continued in power well into the nineteenth century and the last Mwenyi Mkuu died in 1873.

In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and after calling at Mozambique, Mombasa and Malindi made his way across the Indian Ocean to Calicut. The next two hundred years were occupied in a struggle between the Portuguese and Arabs for domination of the East African coasts and islands. During this period the Portuguese were mainly concerned in maintaining a foothold in India and lands further to the east. For them East Africa was serviceable only as providing useful ports of call for their ships voyaging between Portugal and India. For that reason they occupied Kilwa and erected a fort there in 1505, only to abandon it eight years later. After having been treated with marked suspicion and hostility at Mombasa, Vasco da Gama had met with a most friendly reception at Malindi, which thanks to the continuance of those friendly relations for more than one hundred years remained the principal port of call for vessels to and from India, but the open roadstead there had none of the convenience of the dual harbour of Mombasa-Kilindini. In 1593 Mombasa, which had been the focal point of resistance to the invaders, fell into the Portuguese hands. Fort Jesus was erected in the island and served to dominate the East African littoral for a century thereafter.

In the early days of the struggle between Portuguese and Arabs bombardments from the sea and landing parties managed to persuade the leading chiefs of Zanzibar and Pemba to agree to pay tribute to the Portuguese, but after having extracted such agreements the invaders found great difficulty in enforcing the same. In 1528 Zanzibar and Pemba both acknowledged that they were tributary to the Portuguese crown, but at some date before the end of that century force of circumstances led the Portuguese to recognize that the "king" of Zanzibar could no longer be regarded as a tributary but as a friendly ruler, who had permitted them to establish a factory on the peninsula which now comprises the Stone Town of Zanzibar. In about 1589 the Portuguese garrison and a Portuguese nominated ruler were expelled by the inhabitants of Pemba. Though that ruler was reinstated a year or two later, he was once more speedily expelled. Eventually the Portuguese attempted to solve their difficulties by entrusting the governance of the island to their ally, the Sultan of Malindi and Mombasa.

In 1631 their quondam ally, Yusuf bin Hassan, Sultan of Malindi and Mombasa, raised the standard of revolt against the Portuguese. He managed to seize Fort Jesus and thereafter massacred the majority of the settlers on the island of Mombasa. Though a year later force of circumstances compelled him to evacuate the island and thus to enable the Portuguese to recover it without opposition, he continued to cause his former allies much annoyance as a sort of buccaneer and the Portuguese never permanently recovered their authority over those inhabitants of the East African coast who had flocked to Yusuf bin Hassan's standard. As both Portuguese records and local chronicles show, Pemba, in particular, remained till the end of the century in a more or less continuous state of rebellion. Portuguese men-of-war might from time to time extract a little tribute money from the unwilling inhabitants, but the constantly recurring punitive expeditions to the island were indicative of the very slight hold that the tax gatherers had upon them. Zanzibar, on the other hand, remained loyal to the Portuguese during the rebellion of Yusuf bin Hassan and, except for a brief period round about 1650, maintained that loyalty until the final expulsion of the Portuguese by the Arabs of Oman.

In December, 1698, the Arabs of Oman captured Fort Jesus at Mombasa after a three years' siege. This was almost immediately followed by the loss by the Portuguese of every foothold which they had up to then possessed in and off the coast of East Africa to the north of Cape Delgado. Owing to local dissensions between the Arab governors of Mombasa and Zanzibar the Portuguese managed to reoccupy Fort Jesus in 1728, but they were finally expelled once and for all in the following year.

Except for this reoccupation of Fort Jesus very little of great moment occurred in Zanzibar and Pemba during the eighteenth century. Like Pemba, Zanzibar bowed to the inevitable and made its peace with the Arabs of Oman. The Portuguese had been evicted from East Africa by the ruling Yorubi dynasty in Oman, but in the course of years the authority of that dynasty became more and more shadowy not only in East Africa but even in Oman itself. Finally in 1744 Ahmed bin Said el-Busaidi, the founder of the present ruling dynasties in Zanzibar and Oman, supplanted the last Yorubi ruler of Oman. Muhammed bin Athman el-Mazrui, of Mombasa, refused to acknowledge the new ruler as his overlord and declared his independence of Oman. For close on a century afterwards the history of East Africa mainly centres round the struggle between the Busaidi and Mazrui on that coast. Almost to the very end of that struggle the people of Pemba, which was the granary of Mombasa, adhered to the cause of the Mazrui. Those of Zanzibar, on the other hand, remained consistently loyal to the Busaidi dynasty. In 1753, using Pemba as a base the Mazrui made an unsuccessful effort to capture Zanzibar. At the end of 1783 Ahmed bin Said el-Busaidi died and was succeeded by his son,

Said. In the following year another son of the deceased Sultan named Seif attempted to carve out for himself an independent dominion in East Africa by occupying Zanzibar and Kilwa. He eventually relinquished his project when Ahmed bin Said, a son of the new Sultan of Oman, arrived at Zanzibar with a fleet. Seif then withdrew to Lamu, where he died shortly afterwards.

Troubles nearer home at first prevented the new dynasty in Oman from any serious attempt to contest the claim of the Mazrui to the hegemony in East Africa. It was not until Said bin Sultan, grandson of the founder of the Busaidi dynasty, had been fifteen years on the throne that any serious attempt was made to reassert the claims of Oman to the East African possessions, which had seceded at the time of the overthrow of the Yorubi dynasty.

Seyyid Said bin Sultan was born in 1791 and became ruler of Oman in 1807. His early years were so fully occupied with the problems confronting him in Oman and the Persian Gulf as to prevent him from paying serious attention to his East African dominions. In the course of time, however, his attention was directed thither by the appeals of claimants to the sultanates of Pate and elsewhere, who had been dispossessed by the Mazrui of Mombasa. In 1822 a special embassy, consisting of the leading Arabs and Africans of Pemba, came to Muscat to complain of the oppression of the Mazrui governor of that island. On Seyyid Said's instructions, the governor of Zanzibar led an expedition to that island and succeeded in evicting the Mazrui. Two expeditions, which were sent from Mombasa to recover Pemba, failed in their object. Since 1822 Zanzibar and Pemba have been united under one sovereign.

The loss of Pemba, which was the main source of the food supply of Mombasa, proved the turning point in the struggle between the Busaidi and the Mazrui. At the end of 1827 Seyyid Said personally led an expedition against Mombasa, which resulted in the establishment of a temporary *modus vivendi* between him and the Mazrui governor of that island. In January, 1828, he visited Zanzibar for the first time. He looked on the land and saw that it was good. He resolved to make the place his second capital and, when events in Oman recalled him there a few months later, he left behind his favourite son Khalid as governor of Zanzibar dwelling in a building, which he had acquired at Mtoni, three miles to the north of Zanzibar, and which he subsequently enlarged and converted into a palace.

The struggle with the Mazrui finally ended in 1837, when the leading members of that family were treacherously seized and deported to Oman. After this event, except for occasional local rebellions at Siu, on the island of Patta and elsewhere, his sway over the East African coast between Ras Hafun and Cape Delgado and the islands adjacent thereto was more or less undisputed. After the downfall of the Mazrui Seyyid Said made Zanzibar his principal home. It was with the greatest

reluctance that he returned to his original home at Muscat, when urgent affairs in Oman and the Persian Gulf rendered such a course absolutely necessary.

His removal to Zanzibar was followed by that of hundreds of Oman Arabs. With this incursion began what may be called the modern phase of East Africa's and Zanzibar's history. Unexampled prosperity followed in his wake; trade flourished exceedingly and Arab and Swahili traders began to push deep into the hitherto unknown regions bordering on the central African lakes. Seyyid Said laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by making the island his permanent residence and by encouraging the cultivation of the clove, which is the backbone of the Protectorate's economy. The clove tree may, in fact, be regarded as his memorial. Under his direction Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. He signed commercial treaties with America, Great Britain and France, for which countries consulates were opened in 1837, 1841 and 1844 respectively; and although from the earliest times Zanzibar had been the principal market for the great African slave trade, he entered into agreements with the English for its restriction in his dominions when, early in the nineteenth century, public opinion in England began to demand the suppression of the trade.

SEYYID SAID was 65 years old when he died in 1856, his death occurring on board his frigate *Victoria* while he was returning to Zanzibar from one of his periodical visits to Oman. On his death a dispute arose as to the succession between his sons, Seyyid Thuwaini of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar; and, as the result of an award made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, the African possessions of Seyyid Said were made independent under Majid. From that date onwards Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate.

SEYYID MAJID BIN SAID reigned from 1856 to 1870. During this time African exploration was at its height. David Livingstone was in Zanzibar in 1866, and the house used by him is still extant. Like his father, Majid was a firm friend of the British, and in 1862 the independence of Zanzibar was recognised by England and other powers. The year 1869 was a memorable year in that it saw the opening of the Suez Canal, which, of course, brought Zanzibar into close touch with Europe. His reign was a comparatively uneventful one, and he died in 1870 at the early age of 36. He left one daughter, who, by her marriage with Seyyid Hamoud bin Mohamed (Sultan 1896-1902), became the mother of Seyyida Matuka, the deceased wife of Seyyid Khalifa II, the reigning Sultan.

SEYYID BARGHASH BIN SAID, his brother, succeeded him. He possessed many of the striking qualities of his father, the old Seyyid Said. He was a lavish spender of money and a great builder of palaces, and was responsible for the introduction into Zanzibar of a pure water

supply. Important events took place in his reign. In 1872 the island of Zanzibar was visited by a hurricane, which destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. In 1873 he agreed by treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the export of slaves from East Africa and to close all public slave markets in his dominions; thereafter the great slave market in Zanzibar town was abolished, and on its site was later erected the existing Anglican Cathedral. In 1875 he paid a state visit to England at the invitation of the British Government, visiting the King of Portugal en route at Lisbon, where the British fleet had been assembled to salute his arrival. In 1879 a further link was forged between Zanzibar and the outside world by the laying of a cable by the Eastern Telegraph Company, to facilitate which Seyyid Barghash ceded to the company the small island of Bawe. The latter part of his reign was a period of anxiety for him on account of the inroads made upon the mainland by Germany and her agents, especially Dr. Carl Peters. In 1884, however, the attitude of Germany in regard to Africa in general, and to East Africa in particular, was such as to cause the British Foreign Secretary to make enquiries regarding Germany's intentions with the gratifying result that Prince Bismarck assured the British Ambassador in Berlin that "Germany was not endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over Zanzibar". But the actions of Germany's agents were scarcely in conformity with this assurance, for Dr. Carl Peters had proceeded to East Africa and, on behalf of the Society of German Colonisation, had secretly entered into a number of "treaties" with natives in territory over which the Sultan of Zanzibar claimed suzerainty. On his return to Germany he founded an association called the German East Africa Company, whose business it was to exploit and administer the territory which he had become possessed of by means of his "treaties" and, in 1885, the German Government gave the Company a charter. The whole transaction had been kept a profound secret until the Company had been duly constituted. Directly he became acquainted with the usurpation of his right of his claim to suzerainty over the territories involved, Seyyid Barghash protested vehemently, as did Sir John Kirk, the British representative at Zanzibar. But in spite of these remonstrances, on 28th April, 1885, the annexation of some 60,000 square miles of the interior of the African continent by the German Government was announced. Seyyid Barghash, however, refused to acknowledge Germany's right to the territory annexed, and despatched troops to the mainland. Eventually on 7th August, a formidable German squadron appeared off Zanzibar and delivered an ultimatum, which Seyyid Barghash perforce had to accept. With this initial success German annexation proceeded apace. In 1886 Great Britain, France and Germany mutually agreed as to the extent of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. They were to comprise a strip of coast ten miles in depth from the Rovuma river to the Tana river, a distance of about 600 miles; the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba,

Mafia and Lamu; and in addition the coast towns, not already included in the coast strip, of Kismayu, Barawa, Merka and Mogadishu, with territory of a ten-mile radius round each, and of Warsheikh with a territory of a five-mile radius round it. In 1887 Seyyid Barghash handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African continent to the British East Africa Association (later known as the Imperial East African Company). He died at Zanzibar in March, 1888, at the age of 55, after a reign of eighteen years and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Khalifa.

SEYYID KHALIFA BIN SAID (KHALIFA I) only reigned for two years. During that time fresh concessions were obtained by Germany, a lease of the ten-mile coast strip from the Rovuma to the Umba River being granted in 1888 to the German Company, which gave the Germans free access to the coast and placed in their control all the great caravan routes to the interior. A further step forward was taken in the abolition of slavery by an agreement with the British Government that all persons entering the Sultan's dominions after 1st November, 1889, and all children born after 1st January, 1890, should be free. The latter part of this agreement, however, was not embodied in any proclamation. He died in 1890 at the age of 36, and was succeeded by his brother, Seyyid Ali, who was the last of the sons of the old Seyyid Said to sit upon the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID reigned from 1890-93. In 1890 the supremacy of British interests in Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and on 4th November they were proclaimed a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the territory between the rivers Umba and Rovuma, including the island of Mafia, was ceded to Germany on payment of 4,000,000 marks (£200,000); such was the genesis of German East Africa. Also in the same year the buying and selling of slaves was declared illegal by a Decree of the Sultan. In 1891 a constitutional government was established with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1892 the Benadir coast was leased to Italy (to which power it was ceded for £144,000 in 1905). Seyyid Ali died in 1893, and was succeeded by Seyyid Hamed, the son of Seyyid Said's eldest son, Seyyid Thuwaini, who had contested with his brother Majid the right to the throne of Zanzibar.

SEYYID HAMED BIN THUWAINI ruled from 1893 to 1896. On the death of Seyyid Ali, Seyyid Khalid, a young and ambitious son of Seyyid Barghash, had attempted to seize the Palace but had at once been expelled owing to the prompt action of the British Consul-General and the First Minister. In 1895 the Imperial British East Africa Company relinquished its charter in respect of the Sultan's possessions on the mainland which had been handed over to its administration in 1887, and received, for the surrender of their concessions and the sale

of their assets, the £200,000 which had been paid by Germany to Seyyid Ali bin Said. The administration of these possessions was taken over by the British Government, and they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later the Kenya Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. The Kenya Government pays an annuity of £10,000 to the Zanzibar Government in respect of its exercise of certain sovereign rights over the ten-mile strip of the coast previously administered by the Company, and annual interest of £6,000 on the sum which had been provided by Zanzibar for the extinction of the Company's rights. The Sultan's flag on Fort Jesus at Mombasa marks the fact that the coast of Kenya is a part of his dominions.

On the death of Seyyid Hamed in 1896, the same Seyyid Khalid, in spite of the protests of Her Britannic Majesty's representative, broke into the Palace accompanied by hundreds of armed Arabs and proclaimed himself Sultan. However, he only reigned a few hours. A British squadron assembled in Zanzibar harbour and anchored off the Palace within point-blank range. A two-hour ultimatum was sent to him at seven o'clock on the morning of 27th August, and was ignored; it is said that his soothsayers predicted that the English guns would be innocuous and only spout water. At nine o'clock, therefore, a bombardment began, at the end of which some half an hour later the Palace had been reduced to a shambles, over 50 natives had been killed, and the Sultan's ship of war, the *Glasgow*, sunk. Seyyid Khaled himself, horrified at the destruction he had caused, fled to the German Consulate and, embarking on a German gunboat, was taken to Dar es Salaam, where, until his capture in German East Africa by the British Forces in 1917, he lived as a pensioner of the German Government. He was subsequently exiled to St. Helena and the Seychelles, and eventually died in Mombasa in 1927.

SEYYID HAMOUD BIN MOHAMED, a grandson of old Seyyid Said was proclaimed Sultan in 1896 on the deposition and flight of Seyyid Khalid. He was a very intelligent ruler and intensely English in his sympathies, advocating in every way by his example the adoption of English ideas. The year after his succession the final step in the suppression of the slave trade was taken by the abolition, by decree, of the legal status of slavery, and arrangements were made at the same time for the liberation of all slaves who cared to apply for manumission. Seyyid Hamoud died at the age of 51 in 1902, and was succeeded by his son.

SEYYID ALI BIN HAMOUD, who was educated at Harrow, represented his father at the coronation of King Edward VII, and it was while he was absent on this mission that Seyyid Hamoud died. Seyyid Ali was still a minor, and the affairs of state were transacted by the British First Minister, who was appointed Regent, until 1905, when Seyyid Ali attained control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Administrative establishment. In 1909 the emancipation of the slaves was completed by a decree directing compensation for the deprivation of their

master's protection to be given to slaves unable to support themselves, no claims being considered later than the end of 1911. In that year Seyyid Ali left Zanzibar to attend the coronation of King George V. At Naples, however, he left the steamer and proceeded to Paris, where shortly afterwards he announced his intention to abdicate. He died there in 1918.

SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (KHALIFA II), the reigning Sultan, who had married Seyyid Ali's sister, Seyyida Matuka, in 1900, ascended the throne in 1911. He was born at Muscat in Oman on 26th August, 1879, and his father Seyyid Harub bin Thuwani bin Said el-Busaidi, died in his early childhood. He came to Zanzibar in 1893, at the summons of his uncle, Seyyid Hamed bin Thuwaini, who acceded to the throne in that year, and he was therefore a witness of the 1896 bombardment. He accompanied his brother-in-law, Seyyid Ali, to the coronation of King George V, and, as a result of Seyyid Ali's abdication, was obliged to assume the position of the chief representative of the Sultanate during the celebrations. Shortly after his return to Zanzibar in 1911 the abdication of Seyyid Ali was definitely announced, and, after the vacant throne had been offered to Seyyid Khalid bin Mohamed, the brother of the Sultan Seyyid Hamoud, and declined on account of impaired health and advancing years, Seyyid Khalifa was approached by the British Government, and duly ascended the throne on 9th December. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in 1914 by a new Zanzibar Order-in-Council, under which the offices of His Majesty's Consul-General and of His Highness's First Minister were merged in that of the newly-created post of British Resident.

His Highness celebrated the 25th anniversary of his accession in December, 1936, and the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Al-Busaidi Dynasty was commemorated in November, 1944.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders-in-Council, 1924 to 1953.

In 1925 a Protectorate Council was established as an advisory body with His Highness the Sultan as President and the British Resident as Vice-President. This Council was superseded in 1926 by an Executive and a Legislative Council established by Decree.

The Councils Decree, 1926, was in its turn repealed and replaced in 1956 by another Decree bearing the same title. This latter Decree established a Privy Council, Executive Council and Legislative Council. The first of these Councils consists of the British Resident, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and not more than three other members appointed by His Highness the Sultan. Its duty is to advise His Highness, when requested, on the exercise of his powers and the performance of his duties.

The Executive Council of four *ex-officio* members (the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary and Senior Commissioner), three other official members and three representative members is presided over by the British Resident, by whom Council is consulted on important matters.

The Legislative Council, of which the British Resident is President, consists of the four *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council, nine official members, and twelve representative members. Official and representative members must by law be Zanzibar or British subjects, or British Protected Persons, aged 21 or over. Their maximum tenure of office is three years.

Six of the twelve representative members were elected on a common-roll franchise in July, 1957. These were the first common-roll elections held in East Africa and were provided for in the Legislative Council (Elections) Decree of 1957. The Protectorate is divided into six constituencies, four in Zanzibar Island and two in Pemba.

The qualifications for registration as an elector are that the person:

- (a) is a male Zanzibar subject of the age of 25 years and upwards;
- (b) has resided in the Protectorate for at least twelve months prior to registration and is normally resident in the constituency on that day;
- (c) is able to read in English, Arabic or Kiswahili, or is of the age of 40 years and upwards; and
- (d) (i) possesses certain property qualifications; or
(ii) has been a member of Legislative Council or a local government authority; or
(iii) is the holder of a civil or military decoration approved by the British Resident.

The qualifications for candidates for election are that the person:

- (a) is a male Zanzibar subject of the age of 25 years and upwards;
- (b) has resided in the island in which is situated the constituency for which he seeks to be elected for a period of twelve months immediately preceding his nomination;
- (c) is able to read and write English, or Arabic, or Kiswahili; and
- (d) has a yearly income of £150 or immoveable property or a business valued at £300.

Insanity, bankruptcy, conviction of certain offences, or declaration of alienage disqualifies a person from becoming either an elector or a

member of Legislative Council. In addition a party to, or partner in a firm or director or manager of a company, which is a party to a contract with the Government is debarred from being a member of Legislative Council.

The remaining six representative members are appointed by His Highness on the advice of the British Resident. Such representative members must apply for appointment. Each application must be supported by at least 100 registered electors.

For general administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into the District of Pemba and the Urban and Rural districts of Zanzibar, which are in charge of three District Commissioners under the control of the Senior Commissioner. The districts are subdivided into Mudirias each in charge of a Mudir, and these Mudirias are again sub-divided into Shehias (village areas), each in charge of a Sheha or village Headman.

The various officers in the administrative chain derive their authority from the Administrative Authority Decree. The Senior Commissioner is in charge of the district administration throughout the Protectorate. Subject to the directions of the District Commissioner, a Mudir is responsible for maintaining order within the area in respect of which he has been appointed, and his powers are exerciseable over all persons in his Mudiria (township areas are excluded from this jurisdiction). An important duty of the Mudirs is to promote peaceful settlements of disputes.

The District administration is given special responsibility for the development of Local Government. In early 1958 the Local Government Decree was enacted. This Decree contains provisions for the setting up of a system of Local Government by means of Local Councils and gives powers for the delegation of greater responsibilities to Local Councils than that contained in earlier legislation. Local Councils are established by Order of the British Resident, the Order laying down such matters as the name of the Council, its area, its functions and its composition. A Local Council must perform such functions as are conferred upon it under the Order and it may, subject to the approval of the Senior Commissioner, make by-laws "for any such objects as are necessary or desirable for the safety and well-being of the inhabitants of its area or for the good rule or Government of its area"

Local Councils may be incorporated. Membership of councils normally includes elected and nominated members and *ex-officio* members such as Masheha (Headman) and Public Health Officers. District Commissioners and Mudirs in whose area a Local Council has been established, have the right to attend its meetings in an advisory capacity. Six such Councils are in being (two in Zanzibar island and four in Pemba) and assist in the administration of areas with populations varying from about 3,000 to 45,000.

Councils are not set up until the people of the area have expressed agreement to their formation. The actual area to be included is also settled in consultation with the people. The whole system is still fairly new to the local population and care has to be exercised to retain their confidence by proceeding at a pace which outruns neither their assent nor their understanding. The annual budgets of the Councils vary from about £200 to £3,500. Their revenue consists mainly of fees, licences, rents, and royalties assigned to them by the central government together with any rate which they may decide to levy.

District Commissioners may make similar Orders to those which may be made by Local Councils, for areas where no Local Council exist.

The town of Zanzibar presents an administrative problem of its own, containing as it does over one-third of the population of the whole island of Zanzibar. There is a Township Council, which does not yet enjoy autonomous status, and this administers some of the less costly public services (excluding water, electricity, sanitation and fire-fighting) with revenue from licences, fees and rates, which the central government assigns to it in much the same way as it grants revenue to the rural councils, supplemented by an additional subsidy.

All members are appointed by the British Resident. The official nominees include the District Commissioner, the Medical Officer of Health, the District Engineer and the Town Mudir.

The Senior Commissioner withdrew from the Council, of which he used to be Chairman in 1955, and since then the Council has elected an unofficial chairman annually. It has also appointed, with the approval of the British Resident, a Town Clerk and a Town Treasurer. It has made detailed recommendations concerning the draft Municipal Council Bill.

The Municipal Council when it is set up will be autonomous and will have responsibilities which are wider than those exercised by the present Council.

The Ngambo quarter of Zanzibar Town is sub-divided into administrative areas, each under an "area headman" under the control of the District Commissioner through the Town Mudir;

In rural areas each Mudir holds a Mudirial Court, established by proclamation as a District Court, with powers somewhat similar to those of a subordinate court of the third class. The procedure is simplified so as to be readily understandable by the people whom these courts are designed to serve, and with a reduced schedule of fees commensurate with their means. These Mudirial Courts are dealt with in greater detail in Part II, Chapter 9; mention of them, however, is made here in view of the fact that they facilitate administration generally by providing the people with a ready means of settling minor matters of dispute.

The administrative problem is complex because of the many different communities of which the population consists. The Arabs are largely landowners (although many Indians and Africans also own land);

the Indians have in their hands the bulk of the commerce; and the Africans constitute the main source of labour. The last belong to one or other of two main groups, namely the "indigenous" people of Zanzibar and Pemba and those who are of mainland origin.

The maintenance of good public relations is an important aspect of the administration of the cosmopolitan society of Zanzibar; unhappily the relations between the various communities have not been so good in the period under review as in previous years. The trend of world events and the general increase in political consciousness create an increasing need to safeguard the old tradition of concord. The Administration has tried to do this not only by social intercourse and ready accessibility to the public, but also through its information services; through the Welfare Section, closely associated with the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society; and through some fifty committees and boards, mainly of an advisory character, whereon sit many unofficial persons of all communities. The ladies' club in the town and the welfare centres for women in the villages and in Ngambo have also proved themselves valuable in promoting good public relations.

Sports, which thrives in Zanzibar under the auspices of a Sports Control Board, provides an opportunity for meeting between all races and classes and for the establishment of cordial relationships between them.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are used together with the following native ones:

Weights *lb.*

Frasila	.	.	.	for produce generally	.	.	.	35
Gisla	.	.	.	for grain	.	.	.	360
				for native salt	.	.	.	600
				for groundnuts without husks.	.	.	.	285
				for groundnuts in husks	.	.	.	180
Tola	.	.	.	for gold and silver: equal to the				
				weight of 1 rupee .. 40 tolas	.	.	.	1

Measures

Pishi or Keila	.	.	.	Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.
Kibaba	.	.	.	Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

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APPENDIX I

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- Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers*, 1945 (Aulad el Imam).
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- Report on the Inquiry into Claims to certain Lands at or near Ngezi, Vitongoji, in the Mudiria of Chake Chake, in the District of Pemba.* By Sir John Gray.
- Report on Local Government Advancement in Zanzibar Township.* By E. A. Vasey, c.m.g., 1954.
- Report of the Supervisor of Elections—the Elections in Zanzibar.*
- Report of the Zanzibar Clove Mission to India.*

APPENDIX II

MAPS

<i>Description</i>	<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Price</i>	
			<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Uncoloured</i>
Zanzibar Townships administrative areas . . .	2337	1/5000	12/50	10/-
Ditto . . .	2825	1/2500	40/-	25/-
Portion of Zanzibar Town with names of streets .	2755	1/2500	12/50	10/-
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Zanzibar Is. showing administrative areas, schools, etc.	2065	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to mile	7/50	5/-
Ditto . . .	2065	$\frac{1}{4}$ " to mile	4/-	3/-
Zanzibar Is. showing topographical features . . .	1111	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to mile	7/50	5/-
Zanzibar Is. showing roads, rivers, hills, etc. . .	2364	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to mile	7/50	5/-
Ditto . . .	2364	$\frac{1}{4}$ " to mile	4/-	3/-
Zanzibar Is. showing topographical details, in 2 sheets .	—	1" to mile	5/-	—
Zanzibar Is. showing topographical details . . .	—	6" to mile	180/-	—
Wete Township . . .	2684	1/2500	24/-	10/-
" " " " . . .	2684	1/5000	12/-	5/-
Chake Chake Township .	2683	1/2500	24/-	10/-
" " " " . . .	2683	1/5000	12/-	5/-
Mkoani Township . . .	2685	1/2500	24/-	10/-
" " " " . . .	2685	1/5000	12/-	5/-
Pemba Is. showing administrative areas, schools, etc.	2066	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to mile	7/50	5/-
Ditto . . .	2066	$\frac{1}{4}$ " to mile	4/-	3/-
Pemba Is. showing topographical details in 2 sheets .	—	1" to mile	7/50	5/-
Pemba Is. showing topographical details in 2 sheets (folding type) . . .	—	1" to mile	10/-	7/50

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APPENDIX III

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

<i>Title</i>		<i>Expenditure in 1957 and 1958 from C. D. and W. Funds</i>	
		<i>1957</i> £	<i>1958</i> £
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D. 1591	Experiments with Agricultural Tractors	17	—
R. 785	Theraptus Control Scheme	1,087	—
R. 858	Theraptus Control Scheme	987	1,577
D. 2213	Broadcasting Scheme	5,653	2,630
D. 2731	Agricultural Development Programme ..	22,500	22,500
D. 2770	Road Development Programme ..	40,334	41,214
D. 2851	Education Development Programme ..	15,735	14,897
D. 3073	Health Development Programme ..	250	4,293
R. 908	Withertip Disease of Limes	—	986
R. 889	Land Tenure Survey	—	387
		<hr/> 86,566	<hr/> 88,484

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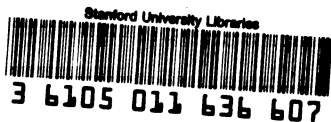
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